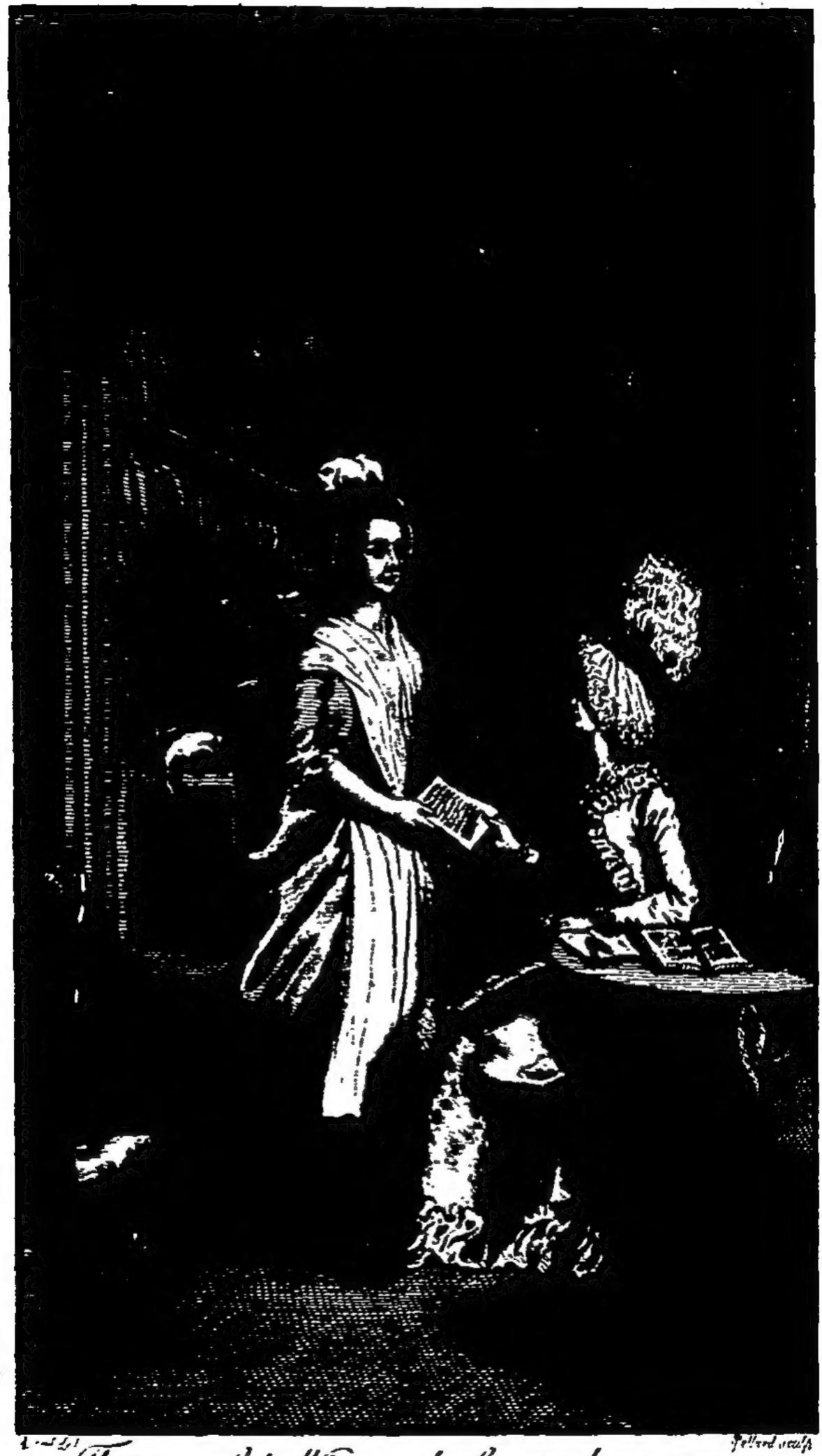
FRONTISPIECE.



The Fair, who's Mise and oft consults our Book, And thence directions gives her Ludent Cook; With CHOCHET VILHOS, has her Table Crowned!

ART of COOKERY,

M.A D E

PLAIN and EASY;

Which far exceeds any Thing of the Kind yet published,

CONTAINING

I. How to Roast and Boil to Perfec- Il XII. Of Hoge Puddings, Sausages, tion every Thing necessary to be fent up to Table.

II. Of Made Dishes.

III. How expensive a French Cook's Sauce is.

IV. To make a Number of pretty little Diffies for a Supper or Side-dith, and little Corner dishes for a great Table. . V. To dress Fish.

VI. Of Soups and Broths.

VII. Of Puddings,

VIII. Of Pies.

IX. For a Lent Dinner; a number of good Diffies, which you may make Use of at any other Time.

X. Directions to prepare proper Food for the Sick.

X1. For Captains of Ships; how to make all useful Things for a Voyage; and fetting out a Table on [board a Ship.

XIII. To pot and make Hams, &c.

XIV. Of Pickling.

XV. Of making Cakes, &c.

XVI. Of Cheesceakes, Creams, Jellies, Whip-Syllabubs, &c.

XVII. Of made Wines, Brewing, French Bread, Muffins, &c.

XVIII. Jarring Cherries and Preferves,

&c.

XIX. To make Anchovies, Vermicella, Catchup, Vinegar, and to keep Artichokes, French Beans, &c.

XX. Of Distilling.

XXI. How to Market; the Season of the Year for Butchers Meat, Poultry, Fish, Herbs, Roots, and Fruit.

XXII. A certain cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog. By Dr. Mead.

XXIII. A Receipt to keep clear from Bugge.

To which are added,

One hundred and fifty New and useful RECEIPTS.

And a Copious INDEX.

a LADY. By

NEW EDITION.

WITH

The Order of a Modern Bill of Fare, for each Month, and the Manner the Dishes are to be placed upon the Table.

Printed for a Company of Bookfellers, and fold by L. WANGFORD, in Fleet-Street, and all other Booksellers in Great Britain and Ireland.

Be careful to observe (Mrs. Glass being dead) that the Cenuine Edition of her Art of Cookery is thus signed, by

W. Wangford.

TO THE

READER.

Believe I have attempted a branch of Cookery, which nobody has yet thought worth their while to write upon: but as I have both seen, and found, by experience, that the generality of servants are greatly wanting in that point, therefore I have taken upon me to instruct them in the best manner I am capable; and, I dare say, that every servant who can but read will be capable of making a tolerable good cook, and those who have the least notion of Cookery can-

not miss of being very good ones.

If I have not wrote in the high polite style, I hope I shall be forgiven; for my intention is to instruct the lower sort, and therefore must treat them in their, own way. For example: when I bid them lard a fowl, if I should bid them lard with large lardoons, they would not know what I meant; but when I say they must lard with little pieces of bacon, they know what I mean. So, in many other things in Cookery, the great cooks have such a high way of expressing themselves, that the poor girls are at a loss to know what they mean: and in all Receipt Books yet printed, there are such an odd jumble of things as would guite spoil a good dish; and indeed some things so extravegant, that it would be almost a shame to make use of them, when a dish can be made full as good, or better, without them. For example: when you entertain ten or twelve people, you shall use for a cuilis, a leg of veal and ham; which, with the other ingredients, makes it very expensive, and. all this only to mix with other sauce. And again, the essence of ham for sauce to one dish; when I will prove it, for about three shillings I will make as rich and high a sauce as all that will be, when done, for example:

A 2 Take

Take a large deep stew-pan, half a pound of bacon, fat and lean together, cut the fat and lay it over the bottom of the pan; then take a pound of veal, cut it into thin slices, beat it well with the back of a knife, lay it all over the bacon; then have fix pennyworth of the coarse lean part of the beef cut thin and well beat, lay a layer of it all over, with some carrot, then the lean of the bacon cut thin and laid over that: then cut two onions and strew over, a bundle of sweet-herbs, four or five blades of mace, six or seven cloves, a spoonful of whole pepper, black and white together, half a nutmeg beat, a pigeon beat all to pieces, lay that all over, half an ounce of truffles and morels, then the rest of your beef, a good crust of bread toasted very brown and dry on both sides: you may add an old cock beat to pieces; cover it close, and let it stand over a flow fire two or three minutes, then pour on boiling water enough to fill the pan, cover it close, and let it stew till it is as rich as you would have it, and then strain off all that sauce. Put all your ingredients together again, fill the pan with boiling water, put in a fresh onion, a blade of mace, and a piece of carrot; cover it close, and let it stew till it is as strong as you want it. This will be full as good as the efsence of ham for all sorts of fowls, or indeed most made-dishes, mixed with a glass of wine, and two or three spoonfuls of catchup. When your first gravy is cool, skim off all the fat, and keep it for use.---This falls far short of the extreme of a leg of veal and bam, and answers every purpose you want.

If you go to market, the ingredients will not come to above half a crown, or for about eighteen-pence you may make as much good gravy as will serve twenty people.

Take twelve penny-worth of coarse lean beef, which will be six or seven pounds, cut it all to pieces, slour it well, take a quarter of a pound of good butter, put it into a little pot or large deep stew-pan, and put in your beef: keep stirring it, and when it begins to look a little brown, pour in a pint of boiling water; stir it all together, put in a large onion, a bundle of sweet

liweet herbs, two or three blades of mace, five or fix cloves, a spoonful of whole pepper, a crust of bread toasted, and a piece of carrot; then pour in four or five quarts of water, stir all together, cover close, and let it stew till it is as rich as you would have it; when enough, strain it off, mix it with two or three spoonfuls of catchup, and half a pint of white wine; then put all the ingredients together again, and put in two quarts of boiling water, cover it close, and let it boil till there is about a pint; strain it off well, add it to the first, and give it a boil together. This will make a great deal of rich good gravy.

You may leave out the wine, according to what use you want it for; so that really one might have a genteel entertainment, for the price the sauce of one dish comes to: but if gentlemen will have French cooks, they must

pay for French tricks.

A Frenchman in his own country will dress a fine dinner of twenty dishes, and all genteel and pretty, for the expence he will put an English lord to for dressing one dish. But then there is the little petty prosit. I have heard of a cook that used six pounds of butter to fry twelve eggs; when every body knows (that understands cooking) that half a pound is full enough, or more than need be used: but then it would not be French. So much is the blind folly of this age, that they would rather be imposed on by a French booby, than give encouragement to a good English cook!

I doubt I shall not gain the esteem of those gentlemen; bowever, let that be as it will, it little concerns me; but should I be so happy as to gain the good opinion of my own sex, I desire no more; that will be full recompence for all my trouble; and I only beg the favour of every lady to read my Book throughout before they censure me, and then I slatter myself I shall have their approbation.

I shall not take upon me to meddle in the physical way farther than two receipts, which will be of use to the public in general: one is for the bite of a mad dog: and the other, if a man should be near where the plague is, he

3 Shall

shall be in no danger; which, if made use of, would be

found of very great service to those who go abroad.

Nor shall I take upon me to direct a lady in the aconomy of her family; for every mistress does, or at least ought to know, what is most proper to be done there; therefore I shall not fill my Book with a deal of nonsense of that kind, which I am very well allured none will have re-

gard to.

I have indeed given some of my dishes French names to distinguish them, because they are known by those names: and where there is great, variety of dishes and a large table to cover, so there must be variety of names for them; and it matters not whether they be called by a French, Dutch, or English name, so they are good, and done with as little expence as the dish will allow of.

I shall say no more, only hope my Book will answer the ends I intend it for; which is to improve the servants,

and fave the ladies a great deal of trouble.



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	IMODERN	ILI of FARI,	for every Month in t	he Year, in the MANNER
		the DISHES are to be	placed upon the TABLE.	
			induced appoint the first and and	
	JANUARY.	F BRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.
	FIRST COURSE.	FIRST COURSE.	FIRST COURSE.	FIRST COURSE.
	Cod's Head.	Dish of Fish.	Stewed Carp or Tench.	Crimp Cod and Smelts, Boiled Chickens
	a la Daube. Petit Patties		Sheeps Rumps. Fillet of Pork.	Boiled Chickens.
1	eg of Lamb. Soup a la Reine. Boiled Chickes.	Ham. Rease Soup. Rump of Best	Beef Stake Pye. Crawfish Soup, Hunting Pudding	•
	Raifolds. Tongue.	Roast Chickens, Boed Turkey. French Pye.	Veal Collops. Two boiled Fowls	Lambs Tails a la Bashemel. Tongre.
	4	. Duch I macy.	L WO DOLLEG TOWIS	Chump of Beef.
	SECOND COURSE.	SECOND COURSE.	SECOND COURSE.	SECOND COURSE.
	Roaft Turkey.	Cardoons. Stewed Pippins	Blomange. A Poulard Larded. Prayns.	Ducklings. Asparagus. Fricandau of Veal
M	arinated Smelts. Mince Pies		Ramour'd Sweet	Donal Course thousands Taller and Coulds
•	Sweetbreads. Jellies. Larks.	Lars.	Diouge .	with Ragoo Sauce. bubs. Oyster Loaves.
A	mend Cheefecakes. Fricasey'd Chickers. Woodcocks.	Tartlets, Artichoke Bottoms.	Crawsish. Scotch Collops. Tame Pigeons.	Tanfy. Mushrooms. Ribs of Lamb.
		i		
	THIRD COURSE.	THIRE COURSE.	THIRD COURSE	THIRD COURSE.
	Blomange.	Crawfish. Afragus. Preserved Cherries.	Ox Palates Shivered. Tartlets. Stewed Pippins.	Petit Pigeons. Mushrooms. Pistachio Nuts.
Aı	tichoke Bottoms. Macaroni.	Tartlets. Cacant. Fruit.	Cardoons A Trifle. Spanish Pease,	Pastry. Sweetmeats. Fruit.
	Custards. Fruit. Cut Pastry.	Dlamal 21 A1 1	Black Caps. Almond Cheefe-	Blanch'd Almonds. Artichoke Bottom
	Tartlets. Stewed Celery. Sweetmeats.	and Raisins. Larks at Surprise.	Coxcombs. Cakes.	Calves Ears 2 la Braise.
_				
٠.	MAY.	I.U.N.E.	JULY.	AUGUST.
	FIRST COURSE.	FIRST OURSE.	FIRST COURSE.	FIRST COURSE.
1	Calvert's Salmon broiled. Rabbits with Collared	Chickens. Harrico.	Mackarel, &c. Breast of Veal	Fillets of Pigeons. Turkey a la Daub
	Onions. Mutton. geon Pye raised. Crawfish Soup. Macaroni Tort.		a la Braise. Pulpeton. Venison Pasty. Herb Soup. Harrico of Mutton.	There are Destroy and a second
	Ox Palates. Matelot of Tame Duck.	Venison Pasty. Bread Pudding.	Chickens. Mutton Cutlets.	Chickens. Rolard of Beef
	Chine of Lamb.	Boile Turkey.	Chump of Beef.	Chine of Mutton.
ı		SECON COURSE.		
	SECOND COURSE. Green Goofe.	Tung Poults.	SECOND COURSE.	SECOND COURSE. Roaft Ducks.
	Asparagus. Cocks Combs.	Pease. Aprot Puffs. Lobsters.	Neck of Venison. Stewed Pease. Apricot-Tart.	Macaroni. Ragout of Fee
G	reen Goosberry Rump of Beef 2 Custards.	Fricasey of Lamb. Fruit. Roasted Sweet-		Cheese Cakes. Jellies. Apple Pye.
	Tare. 12 Drane.	Smelte. Ice Jelly. Artichokes.	O. 4. 1.	
L	amb Cutlets. Stewed Celery. Roaft Chickens.	Hand of Venison.	Roaft Pigeons.	Matelot of Ecls. Haunch of Venison.
	•		Troute 1 igcons	
1	THIRD COURSE.	THIP COURSE.	THIRD COURSE.	THIRD COURSE.
1	Jellies, Defferme Deffe	Sweetlads a la Blanche.	Apricots. Fricasey of Chickens. Forch Cucumbers	Partridge a la Pair.
3	ewed Lettuce. Rasberry Puffs.	Fillets of Soals. Ratafia Cream. Ice Cream. reen Goosberry Forced Sweet	Crawfish Morella Cherry Libsters a la	Stewed Pease. Crawfish.
	Lobsters Compost of Butter'd Ragou'd. Green Apricots. Crab.	Tart. Meat.	Ragou'd Tart. Braise. Jerusalem Gin Gage	Apricot Tart. Blomange Cut Pastry.
1	emon Cakes. French Beans.	Preserved Orange. Lar Tails a la Braise.	Artichokes. Lamb Stones.	Prawns. Blanch'd Celery
-	Fruit.	2-4-11 (1)		Ruffs and Rees.
	SEPTEMBER.	CTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
1	FIRST COURSE.	ACKST COURSE.	FIRST COURS.	FIRST COURSE.
	Dish of Fish.	Turbot.	Dish of Fish.	Cods Head and Smelts.
	Pigeon Pi Gravy Soup. Hunting Pudding	Hare, Small Puddings French Pater Almond Source Fillet of Beef	Boiled Turkey Vermicelli Ib of Lamb	Chickens. Pudding. Mock Turtle. Calves Feet Pyc
1		larded and roaste	I. and Oyster Sauce. Soup. W Spinach.	Fillet of Pork Tongue.
1	Road Beef	Chickens. Venison. Torrent de Vear ongue and Udder.	Beef Collops. Chine of Pork	with sharp Sauce. Chine of Lamb.
	TECOMITE CONTRACTOR			SECOND COURSE.
	SECOND COURSE.	SECIND COURSE.	SECOND COUSE.	SECOND COURSE. Wild Fowls.
	Wild Fowls. Peafe. Ragou'd Lobster	Pheasant. Steved Pears. Mushrooths.	Sheeps Rumps. Woodcocks. Grocan.	Lamb's Fry. Sturgeon.
1	Sweetbreads. Triffe. Fry'd Piths.	Breast of Veal Ragou'd. Jellies. Oyster Loaves		- Calca
ŀ	Crawfish. Fry'd Artichoke	S. White Fricasey. Tart.	Blomange. Ears.	Prawns. Mushrooms.
	Partridges.	Turkey	Hare.	Partridges.
	-	THID COURSE.	THIRD COULE	THIRD COURSE.
	THIRD COURSE.		THE TO SEE THE	
	THIRD COURSE. Ragou'd Palates.	Sweenead a la Braile.	Petit Pattier	Ragou'd Palates.
•	Ragou'd Palates. Compost of Biscuits. Tartlet.	Sweetead a la Braise. Fried Artichokes. Pigs Ears, a	la Stewed Pears. Petit Patties. Tyel Oysters	Savoy Cakes. China Orange
1	Ragou'd Palates. Compost of Biscuits. Tartlet. Green Truffies. Fruit and Jelly. Catdoons.	Fried Artichokes. Pigs Ears, a Braife. Almond Cheefe Cakes. Fruit: Apricot Puff	Stewed Pears. Yel Oysters	Savoy Cakes. China Orange Lamb's Tails. Tartlets. Calves Burrs.
1	Ragou'd Palates. Compost of Biscuits. Tartlet.	Fried Artichokes. Pigs Ears, a Braife. Almond Cheefe Cakes. Fruit: Apricot Puff	Stewed Pears. Yel Oysters	Savoy Cakes. China Orange Column Russe.

ART of COOKERY

MADE

PLAIN and EASY.

C H A P. I.

Of ROASTING, BOILING, &c.

HAT professed cooks will find fault with touching upon a branch of cookery which they never thought worth their notice, is what I expect; however, this I know, it is the most necessary part of it; and few servants there are that know how to roast and boil to perfection.

I do not pretend to teach professed cooks, but my design is to instruct the ignorant and unlearned (which will likewise be of great use in all private families) and in so plain and full a manner, that the most illiterate and ignorant person, who can but read, will know how to do every thing in cookery well.

I shall first begin with roast and boiled of all forts, and must defire the cook to order her fire according to what she is to dress; if any thing very little or thin, then a pretty little brisk fire, that it may be done quick and nice; if a very large joint, then be fure a good fire be laid to cake. Let it be clear at the bottom; and when your meat is half done, move the dripping-pan and spit a little from the fire, and stir up a good brisk fire; for according to the goodness of your fire, your meat will be done sooner or later. $E \quad E \quad F_{\bullet}$

Is beef, be sure to paper the top, and baste it well all the time it is roasting, and throw a handful of salt on it. When you see the smoak draw to the fire, it is near enough; then take off the paper, baste it well, and drudge it with some flour to make a fine froth. Never falt your roast meat before you lay it to the fire, for that draws out all the gravy. If you would keep it a few days before you dress it, dry it very well with a clean cloth, then flour it all over, and hang it where the air will come to it; but be fure always to mind that there is no damp place about it, if there is you must dry it well with a cloth. Take up your meat, and garnish your dish with nothing but horse-radish.

MUT.

MUTTON and LAMB.

As to roading of mutton; the loin, the faddle of mutton (which is the two loins) and the chine (which is the two necks) must be done as the beef above. But all other forts of mutton and lamb must be roadled with a quick clear fire, and without paper; baste it when you lay it down, and just before you take it up, drudge it with a little flour; but be sure not to use too much, for that takes away all the sine taste of the meat. Some chuse to skin a loin of mutton, and roast it brown without paper: but that you may do just as you please, but be sure always to take the skin off a breast of mutton.

V E A L.

As to veal, you must be careful to roast it of a fine brown; if a large joint, a very good fire; if a small joint a pretty little brisk fire; if a fillet or loin, be sure to paper the fat, that you lose as little of that as possible. Lay it some distance from the fire till it is soaked, then lay it near the fire. When you lay it down, base it well with good butter, and when it is near enough, baste it again, and drudge it with a little flour. The breast you must roast with the caul on till it is enough; and skewer the sweetbread on the backside of the breast. When it is nigh enough, take off the caul, baste it, and drudge it with a little flour.

P O R K

Pork must be well done, or it is apt to surseit. When you roast a loin, take a sharp penknife and cut the skin across to make the crackling cat the better. The chine you must not cut at all. The best way to roast a leg is first to par-boil it. then skin it and rout it; baste it with butter, then take a little sage shred fine, a little pepper and fait, a little nutmeg, and a few crumbs of bread; throw these over it all the time it is routling, then have a little drawn gravy to put in the dish with the crumbs that drop from it. Some love the knuckle stuffed with onion and sage shred small, with a little pepper and salt, gravy and apple sauce to it. This they call a mock goose. The spring, or hand of pork if very young, roufted like a pig, cats very well, otherwise it is beiter boiled. The sparerib should be basted with a little bit of butter; a very little duit of flour, and some sage shred small: but . we hever make any sauce to it but apple sauce. The best way to dreis pork grifkin is to roaft them, baile them with a little butter and crumbs of bread, fage, and a little pepper and falt. Few est any thing with these but muilard.

To roaft a Pig.

Spir your pig and lay it to the fire, which must be a very good one at each end, or hang a stat iron in the middle of the grate. Before you lay your pig down, take a little sage shred small, a piece of butter as big as a walnut, and a little pepper and salt; put them into the pig and sew it up with coarse thread, then slour it all over very well, and keep slouring it till the eyes drop out, or you find the crackling hard. Be sure to save all the gravy that

comes'

comes out of it, which you must do by setting basons or pans under the pig in the dripping-pan, as foon as you find the gravy begins to run. When the pig is enough, stir the fire up brisk; take a coarse cloth, with about a quarter of a pound of butter in it, and rub the pig all over till the crackling is quite crifp, and then take it up: Lay it in your dish, and with a sharp knife cut off the head; and then cut the pig in two, before you draw out the spit. Cut the ears off the head and lay at each end, and cut the under jaw in two and lay on each fide; melt fonie good butter, take the gravy you saved and put into it, boil it, and pour it into the dish with the brains bruifed fine, and the fage mixed all together, and then fend it to table.

Different forts of Sauce for a Pig.

Now you are to observe that there are several ways of making fauce for a pig. Some don't love any fage in the pig, only a cruit of bread; but then you should have a little dried sage rubbed and mixed with the gravy and butter. Some love bread fauce in a bason; made thus: take a pint of water, put in a good piece of crumb of bread, a blade of mace, and a little whole pepper; boil it for about five or fix minutes, and then pour the water off; take out the spice, and beat up the bread with a good piece of butter. Some love a few currants boiled in it, a glass of wine, and a little fugar: but that you may do just as you like it. Others take half a pint of good beef gravy, and the gravy which comes out of the pig, with a piece of butter rolled in flour, two spoonfuls of catchup, and boil them all together; then take the brains of the pig and bruile them fine, with two eggs boiled hard and chopped; put these together, with the sage in the pig, and pour into your dish. It is a very good fauce. When you have not gravy enough coines out of your pig with the butter for fauce, take about half a pint of yeal gravy and add to it: or stew the petty-toes, and take as much of that liquor as will do for fauce, mixed with the other.

To roast the bind-quarter of Piz, Lamb Fashion.

At the time of the year when house-lamb is very dear, take the hind-quarter of a large pig; take off the skin and roast it, and it will eat like lamb with mint sauce, or with sallad, or Sevilleorange. Half an hour will roaft ir.

To bake a Pig.

If you should be in a place where you cannot roast a pig, lay it in a dish, flour it all over well, and rub it over with butter, butter the dish you lay it in, and put it into an oven, when it is enough draw it out of the oven's mouth, and rub it over with a buttery cloth; then put it into the oven again till it is dry, take it out, and lay it in a dish; cut it up, take a little real gravy, and take off the fat in the dish it was baked in, and there will be some good gravy at the bottom; put that to it, with a little piece of butter rolled in flour; boil it up, and put it into the dish with the brains and sage in the belly. Some love a pig brought whole to table, then you are only to put what sauce you like into the dish. T_0

The ART of COOKERY.

To melt Butter.

In melting of butter you must be very careful; let your saucepan be well tinned, take a spoonful of cold water, a little dust of slour, and your butter cut to pieces: be sure to keep shaking your pan one way, for fear it should oil; when it is all melted, let it boil, and it will be smooth and sine. A silver pan is best, if you have one.

To rouft Geefe, Turkies, &c.

When you roust a goose, turkey, or fowls of any sort, take care to singe them with a piece of white paper, and baste them with a piece of butter; drudge them with a little flour, and when the smoak begins to draw to the fire, and they look plump, baste them again, and drudge them with a little flour, and take them up.

Sauce for a Goofe. .

For a goose make a little good gravy, and put it into a bason by itself, and some apple-sauce in another.

Sauce for a Turkey.

For a turkey good gravy in a dish, and either bread or onion-fauce in a bason.

Sauce for Fowls.

To fowls you should put good gravy in the dish, and either bread or egg-sauce in a bason.

Sauce for Ducks.

For ducks a little gravy in the dish, and onion in a cup is liked, Sauce for Pheasants and Partridges.

PHEASANTS and partridges should have gravy in the dish, and bread-sauce in a cup.

Sauce for Larks.

Larks, roast them, and for sauce have crumbs of bread; done thus: take a sauce-pan or stew-pan and some butter; when melted, have a good piece of crumb of bread, and rub it in a clean cloth to crumbs, then throw it into your pan; keep stirring them about till they are brown, then throw them into a sieve to drain, and lay them round your larks.

To roast Woodcocks and Snipes.

Pur them on a little spit; take a round of a threepenny loaf and toast it brown, then lay it in a dish under the birds, baste them with a little butter, and let the trale drop on the toast. When they are roasted put the toast in the dish, lay the woodcocks on it, and have about a quarter of a pint of gravy; pour it into a dish, and set it over a lamp or chasing-dish for three minutes, and send them to table. You are to observe we never take any thing out of a woodcock or snipe.

To reast a Pigeon.

Take some parsley shred sine, a piece of butter as big as a walnut, a little pepper and salt; the the neck-end tight; the a string round the legs and rump, and fasten the other end to the top of the chimney-piece. Baste them with butter, and when they

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are enough lay them in the dish, and they will swim with gravy. You may put them on a little spit, and then tie both ends close.

To broil a Pigeon.

When you broil them, do them in the same manner, and take care your fire is very clear, and set your gridiron high, that they may not burn, and have a little melted butter in a cup. You may split them, and broil them with a little pepper and salt: and you may roast them only with a little parsley and butter in a dish.

Directions for Geese and Ducks.

As to geese and ducks, you should have some sage shred sine, and a little pepper and salt, and put them into the belly; but never put any thing into wild ducks.

To roaft a Hare.

Take your hare when it is cased, and make a pudding; take a quarter of a pound of suet, and as much crumbs of bread, a little parsley shred sine, and about as much thyme as will lie on a six-pence, when shred; an anchovy shred small, a very little pepper and salt, some nutmeg, two eggs, and a little lemon-peel. Mix all these together, and put it into the hare. Sew the belly, spit it, and lay it to the sire, which must be a good one. Your dripping-pan must be very clean and nice. Put in two quarts of milk and half a pound of butter into the pan basting it all the while it is roassing, with the butter and the basting it all the whole is used, and your hare will be enough. You must say mix the liver in the pudding, if you like it. You must say

Different forts of Sauce for a Hare.

Take for sauce, a pint of cream and half a pound of fresh butter; put them in a sauce-pan, and keep stirring it with a spoon till the butter is melted, and the sauce is thick; then take up the hare, and pour the sauce into the dish. Another way to make sauce for a hare, is to make good gravy, thickened with a little piece of butter rolled in flour, and pour it into your dish. You may leave the butter out, if you don't like it, and have some currant jelly warmed in a cup, or red wine and sugar boiled to syrup; done thus: take half a pint of red wine, a quarter of a pound of sugar, and set over a slow sire to simmer for about a quarter of an hour. You may do half the quantity, and put it into your sauce-boat or bason.

To broil Steaks.

First have a very clear brisk fire: let your gridiron be very clean; put it on the fire, and take a chasing-dish with a few hot coals out of the fire. Put the dish on it which is to lay your steaks on, then take fine rump steaks about half an inch thick; put a little pepper and salt on them, lay them on the gridiron, and (if you like it) take a shalot or two, or a fine onion and cut it fine; put it into your dish. Don't turn your steaks till one side is done, then when you turn the other side there will soon be sine gravy lie on the top of the steak, which you must be careful not

B 3

to lose. When the steaks are enough, take them carefully off into your dish, that none of the gravy be lost: then have ready a hot dish and cover, and carry them hot to table, with the cover on.

Directions concerning the Sauce for Steaks.

If you have pickles or horse-radish with steaks, never garnish your dish, because both the garnishing will be dry, and the steaks will be cold, but lay those things on little plates, and carry to table. The great nicety is to have them hot and full of gravy.

General directions concerning Broiling:

As to mutton or pork steaks, you must keep them turning quick on the gridiron, and have your dish ready over a chasing-dish of hot ceals, and carry them to table covered hot. When you broil fowls or pigeons, always take care your fire is clear; and never base any thing on the gridiron, for it only makes it smoked and burnt.

General directions concern'ny Boiling,

As to all forts of boiled meats, allow a quarter of an hour to every pound; be fure the pot is very clean, and skim it well, for every thing will have a scum rise, and if that boils down it makes the meat black. All forts of fresh meat you are to put in when the water boils, but salt meat when the water is cold.

To boil a Ham.

When you boil a ham, put it into a copper, if you have one; let it be about three or four hours before it boils, and keep it well thinmed all the time; then if it is a small one, one hour and a half will boil it, after the copper begins to boil; and if a large one, two hours will do; for you are to consider the time it it has been heating in the water, which softens the ham, and makes it boil the sooner.

To beil a Tongue.

A TONGUE, if falt, put it in the pot over night, and don't let it boil till about three hours before dinner, and then boil all that three hours; if fresh out of the pickle, two hours, and put it in when the water boils.

To boil Fowls and House-Lamb.

Fow is and house-lamb boil in a pot by themselves, in a good deal of water, and if any scum arises take it off. They will be both sweeter and whiter than if boiled in a cloth. A little chicken will be done in fifteen minutes, a large chicken in twenty minutes, a good sowl in half an hour, a little turkey or goose in an hour, and a large turkey in an hour and a half.

Sauce for a boiled Turkey.

The best sauce to a boiled turkey is this: take a little water, or mutton gravy, if you have it, a blade of mace, an onion, a little bit of thyme, a little bit of lemon-peel, and an anchovey; boil all these together, strain them through a sieve, melt some butter and add to them, fry a few sausages and lay round the dish. Garrish your dish with lemon.

Sazice

Sauce for a boiled Goofe.

SAUCE for a boiled goose must be either onions or cabbages, first boiled, and then stewed in butter for sive minutes.

Sauce for boiled Ducks or Rabbits.

To boiled ducks or rabbits, you must pour boiled onions over them, which do thus; take the onions, peel them, and boil them in a great deal of water; shift your water, then let them boil about two hours, take them up and throw them into a cullender to drain, then with a knife chop them on a board; put them into a faucepan, just shake a little slour over them, put in a little milk or cream, with a good piece of butter; let them over the fire, and when the butter is melted they are enough. But if you would have onion-fauce in half an hour, take your onions, peel them, and cut them in thin slices, put them into milk and water, and when the water boils they will be done in twenty minutes, then throw them into a cullender to drain, and chop them and put them into a sauce-pan; shake in a little flour, with a little cream if you have it, and a good piece of butter; stir all together over the fire till the butter is melted, and they will be very fine. This fauce is very good with roath mutton, and it is the best way of boiling onions.

To roaft Venison.

Take a haunch of venison, and spit it. Take sour sheets of white paper, butter them well, and roll about your venison, then tie your paper on with a small string, and baste it very well all the time it is reasting. If your fire is very good and brisk, two hours will do it; and, if a small haunch, an hour and a half. The neck and shoulder must be done in the same manner, which will take an hour and a half, and when it is enough take off the paper, and drudge it with a little flour just to make a froth; but you must be very quick, for sear the fat should melt. You must not put any sauce in the dish but what comes out of the meat, but have some very good gravy and put in your sauce-boat or bason. You must always have a sweet sauce with your venison in another bason. If it is a large haunch, it will take two hours and a half.

Different forts of Sauce for Venison.

You may take either of these sauces for venison. Currant jelly warmed; or half a pint of red wine, with a quarter of a pound of sugar, simmered over a clear sire for sive or six minutes; or half a pint of vinegar, and a quarter of a pound of sugar, simmered till it is a syrup.

To reast Mutton, Venison Fashion.

Take a hind-quarter of fat mutton, and cut the leg like a haunch; lay it in a pan with the backfide of it down, pour a bottle of red wine over it; and let it lie twenty-four hours, then spit it, and baste it with the same liquor and butter all the time it is roasting at a good quick fire, and an hour and a half will do it. Have a little good gravy in a cup, and sweet sauce in another. A good far neck of mutton cars finely done thus.

B 4

To keep Venison or Hares sexeet; or to make them fresh when they stink.

If your venison be very sweet, only dry it with a cloth, and hang it where the air comes. If you would keep it any time, dry it very well with clean cloths, rub it all over with beaten ginger, and hang it in an airy place, and it will keep a great while. If it sinks, or is musty, take some lukewarm water, and wash it clean: then take fresh milk and water lukewarm, and wash it again; then dry it in clean cloths very well, and rub it all over with beaten ginger, and hang it in an airy place. When you roast it, you need only wipe it with a clean cloth, and paper it, as before-mentioned. Never do any thing else to venison, for all other things spoil your venison, and take away the fine slavour, and this preserves it better than any thing you can do. A hare you may manage just the same way.

To roast a Tongue or Udder.

PARBOIL it first, then roast it, stick eight or ten cloves about it; baste it with butter, and have some gravy and sweet sauce. An udder eats very well done the same way.

To roaft Rabbits

BASTE them with good butter, and drudge them with a little flour. Half an hour will do them, at a very quick clear fire, and, if they are very small, twenty minutes will do them. Take the liver, with a little bunch of parsley, and boil them, and then chop them very fine together. Melt some good butter, and put half the liver and parsley into the butter; pour it into the dish, and garnish the dish with the other half. Let your rabbits be done of a fine light brown.

To roast a Rabbit Hare Fashion.

LARD a rabbit with bacon; roast it as you do a hare, and it eats very well. But then you must make gravy-squce; but if you don't lard it, white sauce.

Turkies, Pheasants, &c. may be larded,

You may lard a turkey or pheasant, or any thing, just as you like it.

To roast a Fowl Pheasant Fashion.

If you should have but one pheasant, and want two in a dish, take a large full-grown fowl, keep the head on, and truss it just as you do a pheasant; lard with bacon, but don't lard the pheasant, and nobody will know it.

RULES to be observed in ROASTING.

In the first place, take great care the spit be very clean; and be sure to clean it with nothing but sand and water. Wash it clean, and wipe it with a dry cloth; for oil, brick-dust, and such thinks will spoil you meat.

B E E F.

To roast a piece of beef about ten pounds will take an hour and a half, at a good fire. Twenty pounds weight will take three hours, if it be a thick piece; but if it be a thin piece of twenty pounds

pounds weight, two hours and a half will do it; and so on according to the weight of your meet, more or less. Observe, in frosty weather your beef will take half an hour longer.

MUTTON.

A leg of mutton of fix pounds will take an hour at a quick fire; if frosty weather an hour and a quarter; nine pounds an hour and a half, a leg of twelve pounds will take two hours: if frosty two hours and a half; a large saddle of mutton will take an hour and a half, and so on, according to the size; a breast will take half an hour at a quick sire; a neck, if large, an hour; if very small, little better than half an hour, a shoulder much about the same time as a leg.

P O R K

- Pork must be well done. To every pound allow a quarter of an hour: for example; a joint of twelve pounds weight three hours, and so on; if it be a thin piece of that weight, two hours will roast it.

Directions concerning Beef, Mutton, and Pork.

These three you may baste with fine nice dripping. Be sure your fire be very good and brisk; but don't lay your meat too near the fire, for fear of burning or scorching.

FEAL.

VEAL takes much the same time roasting as pork; but be sure to paper the fat of a loin or fillet, and base your veal with good butter.

HOUSE-LAMB.

Is a large fore-quarter, an hour and a half; if a small one, an hour. The out-side must be papered, basked with good butter, and you must have a very quick fire. If a leg, about three quarters of an hour; a neck, a breast or shoulder, three quarters of an hour; if very small, half an hour will do.

A P I G.

If just killed, an hour; if killed the day before, an hour and a quarter; if a very large one, an hour and a half. But the best way to judge, is when the eyes drop out, and the skin is grown very hard; then you must rub it with a coarse cloth, with a good piece of butter rolled in it, till the crackling is crisp and of a fine light brown.

A H A R E.

You must have a quick fire. If it be a small hare, put three pints of milk and half a pound of fresh butter in the dripping-pan, which must be very clean and nice; if a large one, two quarts of milk and half a pound of fresh butter. You must baste your hare well with this all the time it is roasting; and when the hare has soaked up all the butter and milk it will be enough.

A TURKEY.

A middling turkey will take an hour; a very large one, an hour and a quarter; a small one, three quarters of an hour. You must

must paper the breast till it is near done enough, then take the paper off and froth it up. Your fire must be very good.

A G O O S E.

OBSERVE the fame rules.

FOWLS.

A large fowl, three quarters of an hour; a middling one, half an hour; very small chickens, twenty minutes. Your sire must be very quick and clear when you lay them down.

TAMEDUCKS.

OBSERVE the fame rules.

WILDDUCKS.

TEN minutes at a very quick fire will do them; but if you love them well done, a quarter of an hour.

TEAL, WIGEON, &c

OBSERVE the fame rules.

WOOD'COCKS, SNIPES, and PARTRIDGES.
THEY will take twenty minutes.

PIGEONS and LARKS.

THEY will take fifteen minutes

-Directions concerning Poultry.

If your fire is not very quick and clear when you lay your poultry down to roast, it will not eat near so sweet, or look so beautiful to the eye.

To keep Meat bot.

The best way to keep meat hot, if it be done before your company is ready, is to set the dish over a pan of boiling water; cover the dish with a deep cover so as not to touch the meat, and throw a cloth over all. Thus you may keep your meat hot a long time, and it is better than over-roasting and spoiling the meat. The steam of water keeps the meat hot, and don't draw-the gravy out, or dry it up; whereas if you set a dish of meat any time over a chasing-dish of coals, it will dry up all the gravy, and spoil the meat.

To dress GREENS, ROOTS, &c.

ALWAYS be very careful that your greens be nicely picked and washed. You should lay them in a clean pan, for sear of sand or dust, which is apt to hang round wooden vessels. Boil all your greens in a copper sauce-pan by themselves, with a great quantity of water. Boil no meat with them, for that discolours them. Use no iron pans, &c. for they are not proper; but let them be copper, brass, or silver.

To drefs Spinach.

Pick it very clean, and wash it in five or six waters; put it in a sauce-pan that will just hold it, throw a little salt over it, and cover the pan close. Don't put any water in, but shake the pan often. You must put your sauce-pan on a clear quick fire. As soon as you find the greens are shrunk and sallen to the bottom,

and

and that the liquor which comes out of them boils up, they are enough. Throw them into a clean sieve to drain, and just give them a little squeeze. Lay them in a plate, and never put any butter on it, but put it in a cup.

To drefs Cabbages, &c.

CABEAGE, and all forts of young sprouts, must be boiled in a great deal of water. When the stalks are tender, or fall to the bottom, they are enough; then take them off, before they lose their colour. Always throw salt in your water before you put your greens in. Young sprouts you send to table just as they are, but cabbage is best chopped and put into a sauce-pan with a good piece of butter, stirring it for about five or six minutes, till the butter is melted, and then send it to table.

To drefs Carrots.

LET them be scraped very clean, and when they are enough rub them in a clean cloth, then slice them into a plate, and pour some melted butter over them. If they are young spring carrots, half an hour will boil them; if large, an hour; but old Sandwich carrots will take two hours.

To drefs Turnips.

THEY cat best boiled in the pot, and when enough take them out and put them in a pan and mash them with butter and a little salt, and send them to table. But you may do them thus: pare your turnips, and cut them into dice, as big as the top of one's singer, put them into a clean sauce-pan, and just cover them with water. When enough, throw them into a sieve to drain; and put them into a sauce-pan with a good piece of butter; shir them over the sire for sive or six minutes, and send them to table.

To drefs Parsnips.

They should be boiled in a great deal of water, and when you find they are soft (which you will know by running a fork into them) take them up, and carefully scrape all the dirt off them, and then with a knife scrape them all sine, throwing away all the sticky parts; then put them into a sauce-pan with some milk, and stir them over the fire till they are thick. Take care they don't burn, and add a good piece of butter and a little salt, and when the butter is melted send them to table.

To drefs Brockala.

Strip all the little branches off till you come to the top one, then with a knife peel off all the outlide skin, which is on the stalks and little branches, and throw them into water. Have a stew-pan of water with some salt in it: when it boils put in some brockala, and when the stalks are tender it is enough, then send it to table with butter in a cup. The French cat oil and vinegar with it.

To drefs Potatoes.

You must boil them in as little water as you can, without hurning the sauce-pan. Cover the sauce-pan close, and when the skin begins to crack they are enough. Drain all the water out, and

and let them stand covered for a minute or two; then peel them, lay them in your plate, and pour some melted butter over them. The best way to do them is, when they are peeled to lay them on a gridiron till they are of a sine brown, and send them to table. Another way is to put them into a sauce-pan with some good beef dripping, cover them close, and shake the sauce-pan often for fear of burning to the bottom. When they are of a sine brown and crisp, take them up in a plate, then put them into another for fear of the fat, and put butter in a cup.

To dress Cauliflowers

Take your flowers, cut off all the green part, and then cut the flowers into four, and lay them into water for an hour: then have some milk and water boiling, put in the cauliflowers, and be sure to skim the sauce-pan well. When the stalks are tender, take them carefully up, and put them into a cullender to drain: then put a spoonful of water into a clean stew-pan with a little dust of flour, about a quarter of a pound of butter, and shake it round till it is all finely melted, with a little pepper and salt: then take half the caulissower, and cut it as you would for pickling, lay it into the stew-pan, turn-it, and shake the pan round. Ten minutes will do it. Lay the stewed in the middle of your plate, and boiled round it. Pour the butter you did it in over it, and send it to table.

To dress French Beans.

First string them, then cut them in two, and afterwards across: but if you would do them nice, cut the bean into four, and then across; which is eight pieces. Lay them into water and salt, and when your pan boils put in some salt and the beans: when they are tender they are enough; they will be soon done. Take care they do not lose their sine green. Lay them in a plate, and have butter in a cup.

To drefs Artichokes.

WRING off the stalks, and put them into the water cold, with the tops downwards, that all the dust and sand may boil out. When the water boils, an hour and a half will do them.

To dress Asparagus.

Scrape all the stalks very carefully till they look white, then cut all the stalks even alike, throw them into water, and have ready a stew-pan boiling. Put in some salt, and tie the asparagus in little bundles. Let the water keep boiling, and when they are a little tender take them up. If you boil them too much you lose both colour and taste. Cut the round of a small loas about half an inch thick, toast it brown on both sides, dip it in the asparagus liquor, and lay it on your dish: pour a little butter over the toast, then lay your asparagus on the toast all round the dish, with the white tops outward. Don't pour butter over the asparagus, for that makes them greasy to the singers, but have your butter in a bason, and send it to table.

Directions

Directions concerning Garden things.

Most people spoil garden things by over-boiling them. All things that are green should have a little crispness, for if they are over boiled they never have any sweetness or beauty.

To dress Beans and Bacon.

When you dress beans and bacon, boil the bacon by itself, and the beans by themselves, for the bacon will spoil the colour of the beans. Always throw some salt into the water, and some parsley nicely picked. When the beans are enough, (which you will know by their being tender) throw them into a cullender to drain. Take up the bacon and skin it; throw some raspings of bread over the top, and if you have an iron make it red-hot and hold over it, to brown the top of the bacon: if you have not one, set it before the fire to brown. Lay the beans in the dish, and the bacon in the middle on the top, and send them to table with butter in a bason.

To make Gravy for a Turkey, or any fort of Fowls.

Take a pound of the lean part of the beef, hack it with a knife, flour it well, have ready a stew-pan with a piece of fresh butter. When the butter is melted put in the beef, fry it till it is brown, and then pour in a little boiling water; shake it round, and then fill up with a tea-kettle of boiling water: stir it altogether, and put in two or three blades of mace, four or five cloves, some whole pepper, an onion, a bundle of sweet herbs, a little crust of bread baked brown, and a little piece of carrot. Cover it close, and let it stew till it is as good as you would have it. This will make a pint of rich gravy.

To draw Mutton, Beef, or Veal Gravy.

Take a pound of meat, cut it very thin, lay a piece of bacon about two inches long, at the bottom of the stew-pan or sauce-pan, and lay the meat on it. Lay in some carrot, and cover it close for two or three minutes, then pour in a quart of boiling water, some spice, onion, sweet herbs, and a little crust of bread toasted. Let it do over a slow sire, and thicken it with a little piece of butter rolled in slour. When the gravy is as good as you would have it, season it with falt, and then strain it oss. You may omit the bacon, if you dissike it.

To burn Butter for thickening Sauce.

SET your butter on the fire, and let it boil till it is brown, then shake in some flour, and shir it all the time it is on the fire, till it is thick. Put it by, and keep it for use. A little piece is what the cooks use to thicken and brown their sauce; but there are sew stomachs it agrees with, therefore seldom make use of it.

To make Gravy.

If you live in the country, where you cannot always have gravy-meat, when your meat comes from the butcher's take a piece of beef, a piece of veal, and a piece of mutton: cut them into as small pieces as you can, and take a large deep sauce-pan with a cover,

cover, lay your beef at bottom, then your mutton, then a very little piece of bacon, a flice or two of carrot, some mace, cloves, whole pepper black and white, a large onion cut in slices, a bundle of sweet herbs, and then lay in your veal. Cover it close over a slow fire for fix or seven minutes, shaking the sauce-pan now and then, then shaking some flour in, and have ready some boiling water; pour it in till you cover the meat and something more. Cover it close, and let it stew till it is quite rich and good; then season it to your taste with salt, and then strain it off. This will do for most things.

To make Gravy for Soups, &c.

Take a leg of beef, cut and hack it, put it into a large carthen pan; put to it a bundle of fweet herbs, two onions stuck with a few cloves, a blade or two of mace, a piece of carrot, a spoonful of whole pepper black and white, and a quart of stale beer. Cover it with water, tie the pot down close with brown paper rubbed with butter, send it to the oven, and let it be well baked. When it comes home, strain it through a coarse sieve; lay the meat into a clean dish, as you strain it, and keep it for use. It is a fine thing in the house, and will serve for gravy, thickened with a piece of butter, red wine, catchup, or whatever you have a mind to put in, and is always ready for foups of most forts. If you have peas ready boiled, your foup will foon be made: or take fome of the broth and some vermicelli, boil it together, fry a french roll and put in the middle, and you have good foup. You may add a few truffles and morels, or celery stewed tender, and then you are aiways ready.

To bake a Leg of Beef.

Do it just in the same manner as before directed in the making gravy soups, &c. and when it is baked strain it through a coarse sieve. Pick out all the sinews and fat, put them into a sauce-pan with a sew spoonfuls of the gravy, a little red wine, a little piece of butter rolled in flour, and some mustard, shake your sauce-pan often, and when the sauce is hot and thick, dish it up, and send it to table. It is a pretty dish.

To bake an Ox's Head.

Do just in the same manner as the leg of beef is directed to be done in making the gravy for soups, &c. and it does full as well for the same uses. If it should be too strong for any thing you want it for, it is only putting some hot water to it. Cold water will spoil it.

To boil pickled Pork.

BE sure you put it in when the water boils. If a middling piece, an hour will boil it; if a very large piece, an hour and a half, or two hours. If you boil pickle pork too long, it will go to a jelly.

C H A P. II:

MADE DISHES.

To drefs Scotch Collops.

Take real, cut it thin, beat it well with the back of a knife or rolling pin, and grate some nutmeg over them; dip them in the yolk of an egg, and fry them in a little butter till they are of a line brown, then pour the butter from them, and have ready half a pint of gravy, a little piece of butter rolled in flour, a few mushrooms, a glass of white wine, the yolk of an egg and a little cream mixed together. If it wants a little falt put it in. Stir it altogether, and when it is of a sine thickness dish it up. It does very well without the cream, if you have none; and very well without gravy, only put in just as much warm water, and either red or white wine.

- To drefs White Scotch Collops.

Do not dip them in egg, but fry them till they are tender, but not brown. Take your meat out of the pan, and pour all out, then put in your meat again, as above, only you must put in some cream.

To dress a Fillet of Veal with Collops.

For an alteration, take a small sillet of veal, cut what collops you want, then take the udder and sill it with force meat, roll it round, tie it with packthread across, and roast it: lay your collops in the dish, and lay your udder in the middle. Garnish your dishes with lemon.

To make Force Meat Balls.

Now you are to observe, that force meat balls are a great addition to all made dishes; made thus: take half a pound of veal, and half a pound of suet, cut fine, and beat in a marble mortar or wooden bowl; have a few sweet herbs shred fine, a little mace dried and beat fine, a small nutmeg grated, or half a large one, a little lemon peel cut very fine, a little pepper and falt, and the volks of two eggs; mix all these well together, then roll them in little round balls; and some in little long balls; roll them in flour, and fry them brown. If they are for any thing of white sauce, put a little water on in a sauce-pan, and when the water boils put them in, and let them boil for a few minutes, but never fry them for white sauce.

Truffles and Morels good in Sauces and Soups.

Take half an ounce of truffles and morels, simmer them in two or three spoonfuls of water for a few minutes, then put them with the liquor into the sauce. They thicken both sauce and soup, and give it a fine flavour.

To stew Ox-Palates.

Stew them very tender; which must be done by putting them in cold water, and let them stew very softly over a slow fire till they

they are tender, then cut them into pieces and put them either into your made-dish or foup; and cocks-combs and artichoke bottoms, cut imall, and put into the made-dish. Garnish your dishes with lemon, sweetbreads stewed or white dishes, and fried for brown ones, and cut in little pieces.

To ragoo a Leg of Mutton.

Take all the skin and fat off, cut it very thin the right way of the grain, then butter your stew-pan, and shake some flour into it; slice half a lemon and half an onion, cut them very small, a little bundle of sweet herbs, and a blade of mace. Put all together with your meat in the pan, stir it a minute or two, and then put in tix spoonfuls of gravy, and have ready an anchovy minced small; mix it with some butter and slour, stir it altogether for six minutes, and then dish it up.

To make a Brown Fricascy.

You must take your rabbits or chickens and skin them, then cut them into small pieces, and rub them over with yolks of eggs. Have ready some grated bread, a little beaten mace, and a little grated nutmeg mixed together, and then roll them in it: put a little butter into your stew-pan, and when it is melted put in your meat. Fry it of a fine brown, and take care they don't stick to the bottom of the pan, then pour the butter from them, and pour in half a pint of gravy, a glass of red wine, a few mushrooms, or two spoonfuls of the pickle, a little salt (if wanted) and a piece of butter rolled in slour. When it is of a fine thickness dish it up, and send it to table.

To make a White Fricascy.

You may take two chickens or rabbits, skin them and cut them into little pieces. Lay them into warm water to draw out all the blood, and then lay them in a clean cloth to dry: put them into a siew-pan with milk and water, stew them till they are tender, and then take a clean pan, put in half a pint of cream, and a quarter of a pound of butter; stir it together till the butter is melted, but you must be sure to keep it stirring all the time or it will be greasy, and then with a fork take the chickens or rabbits out of the siew-pan and put them into the sauce-pan to butter and cream. Have ready a little mace dried and beat sine, a very little nutmeg, a few mushrooms, shake all together for a minute or two, and dish it up. If you have no mushrooms, a spoonful of the pickle does full as well, and gives it a pretty tartness. This is a very pretty sauce for a breast of year roasted.

To fricasey Chickens, Rabbits, Lamb, Veal, &c. Do them the same way.

A second ever to make a White Fricasty.

You must take two or three rabbits or chickens, skin them, and lay them in warm water, and dry them with a clean cloth. Put them into a stew-pan with a blade or two of mace, a little bundle of sweet herbs, and do but just cover them with water: stew them

till they are tender, then with a fork take them out, strain the liquor, and put them into the pan again with half a pint of the liquor and half a pint of cream, the yolks of two eggs beat well, half a nutmeg grated, a glass of white wine, a little piece of butter rolled in flour, and a gill of mushrooms; keep stirring all together, all the while one way, till it is smooth and of a fine thickness, and then dish it up. Add what you please.

A third way of making a White Fricasey.

Take three chickens, skin them, cut them into small pieces; that is, every joint asunder; lay them in warm water, for a quarter of an hour, take them out and dry them with a cloth, then put them into a stew-pan with milk and water, and boil them tender: take a pint of good cream, a quarter of a pound of butter, and stir it till it is thick, then let it stand till it is cool, and put to it a little beaten mace, half a nutmeg grated, a little salt, a gill of white wine, and a few mushrooms; stir all together, then take the chickens out of the stew-pan, throw away what they are boiled in, clean the pan and put in the chickens and sauce together: keep the pan shaking round till they are quite hot, and dish them up. Garnish with lemon. They will be very good without wine.

To fricascy Rabbits, Lamb, Sweetbread, or Tripe.

Do them the same way.

HICKORY CONTRACTOR

Another way to fricasey Tripe.

TAKE a piece of double tripe, cut it into slices two inches long, and half an inch broad, put them into your stew-pan, and sprinkle a little salt over them; then put in a bunch of sweet herbs, a little lemon-peel, an onion, a little anchovy pickle, and a bay-leaf; put all these to the tripe, then put in just water enough to cover them, and let them stew till the tripe is very tender: then take out the tripe and strain the liquor out, shred a spoonful of capers, and put to them a glass of white wine, and half a pint of the liquor they were stewed in. Let it boil a little while, then put in your tripe, and beat the yolks of three eggs; put into your eggs a little mace, two cloves, a little nutmeg dried and beat fine, a small handful of parsley picked and shred fine, a piece of butter rolled in flour, and a quarter of a pint of cream: mix all thefe well together, and put them into your stew-pan, keep them stirring one way all the while, and when it is of a fine thickness and smooth, dish it up, and garnish the dish with lemon. You are to observe that all sauces which have eggs or cream in, you must keep stirring one way all the while they are on the fire, or they would turn to curds. You may add white walnut-pickle, or mushrooms, in the room of capers, just to make your sauce a little tart.

To ragoo Hogs Feet and Ears.

Take your feet and ears out of the pickle they are soused in, or boil them till they are tender, then cut them into little long thin bits about two inches long, and about a quarter of an inch thick: put them into your stew-pan with half a pint of good gravy, a glass

glass of white wine, a good deal of mustard, a good piece of buster rolled in siour, and a little pepper and salt: stir it all together till it is of a fine thickness, and then dish it up.

Note, they make a very pretty dish fried with butter and mustard, and a little good gravy, if you like it. Then only cut the feet and ears in two. You may add half an onion, cut small.

To fry Tripe.

Cur your tripe into pieces about three inches long, dip them in the yolk of an egg and a few crumbs of bread, fry them of a fine brown, and then take them out of the pan and lay them in a dish to drain. Have ready a warm dish to put them in, and send them to table, with butter and mustard in a cup.

To frow Tripe.

Cut it just as you do for frying, and set on some water in a sauce-pan, with two or three onions cut into slices, and some salt. When it boils, put in your tripe. Ten minutes will boil it. Send it to table with the liquor in the dish, and the onions. Have butter and mustard in a cup, and dish it up. You may put in as many enions as you like to mix with your sauce, or leave them quite out, just as you please. Put a little bundle of sweet-herbs, and a piece of lemon-peel into the water, when you put in your tripe.

A fricascy of Pigcons.

Take eight pigeons, new killed, cut them into small pieces, and put them into a stew-pan with a pint of claret and a pint of water. Season your pigeons with salt and pepper, a blade or two of mace, an onion, a bundle of sweet-herbs, a good piece of butter just roll'd in a very little slour: cover it close, and let them siew till there is just enough for sauce, and then take out the onion and sweet-herbs, beat up the volks of three eggs, grate half a nutmeg in, and with your spoon push the meat all to one side of the pan and the gravy to the other side, and stir in the eggs; keep them stirring for fear of turning to curds, and when the sauce is sine and thick shake all together, put in half a spoonful of vinegar, and give them a shake; then put the meat into the dish, pour the sauce over it, and have ready some slices of bacon toasted, and fryed cysters; throw the oysters all over, and lay the bacon round. Garnish with lemon.

A fricascy of Lamb-stones and Sweetbreads.

HAVE ready some lamb-stones blanched, parboiled and sliced, and slour two or three sweetbreads; if very thick, cut them in two, the yolks of six hard eggs whole; a few pistachio-nut kernels, and a few large oysters: fry these all of a fine brown, then pour all the butter, and add a pint of drawn gravy, the lamb-stones, some asparagus tops about an inch long, some grated nutmeg, a little pepper and salt, two shalots shred small, and a glass of white wine. Stew all these together for ten minutes, then add the yolks of six eggs beat very sine, with a little white wine, and a little beaten mace; stir altogether till it is of a fine thickness, and then dish it up. Garnish with lemon.

To bash a Calf's Head.

Born the head almost enough, then take the best half and with a sharp knife take it nicely from the bone, with the two eyes. Lay it in a little deep dish before a good fire, and take great care no ashes fall into it, and then hack it with a knife cross and cross: grate some nutmeg all over, a very little pepper and salt, a sew fiveet herbs, some crumbs of bread, and a little lemon-peel chopped very fine, baste it with a little butter, then baste it again, and pour over it the yolks of two eggs; keep the dish turning that it may be all brown alike: cut the other half and tongue into little thin bits, and fet on a pint of drawn gravy in a sauce-pan, a little bundle of sweet herbs, an onion, a little pepper and salt, a glass of red wine, and two shalots, boil all these together a few minutes, then strain it through a sieve, and put it into a clean stew-pan with the hash. Flour the meat before you put it in, and put in a few mushrooms, a spoonful of the pickle, two spoonfuls of catchup, and a few truffles and morels; shir all these together for a few minutes, then beat up half the brains, and stir into the stew-pan, and a little piece of butter rolled in flour. Take the other half of the brains and beat them up with a little lemon-peel cut fine, a little nutmeg grated, a little beaten mace, a little thyme shred finall, a little parsley, the yolk of an egg, and have some good dripping boiling in a stew-pan; then fry the brains in little cakes, about as big as a crown piece. Fry about twenty oysters dipped in the yolk of an egg, toalt some slices of bacon, fry a few force meat balls, and have ready a hot dish; if pewter, over a few clear coals; if china, over a pan of hot water. Pour in your hash, then lay in your toasted head, throw the force meat-balls over the hash, and garnish the dish with fryed oysters, the fryed brains, and lemon; throw the rest over the hash, lay the bacon round the dish, and send it to table.

To hash a calf's Head white.

Take half a pint of gravy, a large wine glass of white wine, a little beaten mace, a little nutmeg, and a little salt; throw into your hash a few mushrooms, a few trussless and morels first parboiled, a few artichoke bottoms, and asparagus tops, if you have them, a good piece of butter rolled in flour, the yolks of two eggs, half a pint of cream, and one spoonful of mushroom catchup; shir it all toge her very carefully till it is of a fine thickness; then pour it into your dish, and lay the other half of the head as before mentioned, in the middle, and garnish it as before directed, with fryed oysters, brains, lemon, and force-meat balls fried.

To bake a Calf's Head.

Take the head, pick it and wash it very clean; take an earthen dish large enough to lay the head on, rub a little piece of butter all over the dish, then lay some long iron skewers across the top of the dish, and lay the head on them; skewer up the meat in the middle that it don't lie in the dish; then grate some nutmeg all over it, a few sweet herbs shred small, some crumbs of bread, a little lemon-peel cut sine, and then slour it all over: slick pieces

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Let it be well baked, and of a fine brown; you may throw a little pepper and falt over it, and put into the dish a piece of beef cut small, a bundle of sweet herbs, an onion, some whole pepper, a blade of mace, two cloves, a pint of water, and boil the brains with some sage. When the head is enough, lay it on a dish, and set it to the fire to keep warm, then sir all together in the dish, and boil it in a sauce-pan; strain it off, put it into the sauce-pan again, add a piece of butter rolled in flour, and the sage in the brains chopped sine, a spoonful of catchup, and two spoonfuls of red wine; boil them together, take the brains beat them well, and mix them with the sauce: pour it into the dish, and send it to table. You must bake the tongue with the head, and don't cut it out. It will lie the handsomer in the dish.

To bake a Sheep's Head.

Do it the same way, and it cats very well.

To dress a Lamb's Head.

Boil the head and pluck tender but don't let the liver be too much done. Take the head up, hack it cross and cross with a knife, grate some nutmeg over it and lay it in a dish before a good fire; then grate some crumbs of bread, some sweet herbs rubbed, a little lemon-pecl chopped fine, a very little pepper and falt, and baste it with a little butter: then throw a little flour over it. and just as it is done do the same, baste it and drudge it. Take half the liver, the lights, the heart, and tongue, chop them very small with fix or eight spoonfuls of gravy or water; first shake some flour over the meat, and stir it together, then put in tho gravy or water, a good piece of butter rolled in a little flour, a little pepper and falt, and what runs from the head in the dish; simmer all together a few minutes, and add half a spoonful of vinegar, pour it into your dish, lay the head in the middle of the mince-meat, have ready the other half of the liver cut thin, with some slices of bacon broiled, and lay round the head. Garnish the dish with lemon, and send it to table.

To ragoo a Neck of Veal.

Cut a neck of veal into steaks, flatten them with a rolling-pin, season them with salt, pepper, cloves and mace, lard them with bacon, lemon-peel, and thyme, dip them in the yolks of eggs, make a sheet of strong cap-paper up at the four corners in form of a dripping-pan; pin up the corners, butter the paper and also the gridiron, and set it over a fire of charcoal; put in your meat, let it do leisurely, keep it basting and turning to keep in the gravy; and when it is enough, have ready half a pint of strong gravy, season it high, put in mushrooms and pickles, force-meat balls dipped in the yolks of eggs, oysters stewed and fried, to lay round and at the top of your dish, and then serve it up. If for a brown ragoo, put in redwine. If for a white one, put in white wine, with yolks of eggs beat up with two or three spoonfuls of cream.

To ragoo a Breast of Veal.

TARE your breast of veal, put it into a large stew-pan, put in a bundle of sweet-herbs, an onion, some black and white pepper, a blade or two of mace, two or three cloves, a very little piece of lemon-peel, and just cover it with water: when it is tender take it up, bone it, put in the bones, boil it up up till the gravy is good, then strain it off, and if you have a little rich beef gravy add a quarter of a pint, put in half an ounce of trusses and morels, a spoonful or two of catchup, two or three spoonfuls of white wine, and let them all boil together: in the mean time flour the veal, and fry it in butter till, it is of a fine brown, then drain out all the butter and pour the gravy you are boiling to the veal, with a few mushrooms: boil all together till the sauce is rich and thick, and cut the sweetbread into four. A few forcemeat balls is proper in it. Lay the veal in the dish, and pour the sauce all over it. Garnish with lemon.

Another way to ragoo a Breast of Veal,

You may bone it nicely, flour it, and fry it of a fine brown, then pour the fat out of the pan, and the ingredients as above, with the bones; when enough, take it out, and strain the liquor, then put in your meat again, with the ingredients, as before directed.

A breast of Veal in Hodge-podge.

TAKE a breast of veal, cut the briscuit into little pieces, and every bone asunder, then flour it, and put half a pound of good butter into a stew-pan: when it is hot, throw in the veal, fry it all over of a fine light brown, and then have ready a tea-kettle of water boiling; pour it into the stew-pan, sill it up and stir it round, throw in a pint of green peas, a fine lettuce whole, clean washed, two or three blades of mace, a little whole pepper tied in a mullin rag, a little bundle of sweet herbs, a small onion stuck with a few cloves, and a little falt. Cover it close, and let it stew an hour, or till it is boiled to your palate, if you would have soup made of it; if you would only have fauce to eat with the veal, you must stew it till there is just as much as you would have for sauce, and season it with falt to your palate; take out the onion, sweet-herbs and spice, and pour it altogether into your dish. It is a sine dish. If you have no peafe, pare three or four cucumbers, scoup out the pulp, and cut it into little pieces, and take four or five heads of celery, clean washed, and cut the white part small; when you have no lettuces, take the little hearts of savoys, or the little young sprouts that grow on the old cabbage-stalks about as big as the top of your thumb.

Note, If you would make a very fine dish of it, fill the inside of your lettuce with force-meat, and tie the top close with a thread; shew it till there is but just enough for sauce, set the lettuce in the middle, and the veal round, and pour the sauce all over it. Garnish your dish with rasped bread, made into sigures with your singers. This is the cheapest way of dressing a breast of veal to

be good, and serve a number of people.

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To collar a Breast of Veal.

Take a very sharp knife, and nicely take out all the bones, but take great care you do not cut the meat through; pick all the fat and meat off the bones, then grate some nutmeg all over the infide of the veal, a very little beaten mace, a little pepper and falt, a few sweet herbs shred small, some parsley, a little lemonpeel shred small, a few crumbs of bread and the bits of fat picked off the bones; roll it up tight, stick one skewer in to hold it together, but do it clever, that it stand upright in the dish: tie a packthread across it to hold it together, spit it, then roll the caul all round it, and reast it. An hour and a quarter will do it. When it has been about an hour at the fire take off the caul, drudge it with flour, baile it well with fresh butter, and let it be of a fine brown. For sauce take two penny-worth of gravy beef, cut it and hack it well, then fleur it, fry it a little brown, then pour into your stew-pan two parts full of water, put in an onion, a bundle of sweet herbs, a little crust of bread toasted, two or three blades of made, four cloves, some whole pepper, and the veal. Cover it close, and let it stew till it is quite rich and thick; then strain it, boil it up with some trusses and morels, a few mushrooms, a spoonful of catchup, two or three bottoms of artichokes, if you have them; add a little falt, just enough to season the gravy, take the packthread off the veal, and fet it upright in the dish; cut the sweet-bread into four, and broil it of a fine brown, with a few force-meat-balls fried; lay these round the dish, and pour, in the sauce. Garnish the dish with lemon, and send it to table.

To collar a Breast of Mutton.

Do it the same way, and it eats very well. But you must take off the skin.

Another good way to dress a Breast of Mutton. :

Collar it as before, roast it, and baste it with half a pint of red wine, and when that is all soaked in, baste it well with butter, have a little good gravy, set the mutten upright in the dish, pour in the gravy, have some sweet sauce as for venison, and send it to table. Don't garnish the dish, but be sure to take the skin off the mutton.

The infide of a furloin of beef is very good done this way. If you don't like the wine, a quart of milk, and a quarter of a pound of butter, put into the dripping-pan, does full as well to

baste it.

To force a Leg of Lamb.

With a sharp knife, carefully take out all the meat, and leave the skin whole and the fat on it; make the lean you cut out into force-meat thus: to two pound of meat, add three pound of beeffuet cut sine, and beat in a marble mortar till it is very sine, and take away all the skin of the meat and suet, then mix with it four spoonfuls of grated bread, eight or ten cloves, sive or six large blades of mace dried and beat sine, half a large nutmeg grated, a little pepper and sait, a little lemon-peel cut sine, a very little thyme, some parsley and sour eggs; mix all together, put it into the skin again just as it was, in the same shape, sew it up, roast

it, baste it with butter, cut the loin into steaks and fry it nicely, lay the leg in the dish and the loin round it, with stewed caulissower (as in page 17) all round upon the loin; pour a pint of good gravy into the dish, and send it to the table. If you don't like the caulissower, it may be omitted.

To boil a Leg of Lamb.

Let the leg be boiled very white. An hour will do it. Cut the loin into steaks, dip them into a few crumbs of bread and egg, fry them nice and brown, hoil a good deal of spinage and lay in the dish, put the leg in the middle, lay the loin round it, cut an orange in four and garnish the dish, and have butter in a cup. Some love the spinage boiled, then drained, put into a sauce-pan with a good piece of butter, and stewed.

To force a large Fowl.

Cur the skin down the back, and carefully slip it up so as to take out all the meat, mix it with one pound of beef-suet, cut it small, and beat them together in a marble mortar: take a pint of large oysters cut small, two anchovies cut small, one shalot cut fine, a few sweet-herbs, a little pepper, a little nutmeg grated, and the yolks of sour eggs; mix all together and lay this on the bones, draw over the skin and sew up the back, put the sowl into a bladder, boil it an hour and a quarter, stew some oysters in good gravy thickened with a piece of butter rolled in slour, take the sowl out of the bladder, lay it in your dish and pour the sauce over it. Garnish with lemon.

It eats much better with the same sauce.

To roaft a Turkey the genteel way.

FIRST cut it down the back, and with a sharp penknise bone it, then make your force-meat thus: Take a large fowl, or a pound of veal, as much grated bread, half a pound of suet cut and bear very fine, a little beaten mace, two cloves, haif a nutmeg grated, about a large tea-spoonful of lemon-peel, and the yolks of two eggs; mix all together, with a little pepper and salt, fill up the places where the bone came out, and fill the body, that it may look just as it did before, sew up the back, and roast it. You may have oyster-sauce, celery-sauce, or just as you please; but good gravy in the dish, and garnish with lemon, is as good as any thing. Be sure to leave the pinions on.

To sterv a Turkey or Forel.

First let your pot be very clean, lay four clean skewers at the bottom, lay your turkey or fowl upon them, put in a quart of gravy, take a bunch of celery, cut it small, and wash it very clean, put it into your pot, with two or three blades of mace, let it slew softly till there is just enough for sauce, then add a good piece of butter rolled in flour, two spoonfuls of red wine, two of catchup, just as much pepper and salt as will season it, lay your sowl or turkey in the dish, pour the sauce over it and send it to table. If the sowl or turkey is enough before the sauce, take it up, and keep

it up till the sauce is boiled enough, then put it in, let it boil a minute or two, and dish it up.

To stew a Knuckle of Veal.

BE sure let the pot or sauce-pan be very clean, lay at the bottom four clean wooden skewers, wash and clean the knuckle very well, then lay it in the pot with two or three blades of mace, a little whole pepper, a little piece of thyme, a small onion, a crust of bread, and two quarts of water. Cover it down close, make it boil, then only let it simmer for two hours, and when it is enough take it up; lay it in a dish, and strain the broth over it.

Another way to stew a Knuckle of Veal.

CLEAN it as before directed, and boil it till there is just enough for sauce, add one spoonful of catchup, one of red wine, and one of walnut pickle, some trustles and morels, or some dried mush-rooms cut small, boil it all together, take up the knuckle, lay it in a dish, pour the sauce over it, and that it to table.

Note, It eats very well done as the turkey, before directed.

To rayon a Piece of Beef.

TAKE a large piece of the flank, which has fat at the top cut square, or any piece that is all meat, and has fat at the top, but no bones. The rump does well. Cut all nicely off the bone (which makes fine foup) then take a large stew-pan, and with a good piece of butter fry it a little brown all over, flouring your meat well before you put it into the pan, then pour in as much gravy as will cover it, made thus: take about a pound of coarse beef, a little piece of veal cut small, a bundle of sweet-herbs, an onion, some whole black pepper and white pepper, two or three large blades of mace, four or five cloves, a piece of carrot, a little piece of bacon steeped in vinegar a little while, a crust of bread toassed brown; put to this a quart of water, and let it boil till half is wasted. While this is making, pour a quart of boiling water into the stew-pan, cover it close, and let it be stewing softly; when the gravy is done strain it, pour it into the pan where the beef is, take an ounce of truffles and morels cut small, some fresh or dried mushrooms cut small, two spoonfuls of catchup, and cover it close. Let all this stew till the sauce is rich and thick: then have ready some : richoke-bottoms cut in four, and a few pickled mushrooms, give them a boil or two, and when your meat is tender and your fauce quite rich, lay the meat into a dish and pour the sauce over it. You may add a sweetbread cut in six pieces, a palate slewed tender cut into little pieces, some cocks-combs, and a few forcemeat balls. These are a great addition, but it will be good without.

Note, For variety, when the beef is ready and the gravy put to it, add a large bunch of celery cut small and washed clean, two spoonfuls of catchup, and a glass of red wine. Omit all the other ingredients. When the meat and celery are tender, and the sauce rich and good, serve it up. It is also very good this way: take

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fix large cucumbers, scoop out the seeds, pare them, cut them into slices, and do them just as you do the celery.

To force the inside of a Surloin of Beef.

Take a sharp knife, and carefully lift up the fat of the inside, take out all the meat close to the bone, chop it small, take a pound of suet, and chop sine, about as many crumbs of bread, a little thyme and lemon-peel, a little pepper and salt, half a nut-meg grated, and two shalots chopped sine; mix all together, with a glass of red wine, then put it into the same place, cover it with the skin and sat, skewer it down with sine skewers, and cover it with paper. Don't take the paper off till the meat is on the dish. Take a quarter of a pint of red wine, two shalots shred small, boil them, and pour into the dish, with the gravy which comes out of the meat; it eats weil. Spit your meat before you take out the inside.

Another way to force a Surloin.

When it is quite roasted, take it up, and lay it in the dish with the inside uppermost, with a sharp knife lift up the skin, hack and cut the inside very fine, shake a little pepper and salt over it, with two shalots, cover it with the skin, and send it to table. You may add red wine or vinegar, just as you like.

To force the inside of a Rump of Beef.

You may do it just in the same manner, only lift up the outside skin take the middle of the meat, and do as before directed; put it into the same place, and with fine skewers por it down close.

A relled Rump of Beef.

Cur the meat all off the bone whole, flit the infide down from top to the bottom, but not through the skin, spread it open, take the slesh of two fowls and beef-suet, an equal quantity, and as much cold boiled ham, if you have it, a little pepper, an anchovy, a nutmeg grated, a little thyme, a good deal of parlley, a few mushrooms, and chop them all together, beat them in a mortar, with a half-pint bason full of crumbs of bread; mix all these together, with four yolks of eggs, lay it into the meat, cover it up, and roll it round, stick one skewer in, and tie it with a packthread cross and cross to hold it together; take a pot or large sauce-pan that will just hold it, lay a layer of bacon and a layer of beef cut in thin flices, a piece of carrot, some whole pepper. mace, sweet-herbs, and a large onion, lay the rolled beef on it, just put water enough to the top of the beef: cover it close, and let it stew very softly on a flow fire for eight or ten hours, but not too fast. When you find the beef tender, which you will know by running a skewer into the meat, then take it up, cover it up hot, boil the gravy till it is good, then strain it off, and add some mushrooms chopped, some truffles and morels cut small, two spoonfuls of red or white wine, the yolks of two eggs a piece of butter rolled in flour; boil it together, fet the meat before the fire, balle it with butter, and throw crumbs of bread all over it: when the fauce fauce is enough, lay the meat into the dish, and pour the fauce over it. Take care the eggs do not curd.

To boil a Rump of Beef the French Fastion.

TAKE a rump of beef, boil it half an hour, take it up, lay it into a large deep pewter dish or siew-pan, cut three or four gashes in it all along the side, rub the gashes with pepper and salt, and pour into the dish a pint of red wine, as much hot water, two or three large onions cut small, the hearts of eight or ten lettuces cut small, and a good piece of butter rolled in a little flour; lay the sleshy part of the meat downwards, cover it close, let it stew an hour and a half over a charcoal sire, or a very slow coal sire. Observe that the butcher chaps the bone so close, that the meat may lie as slat as you can in the dish. When it is enough, take the beef, lay it in the dish, and pour the sauce over it.

Note, When you do it in a pewter dish, it is best done over a chafing-dish of hot coals, with a bit or two of charcoal to keep it

alive.

Beef Escarlot.

Take a briscuit of beef, half a pound of coarse sugar, two ounces of bay salt, a pound of common salt; mix all together, and rub the beer, lay it in an earthen pan, and turn it every day. It may lie a fortnight in the pickle; then boil it, and serve it up either with savoys or pease pudding.

. Note, It eats much finer cold, cut into slices, and sent to table.

Beef a la Daub.

You may take a buttock or a rump of beef, lard it, fry it brown in some sweet butter, then put it into a pot that will just hold it; put in some broth or gravy hot, some pepper, cloves, mace, and a bundle of sweet-herbs, stew it sour hours till it is tender, and season it with salt; take half a pint of gravy, two sweetbreads cut into eight pieces, some trusses and morels, palates, artichoke-bottoms, and mushrooms, boil all together, lay your beef in a dish: strain the liquor into the sauce, and boil all together. If it is not thick enough, roll a piece of butter in slour, and boil in it: pour this all over the beef. Take force-meat rolled in pieces half as long as one's singer; dip them into batter made with eggs, and fry them brown; fry some sippets dipped into batter cut three corner-ways, slick them into the meat, and garnish with the force-meat.

Beef a la Mode in Pieces,

You must take a buttock of beef, cut it into two pound pieces, lard them with bacon, fry them brown, put them into a pot that will just hold them, put in two quarts of broth or gravy, a sew sweet-herbs, an onion, some mace, cloves, nutmeg, pepper and salt; when that is done, cover it close, and stew it till it is tender, skim off all the sat, lay the meat in the dish, and strain the sauce over it. You may serve it up hot or cold.

Beef a la Mode, the French Way.

Take a piece of buttock of beef, and some sat bacon cut into little long bits, then take two tea-spoonfuls of salt, one tea-spoonful sof salt, one tea-spoonful

ful of beaten pepper, one of beaten mace, and one of nutmeg; mix all together, have your larding-pins ready, first dip the bacon in vinegar, then roll it in your spice, and lard your beef very thick and nice; put the meat into a pot with two or three large onions, a good piece of lemon-peel, a bundle of herbs, and three or four spoonfuls of vinegar; cover it down close, and put a wet cloth round the edge of the cover, that no steam can get out, and ser it over a very flow sire: when you think one side is done enough, turn the other, and cover it with the rind of the bacon; cover the pot close again as before, and when it is enough (which it will be when quite tender) take it up and lay it in a dish, take ost all the fat from the gravy, and pour the gravy over the meat. If you chuse your beef to be red, you may rub it with saltpetre over night.

Note, You must take great care in doing your beef this way that your fire is very slow; it will at least take six hours doing, if the piece be any thing large. If you would have the sauce very rich, boil half an ounce of trustles and morels in half a pint of good gravy, till they are very tender, and add a gill of pickled mustrooms, but fresh ones are best; mix all together with the gravy of the meat, pour it over your beef. You must mind and beat all you spices very fine; and if you have not enough, mix some

more, according to the bigness of your beef.

Beef Olives.

Take a rump of beef, cut into steaks half a quarter long, about an inch thick, let them be square; lay on some good force-meat made with veal, roll them, the them once round with a hard knot, dip them in eggs, crumbs of bread, and grated nutmeg, and a little pepper and salt. The best way is to roast them, or fry them brown in fresh butter, lay them every one on a bay-leaf, and cover them every one with a piece of bacon toasted, have some good gravy, a few trustles and morels, and mushrooms; boil all together, pour into the dish, and send it to table.

Feal Olives.

THEY are good done the same way, only roll them narrow at one end and broad at the other. Fry them of a sine brown. Omit the bay leaf, but lay little bits of bacon about two inches long on them. The same sauce. Garnish with lemon.

Beef Collops.

Cut them into thin pieces about two inches long, beat them with the back of a knife very well, grate some nutmeg, flour them a little, lay them in a stew-pan, put in as much water as you think will do for sauce, half an onion cut small, a bundle of sweet herbs, a little pepper and salt, a piece of butter rolled in a little flour. Set them on a slow sire; when they begin to simmer, stir them now and then; when they begin to be hot, ten minutes will do them, but take care they do not boil. Take out the sweet herbs, pour it into the dish, and send it to table.

Note, You may do the inside of a sur-loin of beef in the same manner, the day after it is roasted, only do not beat them, but cut them thin.

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N. B. You may do this dish between two pewter dishes, hang them between two chairs, take six sheets of white brown paper, tear them into slips, and burn them under the dish one piece at a time.

To stew Berf-steaks.

Take rump-steaks, pepper and salt them, lay them in a stewpan, pour in half a pint of water, a blade or two of mace, two or three cloves, a little bundle of sweet herbs, an anchovy, a piece of butter rolled in flour, a glass of white wine, and an onion; cover them close, and let them stew softly till they are tender, then take out the steaks, flour them, fry them in fresh butter, and pour away all the sat, strain the sauce they were stewed in, and pour into the pan: toss it all up together till the sauce is quite hot and thick. If you add a quarter of a pint of oysters, it will make it the better. Lay the steaks into the dish, and pour the sauce over them. Garnish with any pickle you like.

To fry Beef-steaks.

Take rump steaks, beat them very well with a roller, fry them in half a pint of ale that is not bitter, and whilst they are frying cut a large onion small, a very little thyme, some parsley shred small, some grated nutmeg, and a little pepper and salt; roll all together in a piece of butter, and then in a little flour, put this into the stew-pan, and shake all together. When the steaks are tender, and the sauce of a sine thickness, dish it up.

A second way to fry Beef-steaks.

Cut the lean by itself, and beat them well with the back of a knife, fry them in just as much butter as will moisten the pan, pour out the gravy as it runs out of the meat, turn them often, do them over a gentle fire, then fry the fat by itself and lay upon the meat, and put to the gravy a glass of red wine, half an anchovy, a little nutmeg, a little beaten pepper, and a shalot cut small; give it two or three little boils, season it with salt to your palate, pour it over the steaks, and send them to table.

Another sway to do Beef-steaks.

Cur your steaks, half broil them, then say them in a stew-pan, season them with pepper and salt, just cover them with gravy and a piece of butter rolled in flour. Let them stew for half an hour, beat up the yolks of two eggs, stir all together for two or three minutes, and then serve it up.

A pretty fide-dish of Beef.

Roast a tender piece of beef, lay fat bacon all over it, and roll it in paper, baste it, and when it is roasted cut about two pounds in thin slices, lay them in a stew-pan, and take six large cucumbers, peel them, and chop them small, lay over them a little pepper and salt, stew them in butter for about ten minutes, then drain out the butter, and shake some flour over them; toss them up, pour in half a pint of gravy, let them stew till they are thick, and dish them up.

To dress a Fillet of Beef.

It is the infide of a firloin. You must carefully cut it all out from the bone, grate some nutmeg over it, a sew crumbs of bread, a little pepper and salt, a little lemon-peel, a little thyme, some parsley shred small, and roll it up tight, tie it with a packthread, roast it, put a quart of milk and a quarter of a pound of butter into the dripping-pan, and baste it; when it is enough, take it up, untic it, leave a little skewer in it to hold it together, have a little good gravy in the dish, and some sweet sauce in a cup. You may baste it with red wine and butter, if you like it better; or it will do very well with butter only.

Beef Steaks rolled.

TAKE three or four beef steaks, flat them with a cleaver, and make a force meat thus; take a pound of veal beat fine in a mortar, the flesh of a large fowl thus cut small, half a pound of cold ham chopped small, the kidney-fat of a loin of veal chopped small, a sweetbread cut in little pieces, an ounce of trussles and morels first stewed and then cut small, some parsley, the yolks of four eggs, a nutmeg grated, a very little thyme, a little lemonpeel cut fine, a little pepper and falt, and half a pint of cream; mix all together, lay it on your fleaks, roll them up firm, of a good fize, and put a little skewer into them, put them into a stewpan, and fry them of a nice brown; then pour all the fat quite out, and put in a pint of good fried gravy (as in page 13) put one spoonful of catchup, two spoonfuls of red wine, a few mushrooms, and let them stew for a quarter of an hour. Take up the steaks, cut them in two, lay the cut side uppermost, and pour the fauce over it. Garnish with lemon.

Note, Before you put the force-meat into the beef, you are to thir it all together over a flow fire for eight or ten minutes.

To sterv a Rump of Beef.

HAVING boiled it till it is little more than half enough, take it up, and peel off the skin: take salt, pepper, beaten mace, grated nutmeg, a handful of parsley, a little thyme, winter-savory, sweet-marjoram, all chopped fine and mixed, and stuff them in great holes in the fat and lean, the rest spread over it, with the yolks of two eggs; save the gravy that runs out, put to it a pint of claret, and put the meat in a deep pan, pour the liquor in, cover it close, and let it bake two hours, then put it into the dish, pour the liquor over it, and send it to table.

Another way to flew a Rump of Beef.

You must cut the meat off the bone, lay it in your stew-pan, cover it with water, put in a spoonful of whole pepper, two onions, a bundle of sweet-herbs, some salt, and a pint of red wine; cover it close, set it over a stove or slow fire for four hours, shaking it sometimes, and turning it sour or sive times; making gravy as for soup put in three quarts, keep it stirring till dinner is ready: take ten or twelve turnips, cut them into slices the broad way, then cut them into sour, slour them, and fry them brown in beet dripping.

dripping. Be sure to let your dripping boil before you put them in; then drain them well from the fat, lay the beef in your soup-dish, toast a little bread very nice and brown, cut in three corner dice, lay them into the dish, and the turnips likewise; strain in the gravy, and fend it to table. If you have the convenience of a slove, put the dish over it for sive or six minutes; it gives the liquor a sine slavour of the turnips, makes the breadest better, and is a great addition. Scason it with falt to your palate.

Portugal Beef.

Take a rump of beef, cut it off the bone, cut it across, flour'it, fry the thin part brown in butter, the thick end stuff with suet, boiled chemuts, an anchovy, an onion, and a little pepper. Stew it in a pan of strong broth, and when it is tender, lay both the fried and stewed together in your dish, cut the fried in two and lay on each side of the stewed, strain the gravy it was stewed in, put to it some pickled gerkins chopped, and boiled chesnuts, thicken it with a piece of burnt butter, give it two or three boils up, season it with salt to your palate, and pour it over the beef. Garnish with lemon.

To stew a Rump of Beef, or the Brisewit, the French way.

Take a rump of beef, put it into a little pot that will hold it, cover it with water, put on the cover, let it flew an hour; but if the brifcuit, two hours. Skim it clean, then flash the meat with a knife to let out the gravy, put in a little beaten pepper, some sait, sour cloves, with two or three large blades of mace beat sine, six onions sliced, and half a pint of red wine; cover it close, let it slew an hour, then put in two spoonfuls of capers or asterium-buds pickled, or broom-buds, chop them; two spoonfuls of vinegar, and two of verjuice, boil six cabbage lettuces in water, then put them in a pot, put in a pint of good gravy, let all stew together for half an hour, skim all the fat off, lay the meat in the dish, and pour the rest over it, have ready some pieces of bread cut three corner ways, and fried crisp, slick them about the mear, and garnish them. When you put in the cabbage, put with it a good piece of butter rolled in flour.

To fiero Beef Gobbets.

GET any piece of beef, except the leg, cut it in pieces about the biguess of a puliet's egg, put them in a stew-pan, cover them with water, let them stew, skini them clean, and when they have stewed an hour, take mace, cloves, and whole pepper tied in a muslin rag loose, some celery cut small, put them into the pan with some salt, turnips and carrots, pared and cut in slices, a little-parsley, a bundle of sweet-herbs, and a large crust of bread. You may put in an ounce of barley or rice, if you like it. Cover it close, and let it stew till it is tender, take out the herbs, spices, and bread, and have ready fried a French roll cut in four. Dish up all together, and send it to table.

Beef Royal.

Take a firloin of beef, or a large rump, bone it and beat it very well, then lard it with bacon, feason it all over with falt, pepper, mace, cloves, and nutmeg, all beat fine, some lemon-peel cut small, and some sweet-herbs; in the mean time make a strong broth of the bones, take a piece of butter with a little slour, brown it, put in the beef, keep it turning often till it is brown, then strain the broth, put all together into a pot, put in a bay-leaf, a sew trussles, and some ex-palates cut small; cover it close, and let it stew till it is tender, take out the beef, skim off all the sat, pour in a pint of claret, some fried oysters, an anchovy, and some gerkins shred small; boil all together, put in the beef to warm, thicken your sauce with a piece of butter rolled in slour, or mush-room powder, or burnt butter. Lay your meat in the dish, pour the sauce over it, and send it to table. This may be eat either hor or cold.

A Tongue and Udder forced.

First parboil your tongue and udder, blanch the tongue and flick it with cloves; as for the udder, you must carefully raise it, and fill it with force-meat made with veal: first wash the inside with the yolk of an egg, then put in the force-meat, tie the ends close and spit them, roast them and baste them with butter when enough, have good gravy in the dish, and sweet sauce in a cup.

Note, For variety you may lard the udder.

To fricafey Neat's Tongues.

Take neat's tongues, boil them tender, peel them, cut them into thin flices, and fry them in fresh butter; then pour out the butter, put in as much gravy as you shall want for sauce, a bundle of sweet herbs, an onion, some pepper and salt, and a blade or two of mace; summer all together half an hour, then take out your tongue, strain the gravy, put it with the tongue in the stewpan again, beat up the yolks of two eggs with a glass of white wine, a little grated nutmeg, a piece of butter as big as a walnut rolled in flour, shake all together for sour or sive minutes, dish it up, and send it to table.

To force a Tongue.

Bost it till it is tender; let it stand till it is cold, then cut a hole at the root end of it, take out some of the meat, chop it with as much beef suet, a sew pippins, some pepper and salt, a little mace beat, some nutmeg, a sew sweet herbs, and the yolks of two eggs; chop it all together, stuss it, cover the end with a veal caul or buttered paper, roast it, baste it with butter, and dish it up. Have for sauce good gravy, a little melted butter, the juice of an orange or lemon, and some grated nutmeg; boil it up, and pour it into the dish.

To Stew Neats Tongues whole.

Take two tongues, let them stew in water just to cover them for two hours, then peel them, put them in again with a pint of strong gravy, half a pint of white wine, a bundle of sweet-herbs, a little

a little pepper and falt, some mace, cloves, and whole pepper tied in a muslin ray, a spoonful of capers chopped, turnips and cariots sliced, and a piece of butter rolled in flour; let all stew together very softly over a slow sire for two hours, then take out the spice and sweet-herbs, and send it to table. You may leave out the turnips and carrots, or boil them by themselves, and lay them in a dish, just as you like.

To fricasey Ox Palates.

AFTER boiling your palates very tender, (which you must do by fetting them on in cold water, and letting them do softly) then blanch them and scrape them clean: take mace, nutmeg, cloves, and pepper beat fine, rub them all over with those, and with crumbs of bread; have ready some butter in a stew-pan, and when it is hot put in the palates: fry them brown on both sides, then pour out the fat, and put to them some mutton or beef gravy, enough for sauce, an anchovy, a little nutmeg, a little piece of butter rolled in slour, and the juice of a lemon: let it simmer all together a quarter of an hour, dish it up, and garnish with lemon.

To roaft Ox Palates.

HAVING boiled your palates tender, blanch them, cut them into flices about two inches long, lard half with bacon, then have ready two or three pigeons and two or three chicken-peepers, draw them, trus them, fill them with force-meat; let half of them be nicely larded, spit them on a bird-spit: spit them thus: a bird, a palate, a sage-leaf, and a piece of bacon. Take cocks-combs and lambitones, parboiled and blanched, lard them with little bits of bacon, large oysters parboiled, and each one larded with one piece of bacon, put these on a skewer with a little piece of bacon and a sage-leaf between them, tie them on a spit and roast them, then beat up the yolks of three eggs, some nutmeg, a little salt and crumbs of bread: baste them with these all the time they are a-roasting, and have ready two fweetbreads each cut in two, fome artichoke-bottoms cut into four and fried, and then rub the dish with faulots: lay the birds in the middle, piled upon one another, and lay the other things all separate by themselves round about in the dish. Have ready for sauce a pint of good gravy, a quarter of a pint of red wine, an anchovy, the oyster liquor, a piece of butter rolled in flour; boil all these together and pour into a dish, with a little juice of lemons Garnish your dish with lemon.

To dress a Leg of Mutton, A la Royale.

HAVING taken off all the fat, skin, and shank-bone, lard it with bacon, season it with pepper and salt, and a round piece of about three or sour pounds of beef or leg of veal, lard it, have ready some hog's lard boiling, slour your meat, and give it a colour in the lard, then take the meat out and put it into a pot, with a bundle of sweet herbs, some parsley, an onion stuck with cloves, two or three blades of mace, some whole pepper, and three quarts of water; were it close, and let it boil very softly for two hours, mean while get ready a sweetbread split, cut into sour, and broiled, a few trusses and morels stewed in a quarter of a pint of strong gravy,

pear

gravy, a glass of red wine, a few mushrooms, two spoonfuls of catchup, and some asparagus-tops: boil all these together, then lay the mutton in the middle of the dish, cut the beef or veal into slices, make a rim round your mutton with the slices, and pour the ragoo over it; when you have taken the meat out of the pot, skim all the fat off the gravy; strain it, and add as much to the other as will fill the dish. Garnish with lemon.

A Leg of Metton A la Hautgout.

Let it hang a fortnight in an airy place, then have ready some cloves of garlic, and stuff it all over, rub it with pepper and salt; roast it, have ready some good gravy and red wine in the dish, and send it to table.

To roast a Leg of Mutton with Oysters,

Take a leg about two or three days killed, stuff it all over with oysters, and roast it. Garnish with horse-radish.

To roast a Leg of mutton with Cockles.

Stuff it all over with cockles, and roast it. Garnish with horse-radish,

A Shoulder of Mutton in Epigrans.

Roast it almost enough, then very carefully take off the skin about the thickness of a crown-piece, and the shank-bone with it at the end; then scason that skin and shank-bone with pepper and salt, a little lemon-peel cut small, and a few sweet-herbs and crumbs of bread, then lay this on the gridiron, and let it be of a fine brown; in the mean time take the rest of the meat and cut it like a hash about the bigness of a shilling; save the gravy and put to it, with a few spoonfuls of strong gravy, half an onion cut sine, a little nutmeg, a little pepper and salt, a little bundle of sweetherbs, some gerkins cut very small, a few mushrooms, two or three trustes cut small, two spoonfuls of wine, either red or white, and throw a little slour over the meat: let ail these stew together very softly for sive or six minutes, but be sure it do not boil; take out the sweet-herbs, and put the hash into the dish, lay the broiled upon it, and send it to table.

A Harrico of Mutton.

TAKE a neck or loin of mutton, cut it into fix pieces, flour it, and fry it brown on both sides in the slew-pan, then pour out all the sat; put in some turnips and carrots cut like dice, two dozen of chesnuts blanched, two or three lettuces cut small, six little round onions, a bundle of sweet-herbs, some pepper and salt, and two or three blades of mace; cover it close, and let it stew for an hour, then take off the sat and dish it up.

To French a bind Saddle of Mutton.

It is the two rumps. Cut off the rump, and carefully lift up the skin with a knise: begin at the broad end, but be sure you do not crack it nor take it quite off: then take some slices of ham or sacon cho-ped sine, a few trusses, some young onions, some par-ley, a little thyme, sweet-marjoram, winter-savoury, a little lenon-peel, all chopped sine, a little mace, and two or three cloves

beat fine, half a notmeg, and a little pepper and falt; mix all toge. ther, and throw over the meat where you took off the skin, then lay on the skin again, and fasten it with two fine skewers at each side, and roll it in well buttered paper. It will take three hours doing: then take off the paper, baste the meat, strew it all over with crumbs of bread, and when it is of a fine brown take it up. For sauce take six large shalots, cut them very fine, put them into a sauce-pan with two spoonfuls of vinegar, and two of white wine; boil them for a minute or two, pour it into the dish, and garnish with horse-radish.

Another French way, called St. Menchout.

Take the hind faddle of mutton, take off the skin, lard it with bacon, season it with pepper, salt, mace, cloves beat, and nutmeg, sweet-herbs, young onions, and parsley, all chopped sine; take a large oval or a large gravy-pan, lay layers of bacon, and then layers of beef all over the bottom, lay in the mutton, then lay layers of bacon on the mutton, and then a layer of beef, put in a pint of wine, and as much good gravy as will stew it, put in a bay-leaf, and two or three shalots, cover it close, put fire over and under it, if you have a close pan, and let it stand stewing for two hours; when done, take it out, sirew crumbs of bread all over it, and put it into the oven to brown, strain the gravy it was stewed in, and boil it till there is just enough for sauce, lay the mutton into a dish, pour the sauce in, and serve it up. You must brown it before a sire, if you have not an oven,

Cutlets A la Maintenon. A very good Dish.

Cut your cutlets handsomely, beat them thin with your cleaver season them with pepper and salt, make a sorce-meat with real, beef salt, spice and sweet-herbs, roll in yolks of eggs, roll force-meat round each cutlet, within two inches of the top of the bone, then have as many half sheets of white paper as cutlets, roll each cutlet in a piece of paper, first buttering the paper well on the inside, dip the cutlets in melted butter and then in crumbs of bread, lay each cutlet on half a sheet of paper cross the middle of it, leaving about an inch of the bone out, then close the two ends of your paper as you do a turnover tart, and cut off the paper that is too much; broil your mutton cutlets half an hour, your real cutlets three quarters of an hour, and then take the paper off and lay them round in the dish, with the bone onewards. Let your sauce be good gravy thickened, and serve it up.

To make a Musion Haft.

Cur your mutton in little bits as thin as you can, strew a little floar over it, have ready some gravy (enough for sauce) wherein sweet-herbs, onlon, pepper and salt, have been boiled; strain it, put in your meat, with a little piece of butter rolled in slour, and a little salt, a shalot cut fine, a sew capers and gerkins chopped sine, and a biade of mace; tols all together for a minute or two, have ready some bread toasted and cut into thin soppets, lay them round the dish, and pour in your hash. Garnish your dish with pickles and hard-radish.

Note.

Note, Some love a glass of red wine, or walnut pickle. You may put just what you will into a hash. If the sippers are toasted it is better.

To drefs Pigs Petty-toes.

Pur your petty-toes into a fauce-pan with half a pint of water, a blade of mace, a little whole pepper, a bundle of sweet-herbs, and an onion. Let them boil five minutes, then take out the liver, lights, and heart, mince them very fine, grate a little nutmeg over them, and shake a little flour on them; let the feet do till they are tender, then take them out and strain the liquor, put all together with a little salt, and a piece of butter as big as a walnut, shake the sauce-pan often, let it summer five or six minutes, then cut some toasted sippits and lay round the dish, lay the mince-meat and sauce in the middle, and the petty-toes split round it. You may add the juice of half a lemon, or a very little vinegar.

A second way to roust a Leg of Mutton with Oysters.

Stuff a leg of mutton with mutton-suet, salt, pepper, nutmeg, and the yolks of eggs; then roast it, stick it all over with
cloves, and when it is about half done, cut off some of the underside of the sieshy end in little bits, put these into a pipkin with a
pint of oysters, liquor and all, a little salt and mace, and half a
pint of hot water: stew them till half the liquor is wasted, then
put in a piece of butter rolled in slour, shake all together, and
when the mutton is enough take it up; pour this sauce over it,
and send it to table.

To dress a Lieg of Mutton to cat like Venison.

Take a hind-quarter of mutton, and cut the leg in the shape of a haunch of venison, save the blood of the sheep and steep it in for sive or six hours, then take it out and roll it in three or sour sheets of white paper well buttered on the inside, tie it with a packthread, and roast it, basting it with good beef-dripping or butter. It will take two hours at a good fire, for your mutton must be fat and thick. About sive or six minutes before you take it up, take off the paper, baste it with a piece of butter, and shake a little flour over it to make it have a sine froth, and then have a little good drawn gravy in a bason, and sweet-sauce in another. Don't garnish with any thing.

To drefs Mutton the Turkish way.

First cut your meet into thin slices, then wash it in vinegar, and put it into a pot or sauce-pan that has a close cover to it, put in some rice; whole pepper, and three or four whole onions; let all these stew together, skimming it frequently; when it is enough, take out the onions, and season it with falt to your palate, lay the mutton in the dish, and pour the rice and liquor over it.

Note, The neck or leg are the best joints to dress this way: Put in to a leg four quarts of water, and a quarter of a pound of rice; to a neck two quarts of water, and two ounces of rice. To every pound of meat allow a quarter of an hour, being close covered. If you put in a blade or two of mace, and a bundle of fweet-herbs, it will be a great addition. When it is just enough put in a piece of butter, and take care the rice don't burn to the pot. In all these things you should lay skewers at the bottom of the pot to lay your meat on, that it may not slick.

A Shoulder of Mutton with a Razco of Turnips.

TAKE a shoulder of mutton, get the blade-bone taken out as neat as possible, and in the place put a ragoo, done thus: take one or two iweetbreads some cocks-combs, half an ounce of truffles, some mushrooms, a blade or two of mace, a little pepper and falt; stew all these in a quarter of a pint of good gravy, and thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in flour, or yolks of eggs, which you please: let it be cold before you put it in, and fill up the place where you took the bone out just in the form it was before, and sew it up tight: take a large deep stew-pan, or one of the round deep copper pans with two handles, lay at the bottom thin slices of bacon, then slices of real, a bundle of parsley, thyme and sweet-herbs, some whole pepper, a blade or two of mace, three or four cloves, a large onion, and put in just thin gravy enough to cover the meat; cover it close, and let it stew two hours, then take eight or ten turnips, pare them, and cut them into what shape you please, put them into boiling water, and let them be just enough, throw them into a sieve to drain over the hot water that they may keep warm, then take up the mutton, drain It from the fat, lay it in a dish, and keep it hot cover'd; strain the gravy it was flew'd in, and take off all the pat, put in a little falt, a glass of red wine, two tpoonfuls of catchup, and a piece of butter rolled in flour; boil together till there is just enough for sauce, then put in the turnips, give them a boil up, pour them over the meat, and fend it to table. You my fry the turnips of a light brown, and tofs them up with the fauce; but that is according to your palate.

Note. For a change you may leave out the turnips, and add a bunch of celery cut and washed clean, and slew'd in a very little water till it is quite tender, and the water almost boil'd away. Pour the gravy, as before directed, into it, and boil it up till the fauce is good: Or you may leave both these out, and add truffles, morels, fresh and pickled mushrooms, and artichoke-bottoms.

N. B. A shoulder of yeal without the knuckle, first fry'd, and then done just as the mutton, eats very well. Don't garnish your mutton, but garnish your yeal with lemon.

To stuff a Leg or Shoulder of Mutton.

Take a little grated bread, some beef suet, the yolks of hard eggs, three anchovies, a bit of onion, some pepper and salt, a little thyme and winter savoury, twelve oysters, and some nutmeg grated; mix all these together, shred them very sine, work them up with raw eggs like a passe, stuff your mutton under the skin in the thickest place, or where you please, and roast it: for sauce, take some oyster siquor, some claret, one anchovy, a little nutmeg, a bit of an onion, and a sew oysters; stew all these toge-

ther,

ther, then take out your onion, pour fauce under your mutton, and fend it to table. Garnish with horse-radith.

Sheeps Rumps with Rice.

TAKE fix rumps, put them into a flew-pan with some mutton gravy, enough to fill it, flew them about haif an hour, take them up and let them itand to cool, then put into the liquor a quarter of a pound of rice, an onion stuck with cloves, and a blade or two of Mace; let it boil till the rice is as thick as a pudding, but take care it don't stick to the bottom, which you must do by stirring it often: In the mean time take a clean thew-pan, put a piece of butter into it. Dip your rumps in the yolks of eggs beat, and then in crumbs of bread with a little nutmeg, lemon-peel, and a little thyme in it, fry them in the butter of a fine brown, then take them out, lay them in a dish to drain, pour out all the fat, and tols in the rice into that pan; hir it all together for a minute or two, then lay the rice into the dish, lay the rumps all round upon the rice, have ready four eggs boil'd hard, cut them into quarters, lay them round the dish with fry'd parsley between them, and send it to table.

To bake Lamb and Rice.

Take a neck and loin of lamb, half roast it, take it up, cut it into steaks, then take half a pound of rice, put it into a quart of good gravy, with two or three blades of mace, and a little nutmeg. Do it over a stove or slow fire till the rice begins to be thick; then take it off, stir in a pound of butter, and when that is quite melted stir in the yolks of six eggs, first beat; then take a dish and butter it all over, take the steaks and put a little pepper and salt over them, dip them in a little melted butter, lay them into the dish, pour the gravy which comes out of them over them, and then the rice, beat the yolks of three eggs and pour all over, send it to the oven, and bake it better than half an hour.

Baked Mutton Chops-

Take a loin or neck of mutton, cut it into steaks, put some pepper and salt over it, butter your dish and lay in your steaks; then take a quart of milk, six eggs beat up sine, and sour spoonfuls of slour; beat your flour and eggs in a little milk sirst, and then put the rest to it, put in a little beaten ginger, and a little salt. Pour this over the steaks, and send it to the oven. An hour and a half will bake it.

A forced Leg of Lamb.

Take a large leg of lamb, cut a long slit on the back-side, but take great care you don't deface the other side; then chop the meat small with marrow, half a pound of beef suct, some oysters, an anchovy unwashed, an onion, some sweet herbs, a little lemon-peel, and some beaten mace and nutmeg; beat all these together in a mortar, stuss it up in the shape it was before, sew it up, and rub it over with the yolks of eggs beaten, spit it, slour it all over, lay it to the sire, and baste it with butter. An hour will roast it. You may bake it if you please, but then you must butter the dish and lay the butter over it: cut the loin into steaks.

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and a few sweet-herbs; fry them in fresh Butter of a sine brown, then pour out all the butter, put in a quarter of a pint of white wine, shake it about, and put in half a pint of strong gravy wherein good spice has been boild, a quarter of a pint of oyster-liquor, some mushrooms and a spoonful of the pickle, a piece of butter rolled in slour, and the yolk of an egg beat; shir all these together till it is thick, then lay your leg of lamb in the dish and the loin round it; pour the sauce over it, and garnish with lemon.

To fry a Loin of Lamb.

Cur the loin into thin steaks, put a very little pepper and salt, and a little nutmeg on them, and try them in fresh butter; when enough, take cut the steaks, lay them in a dish before the fire to keep hot, then pour out the butter, shake a pint of boiling water, and put in a piece of butter; shake all together, give it a boil or two up, pour it over the steaks, and send it to table.

Note, You may do mutton the same way, and add two spoon-

tuls of walnut pickle.

· Another way of frying a Neck or Loin of Lamb.

Cur it into thin steaks, beat them with a rolling-pin, fry them in half a pint of ale, season them with a little salt, and cover them close; when enough, take them out of the pan, lay them in a plate before the fire to keep hot, and pour all out of the pan into a bason: then put in half a pint of white wine, a few capers, the yolks of two eggs beat with a little nutmeg and a little salt, add to this the liquor they were fry'd in, and keep surring it all one way all the time till it is thick, then put in the Lamb, keep shaking the pan for a minute or two, lay the steaks into the dish, pour the sauce over them, and have some parsley in a plate before the fire a crisping. Garnish your dish with that and lemon.

To make a Razon of Lamb.

Take a fore-quarter of lamb, cut the knuckle-bone off, lard it with little thin bits of bacon, flour it, fry it of a fine brown, and then put it into an earthen-pot or flew-pan; put to it a quart of broth or good gravy, a bundle of herbs, a little mace, two or three cloves, and a little whole pepper; cover it close, and let it flew pretty fast for half an hour, pour the liquor all out, strain it, keep the lamb hot in the pot till the fauce is ready. Take half a pint of oysters, flour them, fry them brown, drain out all the fat clean that you fryed them in, skim all the fat off the gravy, then pour it into the oysters, put in an anchovy, and two spoonfuls of either red or white wine; boil all together till there is just enough for sauce, add some fresh mushrooms (if you can get them) and some pickled ones, with a spoonful of the pickle, or the juice of half a lemen. Lay your lamb in the dish, and pour the sauce over it. Garnish with lemon.

To free a Lamb's or Calf's Head,

First wash it, and pick it very clean, lay it in water for an hour, then take out the brains, and with a sharp penknise carefully take out

out the bones and the tongue, but be careful you don't break the meat, then take out the two eyes, and take two pounds of real and two pounds of beef fuet, a very little thyme, a good piece of lemon-peel minced, a nutmeg grated, and two anchovies, chop all very well together, grate two stale rolls, and mix all together with the yolks of four eggs: fave enough of this meat to make about swenty balls, take half a pint of fresh mushrooms clean peel'd and wash'd, the yolks of fix eggs chopp'd, half a pint of oysters clean wash'd, or pickled cockles; mix all these together, but first stew your oysters, and put to it two quarts of gravy, with a blade or two of mace. It will be proper to tie the head with a packthread, cover it close, and let it stew two hours: in the mean time beat up the brains with some lemon-peel cut sine, a little parsley chopped, half a nutmeg grated, and the yolk of an egg; have some dripping boiling, fry half the brains in little cakes, and fry the Balls, keep them both hot by the fire; take half an ounce of truffles and morels, then thrain the gravy the head was flew'd in, put the truffles and morels to it with the liquor, and a few mushrooms; boil all together, then put in the rest of the brains that are not fry'd, itew them together for a minute or two, pour it over the head, and lay the fry'd brains and balls round it; Garnish with lemon. You may fry about twelve oysters.

To drefs Feal a la Bourgoife.

Cur pretty thick flices of veal, lard them with bacon, and feafon them with pepper, falt, beaten mace, cloves, numeg, and chopp'd parfley, then take the stew-pan and cover the bottom with slices of fat bacon, lay the veal upon them, cover it, and fet it over a very slow fire for eight or ten minutes, just to be hot and no more, then brisk up your fire and brown your veal on both sides, then shake some flour over it and brown it; pour in a quart of good broth or gravy, cover it close, and let it stew gently till it is enough: when enough, take out the slices of bacon, and takin all the fat off clean, and beat up the yolks of three eggs with some of the gravy; mix all together, and keep it stirring one way till it is smooth and thick, then take it up, lay your meat in the dish, and pour the sauce over it. Garnish with lemon,

A difguifed Leg of Veal and Bacor.

LARD your veal all over with slips of bacon and a little lemonpeel, and boil it with a piece of bacon; when enough, take it up, cut the bacon into slices, and have ready some dry'd sage and pepper rubb'd sine, rub over the bacon, lay the veal in the dish and the bacon round it, strew it all over with fry'd parsley, and have green sauce in cups, made thus: take two handfuls of forrel, pound it in a mortar and squeeze out the juice, put it into a sauce-pan with some melted butter, a little sugar, and the juice of lemon. Or you may make it thus: Beat two handfuls of sorrel in a mortar with two pippins quarter'd, squeeze the juice out with the juice of a lemon or vinegar, and sweeten it with sugar.

A Pillary of Veal.

Take a neck or breast of veal, half roast it, then cut it into six pieces, season it with pepper, salt and nutmeg: Take a pound of rice, put to it a quart of broth, some mace, and a little salt, co it over a stove or very slow sire till it is thick, but butter the bottom of the dish or pan you do it in; beat up the yolks of six eggs and sir into it, then take a little round deep dish, butter it, lay some of the rice at the bottom, then lay the veal on a round heap, and cover it all over with the rice, wash it over with the volks of eggs, and bake it an hour and a half, then open the rop and pour in a pint of rich gravy. Garnish with Seville orange cut in quarters, and send it to table hot.

Bembarded Veal.

You must get a fillet of veal, cut out of it five lean pieces as thick as your hand, round them up a little, then lard them very thick on the round fide with little narrow thin pieces of bacon, and lard five theeps tongues (being first boiled and blanched) lard them here and there with very little bits of lemon-peel, and make a well-season'd force-must of veal, bacon, ham, beef-suet, and an anchovy beat well; make another tender force-meat of veal, beef-suct, mushrooms, spinach, parsley, thyme, sweet marjoram, winter savoury, and green onions. Season with pepper, salt and mace; beat it well, make a round ball of the other force-meat and fuff in the middle of this, roll it up in a veal caul, and bake it: what is left, tie up like a Bolognia sausage and boil it, but sirst rub the caul with the yolk of an egg; put the larded yeal into a tiew-pan with some good gravy, and when it is enough skim off all the fat, put in some trussies and morels, and some mushrooms. Your force-meat being baked enough, lay it in the middle, the weal round it, and the tongues fry'd and laid between, the boil'd cut into flices and fry'd, and throw all over. Pour on them the sauce. You may add artichoke bottoms, sweetbreads, and cockscombs, if you please. Garnish with lemon.

Veal Rolls.

Take ten or twelve little thin flices of veal, lay on them some force-meat according to your sancy, roll them up, and tie them just across the middle with coarse thread, put them on a bird spit, rub them over with the yolks of eggs, flour them, and baste them with butter. Half an hour will do them. Lay them into a dish, and have ready some good gravy, with a few trusses and morels, and some mushrooms. Garnish with lemon.

Olives of Vea!, the French way.

Take two pounds of veal, some marrow, two anchovies, the volks of two hard eggs, a few mushrooms, and some oysters, a little thyme, marjoram, parsley, spinach, lemon-peel, salt, pepper, nutmeg and mace, sinely beaten; take your veal caul, lay a layer of bacon and a layer of the ingredients, and a layer of bacon and a layer of the ingredients, roll it in the veal caul, and either roast it or bake it. An hour will do either. When enough,

enough, cut it into slices, lay it into your dish, and pour good gravy over it. Garnish with lemon.

Scotch Collops a la Francois.

TAKE a leg of veal, cut it very thin, lard it with bacon, then take half a pint of ale boiling and pour over it till the blood is out, and then pour the ale into a bason; take a sew sweet herbs chopped small, strew them over the veal and fry it in butter, shour it a little till enough, then put it into a dish and pour the butter away, toast little thin pieces of bacon and lay round, pour the ale into the stew pan with two anchovies and a glass of white wine, then beat up the yolks of two eggs and stir in with a little nutmeg, some perper, and a piece of butter, snake all together till thick, and then pour it into the dish. Garnish with lemon.

To make a favory Dish of Veal.

Cur large collops out of a leg of veal, spread them abroad on a dresser, hack them with the back of a knife, and dip them in the yolks of eggs; season them with cloves, mace, nutmeg and pepper, beat sine; make force-meat with some of your veal, beeffect, oysters chopped, sweet heros shred sine, and the aforesaid spice, strew all these over the collops, roll and tie them up, put them on skewers, tie them to a spit and roast them; to the rest of your force meat add a raw egg or two, roll them in balls and fry them, put them in your dish with your meat when roasted, and make the sauce with strong broth, an anchovy, a shalot, a little white wine, and some spice. Let it stew, and thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in slour, pour the sauce into the dish, lay the meat in, and garnish with lemon.

Scotch Collops Larded.

Prepare a fillet of yeal, cut it into thin slices, cut off the skin and fat, lard them with bacon, fry them brown, then take them out and lay them in a dish, pour out all the butter, take a quarter of a pound of butter and melt it in the pan, then strew in a handful of flour; stir it till it is brown, and pour in three pints of good gravy, a bundle of sweet herbs, and an onion, which you must take out soon; let it boil a little, then put in the collops, let them slew half a quarter of an hour, put in some force-meat balls fryed, the yolks of two eggs, a piece of butter, and a few pickled mustrooms; stir all together for a minute or two till it is thick; and then dish it up. Garnish with lemon.

To do them White.

AFTER you have cut your veal in thin flices, lard it with bacon; feafon it with cloves, mace, nutmeg, pepper and falt, some grated bread, and sweet herbs. Stew the knuckle in as little liquor as you can, a bunch of sweet herbs, some whole pepper, a blade of mace, and sour cloves; then take a pint of the broth, slew the cutlets in it, and add to it a quarter of a pint of white wine, some mushrooms, a piece of butter rolled in flour, and the yolks of two eggs, stir all together till it is thick, and then dish it up. Garnish with lemon.

Veal Blanquets.

Roast a piece of veal, cut off the ikin and nervous parts, cut it into little thin bits, put some butter into a stew-pan over the fire with some chopped onions, fry them a little, then add a dust of flour, stir it tegether and put in some good broth, or gravy, and a bundle of sweet herbs; season it with spice, make it of a good taste, and then put in your veal, the yolks of two eggs beat up with cream and grated nutmeg, some chopped partley, a shalot, some lemon peel grated, and a little juice of lemon. Keep it stirring one way; when enough, dish it up.

A Sheulder of Veal a la Piemontoije.

Take a shoulder of yeal, cut off the skin that it may hang at one end, then lard the meat with bacon and ham, and scason it with pepper, salt, mace, sweet herbs, parsley and lemon-peel; cover it again with the skin, stew it with gravy, and when it is just tender take it up; then take forrel, some lettuce chopped small, and stew them in some butter with parsley, onions, and mushrooms: the herbs being tender, put to them some of the liquor, some sweetbreads, and some bits of ham. Let all stew together a little while, then lift up the skin, lay the stewed herbs over and under, cover it with the skin again, wet it with melted butter, strew it over with crumbs of bread, and stud it to the oven to brown; serve it hot, with some good gravy in the dish. The French strew it over with parmetan before it goes to the oven.

A Calf's Head Surprise.

You must bone it, but not split it, cleanse it well, fill it with # ragoo (in the form it was before) made thus: take two sweetbreads, each sweetbread being cut into eight pieces, an ox's palate boiled tender, and cut into little pieces, some cocks-combs, half an ounce of truffles and morels, some mushrooms, some artichoke bottoms and afparagus tops; stew all these in half a pint of good gravy, feafon it with two or three blades of mace, four cloves, half a nutmeg, a very little pepper, and fome falt, pound all these together, and put them into the ragoo: when it has slewed about half an hour, take the volks of three eggs beat up with two speonfuls of cream and two of white wine, put it to the ragoo, keep it flirring one way for fear of turning, and ftir ia a piece of butter rolled in flour; when it is very thick and smooth fill the head, make a force-meat with half a pound of yeal, half a pound of beef suct, as much crumos of bread, a sew sweet herbs, a little lemon-peel, and some pepper, falt, and mace, all beat fine together in a marble mortar; mix it up with two eggs, make a few balls (about twenty) put them into the ragoo in the head, then faiten the head with fine wooden skewers, lay the force-meat over the head, do it over with the yolks of two eggs, and fend it to the oven to bake. It will take about two hours baking. You must lay pieces of butter all over the head, and then flour it. when it is baked enough lay it in your dish, and have a pint of good fryed gravy. If there is any gravy in the dish the head was

baked

baked in, put it to the other gravy, and boil it up; pour it into your dish, and garnish with lemon. You may throw some mush rooms over the head.

Sweetbreads of Veal a la Dauphine.

Take the largest sweetbreads you can get, open them in such a manner as you can stuff in force-meat, three will make a fine dish: make your force-meat with a large fowl or young cock, Ikin it, and pick off all the flesh, take half a pound of fat and lean bacon. cut these very fine and beat them in a mortar; scason it with an anchovy, fome nutmeg, a little lemon-peel, a very little thyme and some parsley: Mix these up with the yolk of an egg, fill your fweetbreads and fasten them with fine wooden skewers; take the stew-pan, lay layers of bacon at the bottom of the pan, season them with pepper, falt, mace, cloves, sweet herbs, and a large onion fliced, upon that lay thin flices of yeal, and then lay en your sweetbreads; cover it close, let it stand eight or ten minutes over a flow fire, and then pour in a quart of boiling water or broth; cover it close, and let it slew two hours very softly, then take out the sweethreads, keep them hot, strain the gravy, skim all the fat off, boil it up till there is about half a pint, put in the sweetbreads and give them two or three minutes stew in the gravy, then lay them in the dish, and pour the gravy over them. Garnish with lemon.

Another way to drefs Sweetbreads.

Don't put any water or gravy into the stew-pan, but put the same veal and bacon over the sweetbreads, and season as under directed; cover them close, put sire over as well as under, and when they are enough, take out the sweetbreads, put in a laddeful of gravy, boil it and strain it, skim off all the fat, let it boil till it jellies, and then put in the sweetbreads to glaze; lay essence of ham in the dish, and lay the sweetbreads upon it; or make a very rich gravy with mushrooms, trusses and morels, a glass of white wine, and two spoonfuls of carehup. Garnish with cocks-combs forced and stewed in the gravy.

Note, you may add to the first trusses, morels, mushrooms, cocks-combs, palates, artichoke bottoms, two spoonfuls of white

wine, two of catchup, or just as you please.

N. B. There are many ways of drelling sweetbreads: you may lard them with thin slips of bacon, and roast them with what sauce you please; or you may marinate them, cut them into thin slices, flour them and fry them. Serve them up with fried partley, and either butter or gravy. Garnish with lemon.

Calf's Chitterlins or Andouilles.

Take some of the largest calf's guts, cleanse them, cut them in pieces proportionable to the length of the puddings you design to make, and tie one end of these pieces; then take some bacon, with a calf's udder and chaldron blanched, and cut into dice or slices, put them into a slew-pan, and season with sine spice pounded, a bay-leaf, some salt, pepper and shalot cut small, and about half a pint of cream; toss it up, take off the pan and thicken your mixture

mixture with four or five yolks of eggs and some crumbs of bread, then fill up your chitterlins with the stussing, keep it warm, tie the other ends with packthread, blanche and boil them like hog's chitterlins, let them grow cold in their own liquor before you serve them up; boil them over a moderate sire, and serve them up pretty hot. These sort of andouilles, or puddings, must be made in summer, when hogs are seldom killed.

To dress Calf's Chitterlins curiously.

Cut a calf's nut in slices of its length, and the thickness of a finger, together with some ham, bacon, and the white of chickens, cut after the same manner; put the whole into a slew-pan, seasoned with salt, pepper, sweet herbs and spice, then take the guts cleansed, cut and divide them in parcels, and sill them with your slices; then lay in the bottom of a kettle or pan some slices of bacon and veal, season them with some pepper, salt, a bay leaf and an onion, and lay some bacon and veal over them; then put in a pint of white wine, and let it slew softly, close covered, with sire over and under it, if the pot or pan will allow of it; then broil the puddings on a sacct of white paper well buttered on the inside.

To dress a Han: a la Braise.

CLEAR the knuckle, take off the swerd, and lay it in water to freshen; then tie it about with a string, take slices of bacon and beef, beat and season them well with spice and sweet herbs; then lay them in the bottom of a kettle with onions, parsnips, and carrots sliced, with some cives and parsley: lay in your ham the fat side uppermost, and cover it with slices of beef, and over that slices of bacon, then lay on some sliced roots and herbs, the same as under it: cover it close, and stop it close with paste, put sire both under it and over it, and let it stew with a very slow sire twelve hours; put it in a pan, drudge it well with grated bread, and brown it with a hot iron; then serve it up on a clean napkin, garnished with raw parsley.

Note, If you eat it hot, make a ragoo thus: take a veal sweet-bread, some livers of sowls, cocks-combs, mushrooms, and truffics; toss them up in a pint of good gravy, seasoned with spice as you like, thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in slour, and a glass of red wine; then brown your ham as above, and let it stand a quarter of an hour to drain the fat out; take the liquor it was stewed in, strain it, skim all the fat off, put it to the gravy and boil it up. It will do as well as the essence of ham. Sometimes you may serve it up with a ragoo of Craw-sish, and sometimes

with Carp fauce.

To roaft a Ham or Gammon.

Take off the swerd, or what we call the skin, or Rind, and lay it in luke-warm water for two or three hours; then lay it in a pan, pour upon it a quart of canary, and let it steep in it for ten or twelve hours. When you have spitted it, put some sheets of white paper over the sat side, pour the canary it was soaked in, into the dripping-

dripping-pan, and baste it with it all the time it is roasting; when it is roasted enough pull off the paper and drudge it well with crumbed bread and particy shred fine; make the fire brisk, and brown it well. If you cat it hot garnish it with raspings of bread; if cold, serve it on a clean napkin, and garnish it with green partiey for a second course.

To fluff a Chine of Pork.

Make a stuffing of the fat leaf of pork, parsley, thyme, sage, eggs, crumbs of bread, season it with pepper, sale, shalot, and nutmeg, stuff it thick; then roast it gently, and when it is about a quarter roasted, cut the skin in slips, and make your sauce with apples, lemon-peel, two or three cloves, and a blade of mace; sweeten it with sugar, put some butter in it, and have mustard in a cup.

Farious ways of dreffing a Pig.

FIRST skin your pig up to the cars whole, then make a good plumb-pudding batter, with good beef fat, fruit, eggs, milk, and flour, fill the ikin, and sew it up, it will look like a pig; but you must bake it, slour it very well, and rub it all over with butter, and when it is near enough draw it to the oven's mouth, rub it dry, and put it in again for a few minutes; lay it in the dish, and let the fauce be small gravy, and butter in the dish: cut the other part of the pig into four quarters, roast them as you do lamb, throw mint and pariley on it as it roalls; then lay them on watercresses, and have mint-sauce in a bason. Any one of these quarters will make a pretty fide-dish: or take one quarter and roast, cut the other into steaks, and fry them fine and brown. Have stewed spinach in the dish, and lay the roast upon it, and the fryed in the middle. Garnish with hard eggs, and Seville oranges cut into quarters, and have fome butter in a cup: or for change, you may have good gravy in the dish and garnish with fry'd pariley and lemon; or you may make a ragoo of sweetbreads, artichoke bottoms, truffles, morels, and good gravy, and pour over them. Garnish with lemon. Either of these will do for a top dish of a first course, or bottom dishes of a second course. You may fricafey it white for a second course at top, or a side-dish.

You may take a pig, skin him, and sill him with force-meat made thus: take two pounds of young pork, fat and all, two pounds of veal the same, some sage, thyme, parsley, a little lemon-peel, pepper, salt, mace, cloves, and a nutmeg; mix them and beat them sine in a mortar, then sill the pig and sew it up. You may either roast or bake it. Have nothing but good gravy in the dish. Or you may cut it into slices, and lay the head in the middle. Save the head whole with the skin on, and roast it by itself; when 'tis enough cut it in two, and lay in your dish: have ready some good gravy and dried sage rubbed in it, thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in slour, take out the brains, beat them up with the gravy, and pour them into the dish. You may

add a hard egg chopped, and put into the fauce.

Note,

Note, You may make a very good pie of it, as you may fee in the directions for pies, which you may either make a bottom of fide-diff.

You must observe in your white fricasey that you take off the sat; or you may make a very good dish thus: Take a quarter of pig skinned, cut it into chops, season them with spice, and wash them with the yolks of eggs, butter the bottom of a dish, lay these steaks on the dish, and upon every steak lay some forcemeat the thickness of a half crown, made thus: Take half a pound of veal, and of sat pork the same quantity, chop them very well together, and beat them in a mortar sine; add some sweetherbs and sage, a little lemon-peel, nuture, pepper and salt, and a little beaten mace; upon this lay a layer of bacon, or ham, and then a bay-leas; take a little sine skewer and slick just in about two inches long, to hold them together, then pour a little melted butter over them, and send them to the oven to bake; when they are enough lay them in your dish, and pour good gravy over them, with mushrooms, and garnish with lemon.

A Pig in Jelly.

Cut it into quarters, and lay it in your stew-pan, put in one calf's foot and the pig's feet, a pint of Rhenish wine, the juice of four lemons, and one quart of water, three or four blades of mace, two or three cloves, some falt, and a very little piece of lemon-peel; stove it, or do it over a slow sire two hours: then take it up, lay the pig into the dish you intended it for, then strain the liquor, and when the jelly is cold, skim off the fat, and leave the settling at bottom. Warm the jelly again, and pour over the pig; and then serve it up cold in the jelly.

To dress a Pig the French way.

Spir your pig, lay it down to the fire, let it roast till it is thoroughly warm, then cut it off the spit, and divide it in twenty pieces. Set them to stew in half a pint of white wine, and a pint of strong broth, season'd with grated nutmeg, pepper, two onions cut small, and some stripp'd thyme. Let it stew an hour, then put to it half a pint of strong gravy, a piece of butter roll'd in floar, some anchovies, a spoonful of vinegar, or mushroompickle: When it is enough, lay it in your dish, and pour the gravy over it; then garnish it with orange and lemon.

To dress a Pig au Pere-douillet.

Cur off the head, and divide it into quarters, lard them with bacon, feason them well with mace, cloves, pepper, nutmeg and sait. Lay a layer of fat bacon at the bottom of a kettle, lay the head in the middle, and the quarters round; then put in a bay-leaf, one rocambole, an onion sliced, lemon, carrots, parsinps, parsley and cives; cover it again with bacon, put in a quart of broth, stew it over the fire for an hour, and then take it up, put your pig into a stew-pan or kettle, pour in a bottle of white wire, cover it close, and let it stew for an hour very sofily. If you would serve it cold, let it stand till it is cold; then drain it well, and wipe it, that it may look white, and lay it in a dish with

with the head in the middle, and the quarters round, then throw fome green parsley all over: Or any one of the the quarters is a very pretty little dish, laid on water-cresses. If you would have it hot, whilst your pig is stewing in the wine, take the first gravy it was stew'd in and strain it, skim off all the fat, then take a sweetbread cut into five or six slices, some trussles, morels, and mushrooms; stew all together till they are enough, thicken it with yolks of two eggs, or a piece of butter roll'd in siour, and when your pig is enough take it out, and lay it in your dish, and put the wine it was stew'd in into the ragoo; then pour all over the pig, and garnish with lemon.

A Pig Matelote.

Gur and scald your pig, cut off the head and petty-toes, then cut your pig in four quarters, put them with the head and toes into cold water; cover the bottom of a stew-pan with slices of bacon, and place over them the faid quarters, with the petty-toes and the head cut in two. Season the whole with pepper, salt, thyme, bay-leaf, an onion, and a bottle of white wine; lay over more flices of Bacon, put over it a quart of water, and let it boil. Take two large cels, ikin and gut them, and cut them about five or fix inches long; when your pig is half done put in your cels, then boil a dozen of large craw-fish, cut off the claws, and take off the shells of the tails: and when your pig and ecls are enough, lay first your pig and the petty-toes round it, but don't put in the head (it will be a pretty dish cold) then lay your eels and craw-fish over them, and take the liquor they were stew'd in, skim off all the fat, then add to it half a pint of throng gravy thicken'd with a little piece of burnt butter, and pour over it; then garnish with craw-fish and lemon. This will do for a first course, or remove. Fry the brains and lay round, and all over the dish.

Take a fat pig, cut off his head, the and trus him up like a lamb; when he is shir through the middle and skinned, parboil him a little, then throw some parsley over him, roast it and drudge it. Let your sauce be half a pound of butter and a pint of cream, shirred all together till it is smooth; then pour it over, and send it

to table.

To reast a Pig with the Hair on.

Draw your pig very clean at the vent, then take out the guts, liver and lights; cut off his feet and truis him, prick up his belly, spit him, lay him down to the fire, but take care not to scorch him, when the skin begins to rise up in blisters, pull of the skin, hair and all: When you have clear'd the pig of both, scotch him down to the bones, and balle him with butter and cream, or half a pound of butter, and a pint of milk, 'put it into the dripping-pan, and keep bassing it well; then throw some salt over it, and drudge it with crumbs of bread till it is half an inch or an inch thick. When it is enough, and of a sine brown, but not scorch'd, take it up, lay it in your dish, and let your sauce be good grary thick'd with butter roll'd in a little slour, or clie make the following sauce: take half a pound of butter and a pint of cream,

put them on the fire, and keep them stirring one way all the time; when the butter is melted, and the sauce thickened, pour it into the dish. Don't garnish with any thing, unless some raspings of bread; and then, with your singer, sigure it as you fancy.

To roast a Pig with the Skin on.

LET your pig be newly killed, draw him, flea him, and wipe him very dry with a clo h; then make a hard meat with a pint of cream, the yolks of fix eggs, grated bread and beef fuct, feafoned with falt, pepper, mace, nutmeg, thyme, and lemon-peel; make of this a pretty stiff pudding, stuff the belly of the pig, and sew it up; then spit it, and lay it down to roast: let your dripping-pan be very clean, then pour into it a pint of red wine, grate some nutmeg all over it, then throw a little salt over, a little thyme, and some lemon-peel minced; when it is enough, shake & little flour over it, and baile it with butter to have a fine froth. Take it up and lay it in a dish, cut off the head, take the sauce which is in your dripping-pan, and thicken it with a piece of butter; then take the brains, bruise them, mix them with the sauce, rub in a little dry'd sage, pour it into your dish, and serve it up. Garnish with hard eggs cut into quarters, and if you have not fauce enough, add half a pint of good gravy.

Note, you must take care no ashes fall into the dripping-pan, which may be prevented by having a good fire, which will not

want any itirring.

To make a pretty dish of a Breast of Venison.

Take half a pound of butter, flour your venison, and fry it of a fine brown on both sides; then take it up and keep it hot covered in the dish: take some flour, and stir it into the butter till it is quite thick and brown (but take great care it don't burn) stir in half a pound of sump sugar beat sine, and pour in as much red wine as will make it of the thickness of a ragoo, squeeze in the juice of a lemon, give it a beil up, and pour it over the venison. Don't garnish your dish, but send it to table.

To boil a Haunch or Neck of Venifon.

Lay it in fait for a week, then boil it in a cloth well floured; for every pound of venison, allow a quarter of an hour for the boiling. For sauce you must boil some caulislowers pulled into little sprigs in milk and water, some sine white cabbage, some turnips cut into dice, with some beat root cut into long narrow pieces about an inch and a half long, and half an inch thick; lay a sprig of caulislower, and some of the turnips mashed with some cream and a little butter; let your cabbage be boiled, and then beat in a sauce-pan with a piece of butter and salt, lay that next the caulislower, then the turnips, then cabbage, and so on till the dish is full; place the beet-root here and there just as you sancy; it looks very pretty, and is a fine dish. Have a little melted butter in a cup, if wanted.

Note, A leg of mutton cut venison fashion, and dressed the same way is a pretty dish; or a sine neck, with the scrag cut off.

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This cats well broiled or hashed, with gravy and sweet sauce the next day.

To boil a Leg of Matton like Fenifon.

TAKE a leg of mutton cut venison fashion, boil it in a cloth well slowered; and have three or sour caulisiowers boiled, pulled into sprigs, stewed in a sauce-pan with butter, and a little pepper and salt; then have some spinach picked and washed clean, put it into a sauce-pan with a little salt, covered close and stewed a little while; then drain the liquor, and pour in a quarter of a pint of good gravy; a good piece of butter rolled in slour, and a little pepper and salt; when stewed enough, lay the spinach in the dish, the mutton in the middle, and the caulislower over it; then pour the butter the caulislower was stew'd in over it all: But you are to observe in stewing the caulislower, to melt your butter nicely, as for sauce, before the caulislower goes in: This is a genteel dish for a first course at bottom.

To roaft Tripe.

Cur your tripe in two square pieces; somewhat long; have a force-meat made of crumbs of bread, pepper, salt, nutmeg, sweet herbs, lemon-peel, and the yolks of eggs mixt all together; spread it on the sat side of the tripe, and lay the other sat side next it; then foll it as light as you can, and tie it with a packthread; spit it, roast it, and baste it with butter; when roasted lay it in your dish, and for sauce melt some butter, and add what dropped from the tripe: Boil it together, and garnish with raspings.

TODRESS POULTRY.

To rouft a Turkey.

THE best way to roast a turkey is to loosen the skin on the breast of the turkey, and fill it with force-meat, made thus: take a quarter of a pound of beef-fuet, as many crumbs of bread, a little lemon-peel, an anchovy, some nutmeg, pepper, parsley, and a little thyme. Chop and beat them all well together, mix them with the yolk of an egg; and stuff up the breast; when you have no fuct, butter will do; or you may make your force-meat thus: spread bread and butter thin, and grate some nutmeg over it; when you have enough, roll it up; and fluif the breast of the turkey; then roalt it of a fine brown, but be fure to pin some white paper on the breast till it is near enough. You must have good gravy in the dish, and bread sauce made thus: take a good piece of erumb, put it into a pint of water, with a blade or two of mace, two or three cloves, and some whole pepper. Boil it up five or fix times, then with a spoon take out the spice, you had before put in, and then you must pour off the water. (you may boil an onion in it if you please) then beat up the bread with a good piece of butter and a little falt; or onion fauce made thus: take fome onions, peel them and cut them into thin flices, and boil them half an hour in milk and water, then drain the water from them, and beat them up with a good piece of butter; thake a little little flour in, and stir it all together with a little cream, if you have it, (or milk will do) put the sauce into boats, and garnish with lemon.

Another way to make sauce: take half a pint of oysters, strain the liquor, and put the oysters with the liquor into a sauce-pan with a blade or two of mace; let them just plump, then pour in a glass of white wine, let it boil once, and thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in flour. Serve this up in a bason by itself, with good gravy in the dish, for every body don't love oyster-sauce. This makes a pretty side-dish for supper, or a corner-dish of a table for dinner. If you chase it in the dish, add half a pint of gravy to it, and boil it up together. This sauce is good either with boiled or roasted turkies or sowls; but you may leave the gravy out, adding as much butter as will do for sauce, and garnishing with lemon.

To make a Mock Oyster-Sauce, either for Turkies or Fowls boil'd.

Force the turkies or fowls as above, and make your fauce thus: take a quarter of a pint of water, an anchovy, a blade or two of mace, a piece of lemon-peel, and five or fix whole pepper corns, boil these together, then strain them, add as much butter with a little flour as will do for sauce; let it boil, and lay sausages round the fowl or turkey. Garnish with lemon.

To make Mustroom-Sauce for White Fowls of all forts.

Take a pint of mushrooms, wash and pick them very clean, and put them into a sauce-pan, with a little salt, some nutmeg, a blade of mace, a pint of cream, and a good piece of butter roll'd in flour. Boil these all together, and keep stirring them; then pour your sauce into your dish, and garnish with lemon.

Mustroom-Sauce for White Fowls boiled.

Take half a pint of cream, and a quarter of a pound of butter, für them together one way till it is thick; then add a spoonful of mushroom-pickle, pickled mushrooms, or fresh, if you have them. Garnish only with lemon.

To make Celeny-fance, either for roafted or boil'd Fowls, Turkies,

Partridges, or any other Ganie.

TAKE a large bunch of celery, wash and pare it very clean, cut it into little thin bits, and boil it softly in a little water till it is tender; then add a little beaten mace, some nutmeg, pepper and falt, thicken'd with a good piece of butter rolled in flour; then boil it up, and pour into your dish.

You may make it with cream thus: boil your celery as above, and add some mace, nutmeg, a piece of butter as big as a walnut rolled in flour, and half a pint of cream; boil them all together, and you may add, if you will, a glass of white wine, and a forested of catchur.

spoonful of catchup.

To make Brown Celery Sauce.

Stew the celery as above, then add mace, nutmeg, pepper, felt, a piece of butter rolled in flour, with a glass of red wine, a spoonful of catchup, and half a pint of good gravy, boil all these together, and pour into the dish. Garnish with lemon.

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To stew a Turkey or Fowl in Celery Sauce.

You must judge according to the largeness of your turkey or sowl, what celery or sauce you want. Take a large sowl, put it into a sauce-pan or pot, and put to it one quart of good broth or gravy, a bunch of celery washed clean and cut small, with some mace, cloves, pepper, and allistice tied loose in a muslin-rag; put in an onion and a spring of thyme; let these stew softly till they are enough, then add a piece of butter rolled in slour; take up your sowl, and pour the sauce over it. An hour will do a large sowl, or a small turkey; but a very large turkey will take two hours to do it softly. If it is overdone or dry it is spoiled; but you may be a judge of that, if you look at it now and then. Mind to take out the onion, thyme, and spice, before you fend it to table.

Note, A neck of veal done this way is very good, and will take two hours doing.

To make Egg Sauce proper for roasted Chickens.

MELT your butter thick and fine, chop two or three hardboiled eggs fine, put them into a bason, pour the butter over them, and have good gravy in the dish.

Shalot Sauce for roafted Fowls.

Take five or fix shalots peeled and cut small, put them into a sauce-pan, with two spoonfuls of white wine, two of water, and two of vinegar; give them a boil up, and pour them into your dish, with a little pepper and salt. Fowls roasted and said on water-cresses is very good, without any other sauce.

Shalot-Sauce for a Scraig of Mutton boiled.

Take two spoonfuls of the liquor the mutton is boiled in, two spoonfuls of vinegar, two or three shalots cut sine, with a little salt; put it into a sauce-pan, with a piece of butter as big as a walnut rolled in a little flour; shir it together, and give it a boil. For those who love shalot, it is the prettiest sauce that can be made to a scraig of mutton.

To dress Livers with Mushroom-Sauce.

Take some pickled or fresh mushrooms, cut small; both if you have them, and let the livers be bruised sine, with a good deal of parsley chopp'd small, a spoonful or two of catchup, a glass of white wine, and as much good gravy as will make sauce enough; thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in slour. This does either for roast or boil'd.

A pretty little Sauce.

Take the liver of the fowl, bruise it with a little of the liquor, cut a little lemon-peel fine, melt some good butter, and mix the liver by degrees; give it a boil, and pour it into the dish.

To make Lemon-Sauce for boiled Fowls.

Take a lemon, pare off the rind, then cut it into flices, and cut it small; take all the kernels out, bruise the liver with two of three spoonfuls of good gravy, then melt some butter, mix it all together

together, give them a boil, and cut in a little lemon-peel very finall.

A German Way of dreffing Fowls.

Take a turkey or a fowl, stuff the breast with what force-meat you like, and fill the body with roasted chesnuts peel'd. Roast it, and have some more roasted chesnuts peel'd, put them in half a pint of good gravy, with a little piece of butter rolled in slour; boil these together, with some small turnips, and sausages cut in slices, and fry'd or boil'd. Garnish with chesnuts.

Note. You may dress ducks the same way.

To drefs a Turkey or Fowl to Perfection.

Boxe them, and make a force-meat thus: take the flesh of a fewl, cut it small, then take a pound of veal, beat it in a mortar, with half a pound of beef-suet, as much crumbs of bread, some mushrooms, trustles and morels cut small, a few sweet-herbs and parsley, with some nutmeg, pepper and falt, a little mace beaten, some lemon-peel cut sine; mix all these together, with yolks of two eggs, then fill your turkey, and roast it. This will do for a large turkey, and so in proportion for a fowl. Let your sauce be good gravy, with mushrooms, trustles and morels in it; then garnish with lemen, and for variety sake you may lard your sowl or turkey.

To sterv a Turkey Brown.

TAKE your turkey after it is nicely pick'd and drawn, fill the Kin of the breast with force-meat, and put an anchovy, a shalot, and a litte thyme in the belly, lard the breath with bacon, then pur a good piece of butter in the slew-pan, flour the turkey, and rry it just of a fine brown; then take it out, and put it into a deep itew-pan, or little pot, that will just hold it, and put in asmuch gravy as will barely cover it, a glass of red wine, some whole pepper, mace, and two or three cloves, and a little bundle of fweet-herbs: cover it close, and stew it for an hour, then take up the turkey, and keep it het cover'd by the fire, and boil the fauce to abour a pint, firain it off, add the volks of two eggs, and a piece of batter rolled in flour; stir it till it is thick, and then lay your turkey in the dish, and pour your sauce over it. You may have ready some little French loaves, about the bigness of an egg, cut off the teps, and take out the crumb, then fry them of a fine brown, fill them with stewed oysters, lay them round the dish, and garnish with lemon.

To fixe a Tarkey Brown the nice Way.

Bowe it, and fill it with force meat made thus: take the flesh of a fowl, haif a pound of veal, and the flesh of two Pigeons; with a well pickled or dried tongue, peel it, and chop it all together, then bear it in a mortar, with the marrow of a Beef bone, or a pound of the fat of a loin of veal; season it with two or three blades of mace, two or three cloves, and half a nutmeg dried at a good distance from the fire and pounded, with a firste pepper and falt: mix all this well together, fill your turkey, them of a fine brown, and put it into a little pot that will just hold

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hold it; lay four or five shewers at the bottom of the pot, to keep the turkey from sticking; put in a quart of good beef and real gravy, wherein was boiled spice and sweet-herbs, cover it close, and let it show half an hour; then put in a class of red wine, one spoonful of catchup, a large spoonful of pickled mushrooms, and a few fresh ones, if you have them, a few trussles and morels, a piece of butter as big as a walnut rolled in flour; cover it close, and let it stew half an hour longer: get the little French rolls ready fry'd, take some cysters and thrain the liquor from them, then put the oysters and liquor into a sauce-pan, with a blade of mace, a little white wine, and a piece of butter rolled in flour; let them Rew till it is thick, then fill the loaves; lay the turkey in the dish, and pour the sauce over it. If there is any fat on the gravy take it off, and lay the loaves on each fide of the turkey. Garnish with lemon when you have no leaves, and take oysters dipt in batter and fiy d.

Note, The same will do for any white fowl.

A Fowl a la Braise.

Tauss your fowl, with the legs turned into the belly, season it both inside and out, with beaten mace, nutmeg, pepper and salt, lay a layer of bacon at the bottom of a deep stew pan, then a layer of veal, and after the sowl, then put in an onion, two or three cloves stuck in a little bundle of sweet herbs, with a piece of carrot, then put at the top a layer of Bacon, another of veal, and a third of beef, cover it close, and let it stand over the sire for two or three minutes, then pour in a pint of broth, or hot water; cover it close, and let it slew an hour, afterwards take up your sowl, strain the sauce, and after you have skimm'd off the sat, thicken it with a little piece of butter. You may add just what you please to the sauce. A ragoo of sweet-herbs, cocks-combs, trusses and morels, or mushrooms, with force-meat balls, looks very pretty, or any of the sauces above.

To Force a Forel.

Take a good fowl, pick and draw it, flit the skin down the back, and take the slesh from the bones, mince it very small, and mix it with one pound of beef suct shred, a pint of large oysters chopped, two anchovies, a shalot, a little grated bread, and some sweet herbs, shred all this very well, mix them together, and make it up with the yolks of eggs, then turn all these ingredients on the bones again, and draw the skin over again, then sew up the back, and either boil the sowl in a bladder an hour and a quarter, or roast it, then stew some more oysters in gravy, bruise in a little of your force-meat, mix it up with a little fresh butter, and a very little flour; then give it a boil, lay your sowl in the disk, and pour the sauce over it, garnishing with lemon.

To rouft a Forol with Chefauts.

First take some chessuts, roast them very carefully, so as not to burn them, take off the skin and peel them, take about a dozen of them cut small, and bruile them in a mortar; parboil the liver of the fowl, bruise it, cut about a quarter of a pound of ham or bacon, and pound it; then mix them all together, with a good deal of parsley them.

chopp'd fine, a little sweet herbs, some mace, pepper, salt and nutmeg; mix these together and put into your fowl, and roast it. The best way of doing it is to tie the neck, and hang it up by the legs to roast with a string, and baste it with butter. For sauce take the rest of the chesnuts peel'd and skinn'd, put them into fome good gravy, with a little white wine, and thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in flour; then take up your fowl, lay it in the dish, and pour in the sauce. Garnish with lemon.

Pullets a la Sainte Menebout.

· AFTER having truss'd the legs in the body, slit them along the back, spread them open on a table, take out the thigh bone, and beat them with a rolling-pin: then season them with pepper, salt, mace, nutmeg and sweet-herbs; after that take a pound and a half of veal, cut it into thin slices, and lay it in a stew-pan of a convenient fize to stew the pullets in: cover it, and set it over a stove or flow fire, and when it begins to cleave to the pan, stir in a little flour, shake the pan about till it be a little brown, then pour in as much broth as will stew the fowls, stir it together, put in a little whole pepper and an onion, and a little piece of bacon or ham; then lay in your fowls, cover them close, and let them stew half an hour; then take them out, lay them on the gridiron to brown on the infide, then lay them before the fire to do on the outfide; strew them over with the volk of an egg, some crumbs of bread, and basie them with a little butter: let them be of a fine brown, and boil the gravy till there is about enough for sauce, strain it, put a few mushrooms in, and a little piece of butter rolled in flour; lay the pullets in the dish, and pour in the sauce. Garnish with lemon.

Note, You may brown them in the oven, or fry them, which you pleafe.

Coicken Surprize.

IF a small dish one large fowl will do, roast it, and take the lean from the bone, cut it in thin flices, about an inch long, tols it up with fix or seven spoonfuls of cream, and a piece of butter rolled in flour, as big as a walnut. Boil it up, and fet it to cool; then cut fix or seven thin slices of bacon round, place them in a petty-pan, and put some force-meat on each side, work them up into the form of a French roll, with a raw egg in your hand, leaving a hollow place in the middle; put in your fowl, and cover them with some of the same force-meat, rubbing them smooth with your hand with a raw egg; make them of the height and bigness of a French roll, and throw a little fine bread over them, bake them three quarters of an hour in a gentle oven, or under a baking cover, till they come to a fine brown, and place them on your mazarine, that they may not touch one another, but place them so that they may not fall flat in the baking; or you may form them on your table with a broad kitchen knife, and place them on the thing you intend to bake them on. You may put the leg of a chicken into one of the loaves you intend for the middle. Let your sauce he gravy thickened with butter and a little juice

of lemon. This is a pretty fide dish for a first course, summer or winter, if you can get them.

Mutton Chops in Difguise.

Take as many mutton chops as you want, rub them with pepper, falt, nutmeg, and a little parfley; roll each chop in half a sheet of white paper, well buttered on the inside, and rolled on each end close. Have some hog's lard or beef dripping boiling in a stew-pan, put in the steaks, fry them of a sine brown, kay them in your dish, and garnish with fry'd parsley; throw some all over, have a little good gravy in a cup, but take great care you don't break the paper, nor have any fat in the dish, but let them be well drained.

Chickens roafted with Force-meat and Cucumbers.

Take two chickens, dress them very neatly, break the breast bone, and make a force-meat thus: take the flesh of a fowl and of two pigeons, with fome flices of ham or bacon, chop them all well together, take the crumb of a penny loaf foaked in milk and boiled, then fet it to cool; when it is cool mix it all together, season it with beaten mace, nutmeg, pepper, and a little salt, a very little thyme, some parsley, and a little lemon-peel, with the yolks of two eggs: then fill your fowls, spit them, and tie them at both ends; after you have paper'd the breast, take four cucumbers, cut them in two, and lay them in falt and water two or three hours before; then dry them, and fill them with some of the force-meat (which you must take care to save) and tie them with a packthread, flour them, and fry them of a fine brown; when your chickens are enough, lay them in the dish, and untie your cucumbers, but take care the meat don't come out; then lay them round the chickens with the flat fide downwards, and the narrow end upwards. You must have some rich fry'd gravy, and pour into the dish; then garnish with lemon.

Note, One large fowl done this way, with the cucumbers laid

round it looks very pretty, and is a very good dish.

Chickens a la Braise.

You must take a couple of fine chickens, lard them, and season them with pepper, falt and mace, then lay a layer of veal in the bottom of a deep stew-pan; with a slice or two of bacon, an onion cut to pieces, a piece of carrot and a layer of beef; then lay in the chickens with the breast downward, and a bundle of fweet herbs; after that lay a layer of beef, and put in a quart of broth or water; cover it close, let it slew very softly for an hour after it begins to simmer. In the mean time, get ready a ragoo thus: take a good veal sweetbread, or two, cut them small, fet them on the fire, with a very little broth or water, a few cockscombs, truffles and morels, cut small, with an ox-palate, if you have it; stew them all together till they are enough, and when your chickens are done, take them up, and keep them hot; then frain the liquor they were stew'd in, skim the fat off and pour into your ragoo; add a glass of red wine, a spoonful of catchup, and a few mushrooms; then boil all together with a few artichokebottoms cut in four, and asparagus-tops. If your sauce is not thick ' E 4

thick enough, take a little piece of butter roll'd in flour, and when enough lay your chickens in the dish, and pour the ragoo

over them. Garnish with lemon.

Or you may make your fauce thus, take the gravy the fowls were flew'd in, strain it, skim off the fat, have ready half a pint of ovsters, with the liquor strained, put them to your gravy with a glass of white wine, a good piece of butter rolled in flour; then boil them all together, and pour over your fowls. Garnish with lemon.

To marinate Forels.

Take a fine large fowl or turkey, raise the skin from the breastbone with your singer, then take a veal succeibread and cut it small, a sew oysters, a sew mustrooms, an anchovy, some pepper, a little nutineg, some lemon-peel, and a little thyme; chop all together small, and mixed with the yolk of an egg, stuff it in between the skin and the siefe, but take great case you don't break the skin, and then stuff what oysters you please into the body of the sowl. You may lard the breast of the sowl with bacea, if you chuse it. Paper the breast, and roust it. Make good gravy, and garnish with lemon. You may add a sew mustrooms to the sauce.

To broil Chickens.

SLIT them down the back, and feafon them with pepper and falt, lay them on a very clear fire, and at a great distance. Let the inside lie next the fire till it is above half done; then turn them, and take great care the fleshy fide don't burn; throw some fine raspings of bread over it, and let them be of a fine brown, but not burnt. Let your sauce be good gravy, with mushrooms, and garnish with lemon and the livers broiled, the gizzards cut, slashed, and broiled with pepper and falt.

Or this fauce: Take a handful of forrel, dip it in boiling water, drain it, and have ready half a pint of good gravy, a shalot shred small, and some parsley boiled very green; thicken it with a piece of butter relied in flour, and add a glass of red wine, then lay your farrel in heaps round the fowls, and pour the sauce over them,

Garnish with lemon.

Note, You may make just what sauce you sancy.

Pulled Chickens.

TARE three chickens, boil them just six for eating, but not too much; when they are boiled enough, slea all the skin off, and take the white sless off the bones, pull it into pieces about as thick as a large quill, and half as long as your singer. Have ready a quarter of a pint of good cream and a piece of fresh butter about as big as an egg, stir them together till the butter is all melted, and then put in your chickens with the gravy that came from them; give them two or three tosses round on the fire, put them into a dish, and send them up hot.

Note, the leg makes a very pretty dish by itself, broiled very nicely with some pepper and salt; the livers being broiled and the gizzards broiled, cut, and slashed, and laid round the legs, with

good gravy-fauce in the dish. Garnish with lemon,

A pretty

A pretty way of Stewing Chickens.

Take two fine chickens, half boil them, then take them up in a pewter or filver dish, if you have one; cut up your fowls, and separate all the joint-bones one from another, and then take out the breast-bones. If there is not liquor enough from the sowls, add a few spoonfuls of water they were boiled in, put in a blade or two of mace, and a little salt; cover it close with another dish, set it over a stove or chassing-dish of coals, let it stew till the chickens are enough, and then send them hot to the table in the same dish they were stewed in.

Note, This is a very pretty dish for a sick person, or for a lyingin Lady. For change it is better than butter, and the lauce is very

agreeable and protty.

N. B. You may do rabbits, partridges, or more game this way.

Chickens Chiringrate.

Cut off their feet, break their breakt-bone flat with a rolling-pin, but take care you don't break the skin; flour them, fry them of a fine brown in butter, then drain all the fat out of the pan, but leave the chickens in. Lay a pound of gravy beef cut very thin over your chickens, and a piece of veal cut very thin, a little mace, two or three cloves, some whole pepper, an onion, a little bundle of sweet herbs, and a piece of currot, and then pour in a quart of boiling water; cover it close, let it stew for a quarter of an hour, then take out the chickens and keep them hot; let the gravy boil till it is quite rich and good, then main it off and put it into your pan again, with two spoonfuls of red wine, and a few mushrooms; put in your chickens to heat, then take them up, lay them into your dish, and pour your sauce over them. Garnish with lemon, and a few slices of cold ham warm'd in the gravy.

Note, You may fill your chickens with force-meat, and lard them with becon, and add truffles, morels and sweetbreads cut small,

but then it will be a very high dith.

Chickens boiled with Bacon and Celery.

Boss, two chickens very white in a pot by themselves, and a piece of ham, or good thick bacon; boil two bunches of celery tender, then cut them about two inches long, all the white part, put it into a sauce-pan with half a pint of cream, a piece of butter volled in flour, and some pepper and salt; set it on the sire, and thake it often: when it is thick and fine, lay your chickens in the dish and pour the sauce in the middle, that the celery may lay between the sowis, and garnish the dish all round with slices of ham or bacon.

Note, If you have cold ham in the house, that cut into slices and

broiled does full as well, or better, to lay round the dish.

Chickens with Tongues. A good diffe for a great deal of company.

Take fix finall chickens boiled very white, fix hogs tongues boiled and pecked, a cauliflower boiled very white in milk and water whole, and a good deal of spinach boiled green; then lay your cauliflower in the middle, the chickens close all round, and the tongues

tongues round them with the roots outwards, and the spinach in little heaps between the tongues. Garnish with little pieces of bacon toasted, and lay a little bit on each of the tongues.

Scotch Chickens.

First wash your chickens, dry them in a clean cloth, and singe them, then cut them into quarters; put them into a stew-pan or sauce-pan, and just cover them with water, put in a blade or two of mace, and a little bundle of parsley; cover them close, and let them stew half an hour, then chop half a handful of clean washed parsley and throw in, and have ready fix eggs, whites and all, beat sine. Let your liquor boil up, and pour the egg all over them as it boils; then send all together hot in a deep dish, but take out the bundle of parsley first. You may be sure to skim them well before you put in your mace, and the broth will be fine and clear.

Note, This is also a very pretty dish for sick people, but the

Scotch gentlemen are very fond of it.

To marinate Chickens.

Cur two chickens into quarters, lay them in vinegar for three or four hours, with pepper, salt, a bay-leaf, and a sew cloves, make a very thick batter, such that a pint of wine and flour, then the yolks of two eggs, a little melted butter, some grated nutmeg and chopp'd partley; beat all very well together, dip your sowls in the batter, and fry them in a good deal of hog's-lard, which must first boil before you put your chickens in. Let them be of a fine brown, and lay them in your dish like a pyramid, with fry'd partley all round them. Garnish with lemon, and have some good gravy in boats or basons.

To Stew Chickens.

TAKE two chickens, cut them into Quarters, wash them clean, and then put them into a sauce-pan; put to them a quarter of a pint of water, half a pint of red wine, some mace, pepper, a bundle of sweet-herbs, an onion, and a sew raspings; cover them close, let them sew half an hour, then take a piece of butter about as big as an egg rolled in sour, put it in and cover it close for sive or six minutes, shake the sauce-pan about, and then take out the sweet-herbs and onion. You may take the yolks of two eggs, beat and mix'd with them; if you don't like it, leave them out. Garnish with lemon.

Ducks a la Mode.

Take two fine ducks, cut them into quarters, fry them in butter a little brown, then pour out all the fat, and throw a little flour over them; add half a pint of good gravy, a quarter of a pint red wine, two shalots, an anchovy, and a bundle of sweet-herbs; cover them close, and let them slew a quarter of an hour; take out the herbs, skim off the fat, and let your sauce be as thick as cream. Send it to table, and garnish with lemon.

To drefs a Wild Duck the best Way.

First half roaft it, then lay it in a dish, carve it, but leave the joints hanging together, throw a little pepper and salt, and squeeze squeeze the juice of a lemon over it, turn it on the breast, and press it hard with a plate, then add to it its own gravy, and two or three spoonfuls of good gravy; cover it close with another dish, and set it over a stove ten minutes, then send it to table hot in the dish it was done in, and garnish with lemon. You may add a little red wine, and a shalot cut small, if you like it, but it is apt to make the duck cat hard, unless you sirst heat the wine and pour it in just as it is done.

To boil a Duck or Rabbit with Onions.

Born your duck or rabbit in a good deal of water, be fure to skim your water, for there will always rise a skim, which if it boils down will discolour your sowis, &c. They will take about half an hour boiling; for sauce, your onions must be peel'd, and throw them into water as you peel them, then cut them into thin slices, boil them in milk and water, and skim the liquor. Half an hour will boil them. Throw them into a clean sieve to drain them, put them into a fauce-pan and chop them small, shake in a little slour, put to them two or three spoonfuls of cream, a good piece of butter, stew all together over the fire till they are thick and sine, lay the duck or rabbit in the dish, and pour the sauce all over; if a rabbit, you must cut off the head and cut it in two, and lay it or each side the dish.

Or you may make this fauce for change: take one large onion, cut small, half a handful of parlley clean washed and picked, chop it small, a lettuce cut small, a quarter of a pint of good gravy, a good piece of butter rolled in a little flour; add a little juice of lemon, a little pepper and falt, let all stew together for half an hour, then add two spoonfuls of red wine. This sauce is most proper for a duck; lay your duck in the dish, and pour your sauce over it.

To drefs a Duck with Green Peas.

Pur a deep stew-pan over the sire, with a piece of fresh butter, singe your duck and slour it, turn it in the pan two or three minutes, then pour out all the sat, but let the duck remain in the pan; put to it half a pint of good gravy, a pint of peas, two lettuces cut small, a small bundle of sweet-herbs, a little pepper and salt, cover them close, and let them siew for half an hour, now and then give the pan a shake; when they are just done, grate in a little nutmeg, and put in a very little beaten mace, and thicken it either with a piece of butter rolled in slour, or the yolk of an egg beat up with two or three spoonfuls of cream; shake it all together for three or four minutes, take out the sweet herbs, lay the duck in the dish, and pour the sauce over it. You may garnish with boiled mint chopp'd, or let it alone.

To drefs a Duck with Cucumbers.

Take three or four cucumbers, pare them, take out the sceds, cut them into little pieces, lay them in vinegar for two or three hours before, with two large onions peeled and sliced, then do your duck as above; then take the duck out, and put in the cucumbers and onions, first drain them in a cloth, let them be a little

little brown, shake a little flour over them, in the mean time let your duck be stewing in the sauce-pan with half a pint of gravy for a quarter of an hour, then add to it the cucumbers and onions, with pepper and salt to your palate, a good piece of butter rolled in flour, and two or three spoenfuls of red wine; shake all together, and let it stew together for eight or ten minutes, then take up your duck and pour the sauce over it.

Or you may roaft your duck, and make this fauce and pour over

it, but then a quarter of a pint of gravy will be enough.

To dreft a Duck a la Braife.

Taka a duck, lard it with little pieces of bacom, section it infide and out, with pepper and fait, lay a layer of bacon, cut thin, In the bottom of a stew-pan, and then a layer of lean beef cut thin, then lay on your duck with some carrot, and onion, a little bundle of sweet herbs, a blade or two of mace, and lay a thin faver of beef over the duck; cover it close, and let it aver a tlow fire for eight or ten minutes, then take off the cover and flake in z little flour, give the pan a shake, pour in a pint of small broth or boiling water; give the pan a shake or two, cover it close again. and let it frew half an hour, then take off the cover, take out the duck and keep it hot, let the fauce boil till there is about a quarter of a pint or little better, then strain it and put it into the new-pan again, with a glass of red wine; put in your duck, thake the pan and let it new four or five minutes; then lay your duck in the dish and pour the sauce over it, and garnish with lemon. If you love your duck very high, you may fill it with the following ingredi nte: take a veal sweetbread cut in eight or ten pieces, a zew truniles, some cysters, a little sweet herbs and parsley chopp'd fine, a little pepper, fait, and beaten mace; fill your duck with the above ingredients, tie both ends tight, and drefs as above; or vod may fill it with force-meat made thus: take a little piece of real, take all the fain and fat off, beat in a morear with as much fuer, and an equal quantity of crumbs of bread, a few fiveet herbe, some partley chopp'd, a little lemon-peel, pepper, salt, besten mace and nutmeg, and mix it up with the yolk of an egg.

You may stew an on's painte tender, and cut it into pieces, with some artichoke-bottoms cut into four, and toffed up in the fauce. You may lard your dack or let it alone, just as you please; for

my part I think it best without.

To boil Ducks the French Way.

Let your ducks be larded and half roused, then take them off the ipit, put them into a large earthen pipkin, with half a pint of red wine. and a pint of good gravy, some chesnuts, first roust-id and pecied, half a pint of large overs, the liquor strained and the beards taken off, two or three little onions minced small, a very little tripped thyme, mace, pepper, and a little ginger beat time; cover it close, and let them show half an hour over a slow fire, and the crast of a French roll grated when you put in your pracy and wine: when they are enough take them up, and pour the large over facen.

To drefs a Goofe with Onions or Cabbage.

SALT the goofe for a week, then boil it. It will take an hour. You may either make onion fauce as we do for ducks, or cabbage boiled, chopped, and stewed in butter, with a little pepper and falt; lay the goofe in the dish, and pour the sauce over it. It eats very good with either.

Directions for Roafting a Goofe.

Take fage, wash it, pick it clean, chop it small, with pepper and salt; roll them with butter, and put them into the belly; never put onion into any thing, unless you are sure every body loves it; take care that your goose be clean picked and washed. I think the best way is to seald a goose, and then you are sure it is clean, and not so strong: Let your water be scalding hot, dip in your goose for a minute, then all the feathers will come off clean: when it is quite clean wash it with cold water, and dry it with a cloth; roast it and baste it with butter, and when it is half done throw some shour over it, that it may have a sine brown. Three quarters of an hour will do it at a quick sire, if it is not too large, otherwise it will require an hour. Always have good gravy in a bason, and apple-sauce in another.

A Green Goofe.

Never put any seasoning into it, unless desired. You must either put good gravy, or green-sauce in the dish, made thus: take a handful of sorrel, beat in a mortar, and squeeze the juice out, add to it the juice of an orange or lemon, and a little sugar, beat it in a pipkin, and pour it into your dish; but the best way is to put gravy in the dish, and green-sauce in a cup or boat. Or made thus: take half a pint of the juice of sorrel, a spoonful of white wine, a little grated nutmeg, a little grated bread; boil these a quarter of an hour softly, then strain it and put it into the sauce-pan again, and sweeten it with a little sugar, give it a boil, and pour it into a dish or bason; some like a little piece of butter rolled in slour, and put into it.

To dry a Goofe.

GET a fat goose, take a handful of common salt, a quarter of an ounce of salt-petre, a quarter of a pound of coarie sugar, mix all together, and rub your goose very well, let it lie in this pickle a fortnight, turning and rubbing it every day, then roll it in bran, and hang it up in a chimney where wood-smoke is for a week. If you have not that conveniency send it to the bakers, the smoke of the oven will dry it; or you may hang it in your own chimney, not too near the site, but make a sire under it, and and lay horse-dung and saw-dust on it, and that will smother and smoke-dry it; when it is well dried keep it in a dry place, you may keep it two or three months or more; when you boil it put it in a good deal of water, and be sure to skim it well

Note, You may boil turnips, or cabbage boiled and stewed in

butter, or onion-fauce.

To drefs a Goofe in Ragoo.

FLAT the breast down with a cleaver, then press it down with your hand, skin it, dip it into scalding water, let it be cold, lard it with bacon, season it well with pepper, salt, and a little beaten mace, then flour it all over, take a pound of good beef-fuet cut small, put it into a deep stew-pan, let it be melted, then put in vour gooie, let it be brown on both sides; when it is brown put in a pint of boiling water, an onion or two, a bundle of sweetherbs, a bay-leaf, some whole pepper, and a few cloves; cover it close, and let it stew softly till it is tender. About half an hour will do it, if small; if a large one, three quarters of an hour: In the mean time make a ragoo, boil some turnips almost enough, fome carrots and onions quite enough; cut them all into little pieces, put them into a fauce-pan with half a pint of good beefgravy, a little pepper and salt, a piece of butter rolled in flour, and let this stew all together a quarter of an hour. Take the goose and drain it well, then lay it in the dish, and pour the ragoo over īt.

Where the onion is disliked, leave it out. You may add cabbage boiled and chopped small.

A Goofe a la Mode.

Take a large fine goose, pick it clean, skin it, and cut it down the back, bone it nicely, take the fat off, then take a dried tongue, beil it and peel it: take a fowl and do it in the same manner as the goofe, season it with pepper, salt and beaten mace, roll it round the tongue, season the goose with the same, put the tongue and fowl in the goose, and sew the goose up again in the same form it was before; put it into a little pot that will just hold it, put to it two quarts of beef gravy, a bundle of sweet herbs and an onion; put some slices of ham, or good bacon, between the fowl and goofe; cover it close, and let it stew an hour over a good fire: When it begins to boil let it do very foftly, then take up your goofe and skim off all the fat, strain it, put in a glass of red wine, two spoonfuls of catchup, a veal sweetbread cut small, some truffles, morels and mushrooms, a piece of butter rolled in flour, and some pepper and salt, if wanted; put in the goose again, cover it close, and let it stew half an hour longer, then take it up and pour the ragoo over it. Garnish with lemon.

Note, This is a very fine dish. You must mind to save the bones of the goose and sowl, and put them into the gravy when it is sirst set on, and it will be better if you roll some beef marrow between the tongue and sowl, and between the sowl and goose, it will make them mellow and eat sine. You may add six or seven yolks of hard eggs, whole in the dish, they are a pretty addition.

Take care to ikim off the fat.

To Stew Giblets.

Let them be nicely scalded and picked, break the two pinion benes in two, cut the head in two, and cut off the nostrils; cut the liver in two, the gizzard in four, and the neck in two; slip off the skin of the neck, and make a pudding with two hard eggs chopp'd

chopp'd fine, the crumb of a French roll steeped in new milk two or three hours, then mix it with the hard egg, a little nutmeg, pepper, salt, and a little sage chopped sine, a very little melted butter, and stir it together: tie one end of the skin, and fill it with the ingredients, tie the other end tight, and put all together in the sauce-pan, with a quart of good mutton broth, a bundle of sweet-herbs, an onion, some whole pepper, mace, two or three cloves ty'd up loose in a muslin rag, and a very little piece of lemon-peel; cover them close and let them stew till quite tender, then take a small French roll toasted brown on all sides, and put it into the sauce-pan, give it a shake, and let it stew till there is just gravy enough to eat with them, then take out the onion, sweet herbs and spices, lay the roll in the middle, the giblets round, the pudding cut in slices and laid round, and then put the sauce over all.

Another Way.

Take the giblets clean pick'd and wash'd, the feet skinn'd and bill cut ost, the head cut in two, the pinion bones broke into two, the liver cut in two, the gizzard cut into four, the pipe pulled out of the neck, the neck cut in two: put them into a pipkin with half a pint of water, some whole pepper, black and white, a blade of mace, a little sprig of thyme, a small onion, a little crust of bread, then cover them close, and set them on a very slow sire. Wood embers is best. Let them slew till they are quite tender, then take out the herbs and onions, and pour them into a little dish. Season them with salt.

To Roaft Pigeons.

FILL them with parsley clean wash'd and chopp'd, and some pepper and salt rolled in butter; sill the bellies, tie the neck-end close, so that nothing can run out, put a skewer through the legs, and have a little iron on purpose, with six hooks to it, and on each hook hang a pigeon; sasten one end of the string to the chimney, and the other end to the iron (this is what we call the poor man's spit) shour them, baste them with butter, and turn them gently for sear of hitting the bars. They will roast nicely, and be fully of gravy. Take care how you take them off, not to lose any of the liquor. You may melt a very little butter, and put into the dish. Your pigeons ought to be quite fresh, and not too much done. This is by much the best way of doing them, for then they will swim in their own gravy, and a very little melted butter will do.

When you roast them on a spit all the gravy runs out, or if you stuff them and broil them whole you cannot save the gravy so well, though they will be very good with parsley and butter in the dish, or split and broiled with pepper and salt.

To Boil Pigeons ..

Boil them by themselves, for sisteen minutes, then boil a handsome square piece of bacon and lay in the middle; stew some
spinach to lay round, and lay the pigeons on the spinach. Garnish your dish with parsley laid in a place before the sire to crisp.

Or you may lay one pigeon in the middle, and the rest sound, and the spinach between each pigeon, and a slice of bacon on each pigeon. Garnish with slices of bacon and melted butter in a cup.

To a la daube Pigcons.

TAKE a large fauce-pan, lay a layer of bacon, then a layer of veal, a layer of course beef and another little layer of veal, about a pound of real and a pound of beef cut very thin, a piece of carrot, a bundle of sweet herbs, an onion, some black and white pepper, a blade or two of mace, four or five cloves, a little crust of bread toasted very brown. Cover the sauce-pan close, set it over a flow fire for five or fix minutes, shake in a little flour, then pour in a quart of boiling water, shake it round, cover it close, and let it show till the gravy is quite rich and good, then firmin it off and thim off all the fat. In the mean time stuff the Lellies of the pigeons with force-meat, made thus; take a pound of veal, a pound of beef fuet, beat both in a mortar fine, an equal quantity of crumbs of bread, some pepper, falt, nutmeg, beaten mace, a little lemon-peel cut small, some parsley cut small; and a very little thyme stripp'd; mix all together with the yolk of an egg, fill the pigeous, and flat the breast down, stour them and fry them in fresh butter a little brown; then pour all the fat clean out of the pan, and put to the pigeons the gravy, cover them close, and let them stew a quarter of an hour, or till you think they are quite enough; then take them up, lay them in a dish and pour in your sauce; on each pigeon lay a bay-leaf, and on the leaf a flice of bacon. You may garnish with a lemon notched, or let it alone.

Note, You may leave out the stuffing, they will be very rich and good without it, and it is the best way of dressing them for a

fine made-diff.

Pigcons au Poir.

Make a good force-ment as above, cut off the feet quite; stuff them in the mape of a pear, roll them in the yolk of an egg; and then in crumbs of bread; stick the leg at the top, and butter a dish to lay them in; then fend them to an oven to bake, but don't let them touch each other. When they are enough, lay them in a dish, and pour in good gravy thicken'd with the yolk of an egg, or butter rolled in flour; don't pour your gravy over the pigeous. You may Garnish with lemon. It is a pretty genteel dish: or for change lay one pigeon in the middle, the rest round, and stew'd spinach between; poached eggs on the spinach. Garnish with notched iemon and orange cut into quarters, and have melted butter in boats.

Pigeons floweds

Take a finall cabbage lettuce; just cut out the licarrand make a force-meat as before, only chop the heart of the cabbage and mix with it; then you must fill up the place, and tie it across with a packthread; fry it of a light brown in fresh butter, pour out all the fat, by the pigeons round, flat them with your hand, feation

feafon them a little with pepper, falt, and beaten made (take great care not to put too much falt) pour in half a pint of Rhenish wine, cover it close, and let it stew about sive or six minutes; then put in half a pint of good gravy, cover them close, and let them stew half an hour. Take a good piece of butter rolled in flour, shake it in; when it is sine and thick take it up, untie it, lay the lettuce in the middle, and the pigeons round; squeeze in a little lemon juice, and pour the sauce all over them. Stew a little lettuce, and cut it into pieces for garnish with pickled red cabbage.

Note, Or for change you may stuff your pigeons with the same force-meat, and cut two cabbage-lettuces into quarters, and slew as above; so lay the lettuce between each pigeon, and one in the middle, with the lettuce round it, and pour in the sauce all over

them.

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· Pigeons furtout.

Force your pigeons as above, then lay a flice of bacon on the breast, and a slice of veal beat with the back of a knife, and seafon'd with mace, pepper and salt, tie it on with a small packthread, or two little fine skewers is better; spit them on a fine
bird spit, roast them and baste with a piece of butter, then with
the yolk of an egg, and then baste them again with crumbs of
bread, a little nutmeg and sweet herbs; when enough lay them
in your dish, have good gravy ready, with trussles, morels and
mushrooms, to pour into your dish. Garnish with lemon.

· Pigeons in Compole with White Sauce.

Let your pigeons be drawn, pick'd, scalded and slea'd; then put them into a stew-pan with veal sweetbreads, cocks-combs, mushrooms, trussles, morels, pepper, salt, a piut of thin gravy, a bundle of sweet herbs, an onion, and a blade or two of mace; cover them close, let them stew half an hour, then take out the herbs and onion, then beat the up the yolks of two or three eggs, and some chopp'd parsley in a quarter of a pint of cream, and a little nutmeg; mix all together, slir it one way till thick; lay the pigeons in the dish, and the sauce all over. Garnish with lemon.

A French Pupton of Pigeons.

Take savoury force-meat rolled out like paste, put it in a buttered dish, lay a layer of very thin bacon, squab pigeons, sliced sweetbread, asparagus-tops, mustrooms, cocks-combs, a palate boiled tender cut into pieces, and the yolks of hard eggs; make another force-meat and lay over like a pie, bake it, and when

enough turn it into a dish, and pour gravy round it.

Pigeons boiled with Rice.

Take fix pigeons, stuff their bellies with parsley, pepper and salt, roll'd in a very little piece of butter: put them into a quart of mutton broth, with a little beated mace, a bundle of sweet herbs, and an onion; cover them close, and let them boil a full quarter of an hour; then take out the onion and sweet herbs, and take a good piece of butter rolled in flour, put it in and give it a shake, season it with salt if it wants i, then have ready half a pound of rice boiled tender in milk; when it begins to be

thick

thick (but take great care it don't burn too) take the yolks of two or three eggs, beat up with two or three spoonfuls of cream and a little nutmeg, shir it together till it is quite thick, then take up the pigeons and lay them in a dish; pour the gravy to the rice, shir all together and pour over the pigeons. Garnish with hard eggs cut into quarters.

Pigeons transmogrified.

Take your pigeons, leason them with pepper and salt, take a large piece of butter, make a puff-paste, and roll each pigeon in a piece of paste; the them in a cloth, so that the paste don't break; boil them in a good deal of water. They will take an hour and a half boiling; untie them carefully that they don't break; lay them in the dish, and you may pour a little good gravy in the dish. They will eat exceeding good and nice, and will yield sauce enough of a very agreeable relish.

Pigeons in Fricandos.

AFTER having truffed your pigeons with their legs in their bodies, divide them in two, and lard them with bacon; then lay them in a fiew-pan with the larded fide downwards, and two whole leeks cut small, two ladlefuls of mutton broth, or veal gravy; cover them close over a very flow fire, and when they are enough make your fire very brisk, to waite away what liquor remains; When they are of a fine brown take them up, and pour out all the fat that is left in the pan; then pour in some veal gravy to loosen what slicks to the pan, and a little pepper; stir it about for two or three minutes and pour it over the pigeons. This is a pretty little side dish.

To roast Pigeons with a Farce.

MAKE a farce with the livers mixed small, as much sweet suct or marrow, grated bread and hard egg, an equal quantity of each; season with beaten mace, nutmeg, a little pepper, salt, and a little sweet-herbs; mix all these together with the yolk of an egg, then cut the skin of your pigeon between the legs and the body, and very carefully with your singer raise the skin from the slesh, but take care you don't break it; then force them with this farce between the skin and slesh, then truss the legs close to keep it in; spit them and roast them, drudge them with a little flour, and basts them with a piece of butter; save the gravy which runs from them, and mix it up with a little red wine, a little of the farce-meat and some nutmeg. Let it boil, then thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in flour, and the yolk of an egg beat up and some minced lemon; when enough, lay the pigeons in the dish and pour in the sauce. Garnish with lemon.

To dress Pigcons a Soleil.

First stew your pigeons in a very little gravy till enough, and take different sorts of slesh according to your fancy, &c. both of butcher's meat and sowl: chop it small, season it with beaten mace, cloves, pepper and salt, and beat it in a mortar till it is like passe; roll your pigeons in it, then roll them in the yolk of an egg, shake flour and crumbs of bread thick all over, have ready some beef dripping or hog's lard boiling; fry them brown, and lay them in your dish. Garnish with fry'd parsley.

Pigeon

Pizcons in a Hole,

Take your pigeons, leason them with bearen mace, pepper and salt; put a little piece of butter in the belly, lay them in a dish and pour a little batter all over them, made with a quart of milk and eggs, and four or five spoonfuls of flour. Bake it, and fend it to table. It is a good dish.

Pigcons in Pimlico.

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TAKE the livers with some fat and lean of ham or bacon, mustirooms, truffles, pariley and sweet-herbs; scason with beaten mace, pepper and falt; beat all this together with two raw eggs, put it into the bellies, roll them in a thin flice of veal, over that a thin flice of bacon, wrap them up in white paper, spit them on a small spit, and roast them. In the mean time make for them a ragoo of truffles and mushrooms chopp'd small, with parsley cut small; put to it half a pint of good real gravy, thicken with a piece of butter rolled in flour. An hour will do your pigeons; baste them, when enough lay them in your dish; take off the paper and pour your fauce over them. Garnish with patties, made thus: take veal and cold ham, beef-suet, an equal quantity, some mushrooms, sweet-herbs and spice, chop them small, set them on the fire, and moitten with milk or cream: then make a little puffpaste, roll it and make little patties, about an inch deep and two inches long; fill-them with the above ingredients, cover them close and bake them; lay fix of them round a dish. This makes a fine dish for a first course.

To jugg Pigcons.

Pull, crop and draw pigeons, but don't wash them; save the livers and put them in scalding water, and set them on the fire for a minute or two; then take them out and mince them small, and bruise them with a back of a spoon; mix with them a little pepper, falt, giated nutmeg, and lemon-peel shred very fine, chopp'd parfley, and two yolks of eggs very hard; bruife them as you do'the liver, and put as much fuct as liver shaved exceeding fine, and as much grated bread; work these together with raw eggs, and roll it in fresh butter; put a piece into the crops and bellies, and sew up the necks and vents; then dip your pigeons in water, and season them with pepper and salt as for a pie, put them in your jugg, with a piece of celery, stop them closs, and set them in a kettle of cold water; sirst cover, them close and lay a tile on the top of the jugg, and let it boil three hours; then take them out of the jugg, and lay them in a dish, take out the celery and put in a piece of butter rolled in flour, shake it about till it is thick, and pour it on your pigeons. Garnish with lemon.

Season your pigeons with pepper, falt, cloves, mace, and some fiveet-herbs; wrap this scasoning up in a piece of butter, and put in their bellies; then tie up the neck and vent, and half roats them; then put them into a stew-pan with a quart of good gravy, a little white wine, some pickled mushrooms, a few pepper corns, three or four bludes of mace, a bit of lemon-peel, a branch of

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sweet-herbs, a bit of onion, and some oysters pickled; let them ilew till they are enough, then thicken it up with butter and yolks of eggs. Garnish with lemon. Do ducks thesame way.

To dress a Calf's Liver in a Caul.

TAKE off the under tkins and thred the liver very finall, then take an ounce of truffles and morels chopped small with parsley; roast two or three onions, take off their outermost coats, pound fix cloves, and a dozen coriander feeds, add them to the onions, and pound them together in a marble mortar; then take them out and mix them with the liver, take a pint of cream, half a pint of milk, and seven or eight new-laid eggs; beat them together, boil them, but do not let them curdle, shred a pound of suet as small as you can, half melt it in a pan, and pour it into your egg and cream, then pour it in your liver, then mix all well together, season it with pepper, falt, nutmeg and a little thyme, and let it stand till it is cold: spread a caul over the bottom and sides of the stew-pan, and put in your hashed liver and cream all together, fold it up in the caul in the shape of a calf's liver, then turn it up-side down carefully, lay it in a dish that will bear the oven, and do it over with beaten egg, drudge it with grated bread, and bake it in an oven. Serve it up hot for a first course.

To roast Calf's Liver.

LARD it with bacon, spit it first, and roast it; serve it up with good gravy.

To roaft Partridges · Let them be nicely routed but not too much, drudge them with a little flour, and bafte them moderately; let them have a fine froth, let there be good gravy-sauce in the dish and breadfauce in basons, made thus: Take a pint of water, put in a good thick piece of bread, some whole pepper, a blade or two, of, mace; boil it five or fix minutes till the bread is fost, then take out all the frice and pour out all the water, only just enough to keep it moist, beat it with a spoon soft, throw in a little salt, and a good piece of fresh butter; stir it well together, set it over the sire for a minute or two, then put it into a boat.

To boil Partridges.

Bott them in a good deal of water, let them boil quick, and fifteen minutes will be sufficient. For sauce take a quarter of a pint of cream, and a piece of fresh butter as big as a large walnut;

thir it one way till it is melted, and pour it into the dish.

Or this sauce: take a bunch of celery clean wash'd, cut all the white very small, wash it again very clean, put it into a Saucepan with a blade of mace, a little beaten pepper, and a very little salt; put to it a pint of water, let it boil till the water is just watted away, then add a quarter of a pint of cream, and a piece of butter rolled in flour; stir all together, and when it is thick and fine pour it over the birds.

Or this fauce: take the livers and bruise them fine, some parflev chopp'd fine, melt a little nice fresh butter, than add the livers and parsley to it, squeeze in a little lemon, just give it a

boil, and pour over your birds.

Or this fauce: take a quarter of a pint of cream, the yolk of an egg beat fine, a little grated nutmeg, a little beaten mace, a piece of butter as big as a nutmeg rolled in flour, and one spoonful of white wine; stir all together one way, when fine and thick

pour it over the birds. You may add a few mushrooins,

Or this fauce: take a few mushrooms, fresh peel'd and wash them clean, put them in a sauce-pan with a little salt, put them over a very quick sire, let them boil up, then put in a quarter of a pint of cream and a little nutmeg; shake them together with a very little piece of butter rolled in flour, give it two or three shakes over the sire, three or four minutes will do; then pour it over the birds.

Or this fauce: boil half a pound of rice very tender in beef gravy; season with pepper and salt, and pour over your birds. These sauces do for boiled sowls; a quart of gravy will be enough, and let it boil till it is quite thick.

To dress Partridges a la Braise.

TAKE two brace, truss the legs into the bodies, lard them, season them with beaten mace, pepper and salt; take a stew-pan, lay shees of bacon at the bottom, then slices of beef, and then slices of veal, all cut thin, a piece of carrot, an onion cut small, a bundle of sweet herbs, and some whole pepper: lay the partridges with the breasts downward, lay some thin slices of beef and real over them, and some parsley shred fine; cover them and let them stew eight or ten minutes over a very slow fire, then give your pan a shake and pour in a pint of boiling water; cover it close, and let it stew half an hour over a little quicker fire; then take out your birds, keep them hot, pour into the pan a pint of thin gravy, let them boil till there is about half a pint, then strain it off and skim off all the fat; in the mean time, have a veal sweetbread cut small, truffles, morels, cocks-combe, and fowls-livers stewed in a pint of good gravy half an hour, some artichokehottoms and asparagus tops, both blanch'd in warm water, and a few mushrooms, then add the other gravy to this, and put in your Partridges to heat; if it is not thick enough, take a piece of butter rolled in flour, and toss up in it; if you will be at the expence,. thicken it with weal and ham cullis, but it will be full as good without,

To make Partridges Pains.

Take two roasted partridges and the stesh of a large fowl, a little parboil'd bacon, a little marrow or sweet suet chopp'd very sine, a few mushrooms and morels chopp'd sine, trustles and artichoke-bottoms, scason with beaten mace, pepper, a little nutmeg, salt, sweet-herbs chopp'd fine, and crumb of a two-penny loaf soaked in hot gravy; mix all well together with the yolks of two eggs, make your pains on paper, of a round figure, and of the thickness of an egg, at a proper distance one from another, dip the point of a knife in the yolk of an egg, in order to shape them; bread them neatly, and bake them a quarter of an hour in a quick oven:

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observe that the trusses and morels be tender boiled in the gravy you foak the bread in. Serve them up for a side-dish, or they will ferve to garnish the above dish, which will be a very fine one for a sirst course.

Note, When you have cold fowls in the house, this makes a

pretty addition in an entertainment.

To roast Pheasants.

Pick and draw your pheasants, and singe them, lard one with bacon but not the other, spit them, roast them sine, and paper them all over the breast; when they are just done flour and basto them with a little nice butter, and let them have a fine white froth; then take them up, and pour good gravy in the dish and bread sauce in plates.

Or you may put water-creffes nicely pick'd and wash'd, and just scalded, with gravy in the dish, and lay the creffes under the phea-

fants.

Or you may make celery sauce stew'd tender, strain'd and mix'd

with cream, and poured into the dish.

If you have but one pheasant, take a large fine fowl about the bigness of a pheasant, pick it nicely with the head on, draw it and truss it with the head turn'd as you do a pheasant's, lard the fowl all over the breast and legs with a large piece of bacon cut in little pieces; when roasted put them both in a dish, and no body will know it. They will take an hour in doing, as the fire must not be too brisk. A Frenchman would order fish sauce to them, but then you quit spoil your pheasants.

A fiewed Pheafant.

Take your pheasant and stew it in veal gravy, take artichokebottoms parboiled, some chesnuts roasted and blanched; when your pheasant is enough (but it must stew till there is just enough for sauce, then skim it) put in the chesnuts and artichoke-bottoms, a little beaten mace, perper and salt, just enough to season it, and a glass of white wine, and if you don't think it thick enough, thicken it with a little piece of butter rolled in slower; squeeze in a little semon, pour the sauce over the pheasant, and have some force-meat balls fry'd and put into the dish.

Note, A good fowl will do full as well, trussed with the head on like a pheasant. You may fry sausages instead of force-meat

balls.

. To dress a Pheasant a la Braise.

Lax a layer of beef all over your pan, then a layer of veal, a little piece of bacon, a piece of carrot, an onion stuck with fix cloves, a blade or two of mace, a spoonful of pepper, black and white, and a bundle of sweet herbs; then lay in the pheasant, lay a layer of veal, then a layer of beef to cover it, set it on the fire five or six minutes, then pour in two quarts of boiling water; cover it close, and let it stew very softly an hour and a half, then take up your pheasant and keep it hot, and let the gravy boil till there is about a pint; then strain it off, and put it in again, and put in a veal sweetbread, first being stewed with the pheasant,

then

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then put in some truffles and morels, some livers of fowls, artichoke-bottoms and asparagus-tops, if you have them; let all these simmer in the gravy about five or fix minutes, then add two spoonfuls of catchup, two of red wine, and a little piece of butter rolled in flour, shake all together, put in your pheasant, let them stew all together with a few mushrooms about five or six minutes more, then take up the pheafant and pour your ragoo all over with a few force-meat balls. Garnish with lemon. You may lard it if you chuse.

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To boil a Pheafant.

Take a fine pheafant, boil it in a good deal of water, keep your water boiling, half an hour will do a small one, and three quarters of an hour a large one. Let your fauce be celery stewed and thickened with cream, and a little piece of butter rolled in flour; take up the pheafant, and pour the fauce all over. Garnish with lemon. Observe to stew your celery so, that the liquor will be all washed away before you put your cream in; if it wants falt, put in some to your palate.

To roast Snipes or Woodcocks.

SPIT them on a small bird-spit, flour them and baste them with a piece of butter, then have ready a flice of bread toasted brown, lay it in a dish, and set it under the snipes for the trail to drop on; when they are enough, take them up and lay them on a toast; have ready, for two snipes, a quarter of a pint of good beef gravy hor, pour it into the dish, and set it over a chasing-dish two or three minutes. Garnish with lemon, and send them hot to table.

Suipes in a Surtout, or Woodcocks.

Take force-meat, made with real, as much beef fuet chopp'd and beat in a mortar, with an equal quantity of crumbs of bread: mix in a little beaten mace, pepper and falt, some parsley, and a little sweet herbs, mix it with the yolk of an egg, lay some of this meat round the dish, then lay in the snipes, being first drawn and half roasted. Take care of the trail. Chop it, and throw it all over the dish.

Take some good gravy, according to the bigness of your surtout, some truffics and morels, a sew mushrooms, a sweetbread cut into pieces, and artichoke-bottoms cut small; let all stew together, shake them, and take the yolks of two or three eggs, according as you want them, beat them up with a spoonful or two of white wine, stir all together one way, when it is thick take it off, let it cool, and pour it into the furtout: have the yolks of a few hard eggs, put in here and there, season with beaten mace, pepper and falt, to your tafte; cover it with the force-meat all over, rub the yolks of eggs all over to colour it, then send it to the oven. Half an hour does it, and send it hot to table.

To boil Snipes or Woodcocks.

Boil them in good strong broth, or beef gravy, made thus: take a pound of beef, cut it into little pieces, put it into two quarts of water, an onion, a bundle of fivest herbs, a blade or F 4

two of mace, fix cloves, and some whole pepper, cover it close, let it boil till about half wasted, then strain it off, put the gravy into a sauce-pan with salt enough to season it, take the snipes and gut them clean (but take care of the guts) put them into the gravy and let them boil, cover them close, and ten minutes will boil them, if they keep boiling. In the mean time, chop the guts and liver small, take a little of the gravy the snipes are boiling in, and stew the guts in with a blade of mace. Take some crumbs of bread, and have them ready fry'd in a little fresh butter crisp, of a fine light brown. You must take about as much bread as the inside of a stale roll, and rub them small into a clean cloth; when they are done, let them stand ready in a plate before the fire.

When your snipes are ready, take about half a pint of the liquor they are boiled in, and add to the guts two spoonfuls of red wine, and a piece of butter, about as big as a walnut, roll'd in a little flour; set them on the fire, shake your sauce-pan often (but don't stir it with a spoon) till the butter is all melted, then put in the crumbs, give your sauce-pan a shake, take up your birds, lay them in the dish, and pour this sauce over them. Garnish with

lemon.

To dress Ortolans.

SPIT them sideways, with a bay-leaf between; baste them with butter, and have fry'd crumbs of bread round the dish. Dress quails the same way.

To dress Ruffs and Reifs.

THEY are Lincolnshire birds, and you may fatten them as you do chickens, with white bread, milk and sugar: they seed fast, and will die in their fat if not killed in time; truss them cross legg'd as you do a stripe, spit them the same way, but you must gut them, and you must have good gravy in the dish thicken'd with butter and toast under them; serve them up quick.

To drefs Larks.

SPIT them on a little bird-spit, roast them, when enough have a good many crumbs of bread fry'd and throw all over them, and lay them thick round the dish.

Or they make a very pretty ragoo with fowls livers; first fry the larks and livers very racely, then put them into some good gravy to stew, just enough for sauce, with a little red wine. Garnish with lemon.

To drefs Plovers.

To two plevers take two artichoke-bottoms boiled, some chefnuts roasted and blanched, some skirrets boiled, cut all very small, mix it with some marrow or beef suet, the yolks of two hard eggs, chop all together, season with pepper, sult, nutmeg and a little sweet herbs, fill the body of the plover, lay them in a saucepan, put to them a pint of gravy, a glass of white wine, a blade or two of mace, some roasted chesnus blanched, an artichoke-bottom cut into quarters, two or three yolks of hard eggs, and a little juice of lemon; cover them close, and let them stew very softly an hour. If you find the sauce is not thick enough, take a

piece

piece of butter relled in flour, and put it into the fauce, shake it round, and when it is thick take up your plovers and pour the sauce over them. Garnish with roasted chesnuts.

Ducks are very good done this way.

Or you may roall your plover as you do any other fowl, and have gravy fauce in the dish.

Or boil them in good celery fauce, either white or brown, just

as you like.

The state of the s

The same way you may dress Wigeons.

To drefs Larks Pear Fashion.

You must truss the larks close, and cut off the legs, season them with falt, pepper, cloves and mace, make a force-meat thus, take a veal sweetbread, as much beef suet, a sew morels and mushrooms, chop all fine together, some crumbs of bread, and a few sweet herbs, a little lemon-peel cut small, mix all together with the yolk of an egg, wrap up every lark in force-meat, and shape them like a pear, stick one leg in the top like the stalk of a pear, rub them over with the yolk of an egg and crumbs of bread, bake them in a gentle oven, serve them without sauce; or they make a good garnish to a very fine dish. You may use veal, if you have not sweethread.

To dress a Hare.

As to roasting of a hare, I have given full directions in the beginning of the book,

A jugged Have.

Cut it into little pieces, lard them here and there with little slips of bacon, scason them with a very little-pepper and salt, put them into an earthen jugg, with a blade of mace, an onion stuck with cloves, and a bundle of fweet-herbs; cover the jugg. or jar you do it in so close that nothing can get in, then set it in a pot of boiling water, keep the water boiling, and three hours will do it; then turn it out into the dish, and take out the onion and sweet-herbs, and send it to table hot. If you don't like it larded, leave it out.

To scare a Hare.

LARD your hare and put a pudding in the belly; put it into a pot or fish-kettle, then put to it two quarts of strong draw'd gravy, one of red wine, a whole lemon cut, a faggot of sweetherbs, a nutmeg, pepper, a little falt and fix cloves; cover it close, and stew it over a very flow fire, till it is three parts done then take it up, put it into a dish, and strew it over with crumbs of bread, a few sweet-herbs chopp'd fine, some lemon-peel grated and half a nutmeg; fet it before the fire, and baste it till it is all of a fine light brown. In the mean time take the fat of your gravy, and thicken it with the volk of an egg; take fix eggs boil'd hard and chopped small, some pickled cucumbers cut very thin; mix these with the sauce, and pour it into the dish.

A fillet of mutton or neck of venilon may be done the same

way.

Note, You may do rabbits the same way, but it must be veal gravy and white wine; adding mushrooms for cucumbers.

To stew a Hare.

Cur it to pieces, put it into a stew-pan, with a blade or two of mace, some whole pepper, black and white, an onion stuck with cloves, an anchovy, a bundle of sweet herbs and a nutmeg cut into pieces, and cover it with water; cover the stew-pan close, let it stew till the hare is tender, but not too much done; then take it up, and with a fork take out the hare into a clean pan, strain the sauce through a coarse sieve, empty all out of the pan, put in the hare again with the sauce, take a piece of butter as big as a walnut rolled in slour, and put in likewise one spoonful of catchup, and one of red wine; slew all together (with a few fresh mushrooms, or pickled ones, if you have any) till it is thick and smooth; then dish it up, and send it to table. You may cut a hare in two, and stew the fore-quarters thus, and roast the hind-quarters with a pudding in the belly.

A Hare Civet.

Bone the hare and take out all the sinews, then cut one half in thin slices, and the other half in pieces an inch thick, flour them and fry them in a little fresh butter as collops quick, and have ready some gravy made good with the bones of the hare and beef, put a pint of it into the pan to the hare, some mustard, and a little elder vinegar; cover it close, and let it do softly till it is as thick as cream, then dish it up with the head in the middle.

Portuguese Rabbits.

I Have in the beginning of my book given directions for boiled and reasted. Get some rabbits, trus them chicken sashion, the head must be cut off, and the rabbit turned with the back upwards, and two of the legs stripped to the claw end, and so trussed with two skewers. Lard them, and roast them with what sauce you please. If you want chickens and they are to appear as such, they must be dress'd in this manner; but if otherwise, the head must be skewered back and come to the table on, with liver, butter and parsiey, as you have for rabbits, and they look very pretty boiled and trussed in this manner, and smothered with onions; or if they are to be boiled for chickens, cut off the head and cover them with white cellery sauce, or rice sauce tossed up with cream.

Rabbits Surprize.

Roast two half-grown rabbits, cut off the heads close to the shoulders and the first joints; then take off all the lean meat from the back bones, cut it small and toss it up with six or seven spoonfuls of cream and milk, and a piece of butter as big as a walnut rolled in flour, a little nutmeg and a little salt, shake all together till it is as thick as good cream, and set it to cool: then make a force-meat with a pound of veal, a pound of suet, as much crumbs of bread, two anchovies, a little piece of lemon-peel cut sine, a little sprig of thyme, and a nutmeg grated; let the veal

and

and suct be chopped very fine, and beat in a mortar, then mix it all together with the yolks of two raw eggs, place it all round the rabbits, leaving a long trough in the back bone open, that you think will hold the meat you cut out with the sauce, pour it in and cover it with the force-meat, smooth it all over with your hand as well as you can with a raw egg, square at both ends, throw on a little grated bread, and butter a mazarine, or pan, and take them from the dresser where you formed them, and place them on it very carefully. Bake them three quarters of an hour till they are of a fine brown colour. Let your sauce be gravy thickened with butter and the juice of a lemon; lay them into the dish, and pour in the sauce. Garnish with orange cut into quarters, and serve it up for a first course.

To boil Rabbits.

Tauss them for boiling, boil them quick and white: for fauce take the livers, boil and shred them, and some parsley shred sine, and pickled astertian buds chopped sine, or capers; mix these with half a pint of good gravy, a glass of white wine, a little beaten mace and nutmeg, a little pepper and salt if wanted, a piece of butter as big as a large walnut rolled in slour; let it all boil together till it is thick, take up the rabbits and pour the sauce over them. Garnish with lemon. You may lard them with bacon if it is liked.

To dress Rabbits in Casserole.

Divide the rabbits into quarters. You may lard them or let them alone, just as you please, shake some slour over them, and fry them with lard or butter, then put them into an earthen pipkin with a quart of good broth, a glass of white wine, a little pepper and salt, if wanted, a bunch of sweet herbs, and a piece of butter as big as a walnut rolled in flour; cover them close and let them stew half an hour, then dish them up, and pour the sauce over them. Garnish with Seville orange cut into thin slices and notched; the peel that is cut out lay prettily between the slices.

Mutton Kebob'd.

Take a loin of mutton, and joint it between every bone; season it with pepper and salt moderately, grate a small nutmeg all
over, dip them in the yolks of three eggs, and have ready
crumbs of bread and sweet herbs, dip them in and clap them together in the same shape again, and put it on a small spit, roast
them before a quick sire, set a dish under and baste it with a little
piece of butter, and then keep basting with what comes from it,
and throw some crumbs of bread all over them as it is roasting;
when it is enough take it up, and lay it in the dish, and have
ready half a pint of good gravy, and what comes from it; take
two spoonfuls of catchup, and mix a tea-spoonful of slour with it
and put to the gravy, shir it together and give it a boil, and pour
over the mutton.

Note, You must observe to take off all the fat of the inside, and the skin of the top of the meat, and some of the fat, if there

be too much. When you put in what comes from your meat into the gravy, observe to pour out all the fat.

. A Neck of Mutton, called the Hafty Diff.

TAKE a large pewter or filver dish, made like a deep soup-dish, with an edge about an inch deep on the infide, on which the lid fixes (with a handle at top) so fait that you may lift it up full by that handle, without falling. This dish is called a necromancer. Take a neck of mutton about fix pounds, take off the ikin, cut it into chops, not too thick, flice a French roll thin, peel and flice a very large onion, pare and flice three or four turnips, lay a row of mutton in the dish, on that a row of roll, then a row of curnips, and then onions, a little fait, then the meat, and so on; pur in a little bundle of sweet herbs, and two or thee blade's of mace; have a tea-kettle of water boiling, fill the dish and cover it close, hang the dish on the back of two chairs by the rim, have ready three sheets of brown paper, tear each sheet into five pieces, and draw these through your hand, light one piece and hold it under the bottom of the dish, moving the paper about; as fast as the paper burns light another till all is burnt, and your meat will be enough. Fisteen minutes just does it. Send it to table hot in the diff.

Note. This dish was first contrived by Mr. Rich, and is much

admired by the nobility.

To drefs a Loin of Pork with Onions.

TAKE a fore-loin of rork, and roast it as at another time, peel a quarter of a peck of onions, and slice them thin, lay them in the dripping-pan, which must be very clean, under the pork, let the sat drop on them; when the pork is night enough, put the onions into the sauce-pan, let them simmer over the sire a quarter of an hour, shaking them well, then pour out all the sat as well as you can, shake in a very little flour, a spoonful of vinegar, and three tea-spoonfuls of mustard, shake all well together, and stir in the mustard, set it over the sire for four or sive minutes, lay the pork in a dish, and the onions in a bason. This is an admirable dish to those who love onions.

. To make a Currey the Indian way.

Take two small chickens, skin them and cut them as for a fricasey, wash them clean, and shew them in about a quart of water, for about sive minutes, then strain off the liquor and put the chickens in a clean dish; take three large onions, chop them small and fry them in about two ounces of butter, then put in the chickens and fry them together till they are brown, take a quarter of an ounce of Turmerick, a large spoonful of ginger and beaten pepper together, and a little salt to your palate; strew all these ingredients over the chickens whilst it is frying, then pour in the liquor, and let it siew about half an hour, then put in a quarter of a pint of cream, and the juice of two lemons, and serve it up. The ginger, pepper and turmerick must be beat very sine.

To bail Rice.

Put two quarts of water to a pint of rice, let it boil till you think it is done enough, then throw in a spoonful of salt, and turn it out into a cullender; then let it stand about five minutes before the fire to dry, and serve it up in a dish by itself. Dish it up and send it to table, the rice in a dish by itself.

To make a Pellow the Indian way.

Take three pounds of rice, pick and wash it very clean, put it into a cullender, and let it drain very dry; take three quarters of a pound of butter, and put it in a pan over a very slow fire till it melts, then put in the rice and cover it over very close, that it may keep all the steam in; add to it a little salt, some whole perper, half a dozen blades of inace, and a few cloves. You must put in a little water to keep it from burning, then shir it up very often, and let it stew till the rice is soft. Boil two sowls and a fine piece of bacon, of about two pounds weight, as common, cut the bacon in two pieces, lay—it in the dish with the sowls, cover it over with the rice, and garnish it with about half a dozen hard eggs and a dozen onions fryed whole and very brown.

Note, This is the true Indian way of dressing them.

Another svay to make a Pellovi.

Take a leg of veal about twelve or fourteen pounds weight, an old each skinned, chop both to pieces, put it into a pot with five or six blades of mace, some whole white pepper, and three gallons of water, half a pound of bacon, two onions, and six cloves; cover it close, and when it boils, let it do very softly till the mean is good for nothing and above two thirds is wasted, then strain it, the next day put this soup into a sauce-pan, with a pound of rice, set it over a very slow sire, take great care it don't burn; when the rice is very thick and dry, turn it into a dish. Garnish with hard eggs cut in two, and have roassed sowls in another dish.

Note, You are to observe, if your rice summers too sast it will burn, when it comes to be thick. It must be very thick and dry,

and the rice not boiled to a mummy.

To make Effence of Ham.

Take off the fat of a ham, and cut the lean in slices, beat them well and lay them in the bottom of a stew-pan, with slices of carrots, parsnips and onions; cover your pan, and set it over a gentle sire: let them stew till they begin to stick, then sprinkle on a little flour, and turn them, then moisten with broth and veal gravy. Season them with three or four mushrooms, as many trustles, a whole leek, some parsley, and half a dozen cloves; or instead of a leek, a clove of garlick. Put in some crusts of bread, and let them simmer over a fire for a quarter of an hour; strain it, and set it away for use. Any pork or ham does for this, that is well made.

Rules to be observed in all Made-dishes.

First, that the slew-pans, or sauce-pans and covers be veryclean, free from sand, and well tinned; and that all the white sauces fauces have a little tartness, and be very smooth and of a fine thickness, and all the time any white sauce is over the fire keep

flirring it one way.

And as to brown fauce, take great care no fat swims at the top, but that it be all smooth alike, and about as thick as good cream, and not to taste of one thing more than another. As to pepper and falt, scason to your palate, but don't put too much of either, for that will take away the fine slavour of every thing. As to most made dishes, you may put in what you think proper to inlarge it, or make it good; as mushrooms, pickled, dryed, fresh, or powder'd; trussles, morels, cocks-combs stewed, ox-palates cut in little bits, artichoke-bottoms, either pickled, fresh boiled, or dryed ones softened in warm water, each cut in four pieces, as paragus-tops, the yolks of hard eggs, force-meat balls, &c. The best things to give a sauce a tartness, are mushroom-pickle, white walnut-pickle, elder-vinegar, or lemon-juice.

C H A P. III:

Read this Chapter, and you will find how expensive a French Cook's Sauce is.

.. The French way of dressing Partridges.

HEN they are newly picked and drawn, singe them: you must mince their livers with a bit of butter, some scraped bacon, green truffles, if you have any, parfley, chimbol, falt, pepper, sweet herbs and alspice. The whole being minced together, put it in the infide of your partridges, then stop both ends of them, after which give them a fry in the stew-pan; that being done, spit them, and wrap them up in slices of bacon and paper; then take a stew-pan, and having put in an onion cut into slices, 2 carrot cut into little bits, with a little oil, give them a few toffes over the fire; then moisten them with gravy, cullis, and a little essence of ham. Put thegein half a lemon cut into slices, four cloves of garlick, a little sweet basil, thyme, a bay-leaf, a little partley, chimbol, two glasses of white wine, and four of the car. casses of the partridges; let them be pounded, and put them in this sauce., When the fat of your cullis is taken away be careful to make it relishing; and after your pounded livers is put into your cullis, you must strain them through a sieve. Your partridges being done, take them off; as also take off the bacon and paper, and lay them in your dish with your sauce over them.

This diff. I do not recommend; for I think it an odd jumble of trash; by that time the cullis, the essence of ham, and all other ingredients are reckoned, the partridges will come to a fine penny. But such receipts as this, is what you have in most books of cook-

ery yet printed.

To make Elence of Ham.

Take the fat off a Westphalia Hem, cut the lean in slices, beat them well and lay them in the bottom of a stew-pan, with slices of carrots, parsnips, and onions; cover your pan, and set it over a gentle fire. Let them slew till they begin to slick, then sprinkle on a little flour, and turn them; then moissen with broth and veal gravy; season with three or four mushrooms, as many trussles, a whole leek, some basil, parsley, and half a dozen cloves; or instead of the leek you may put a clove of garlie. Put in some crusts of bread, and let them simmer over the fire for three quarters of an hour. Strain it, and set it by for use.

A Cullis for all forts of Ragoo.

HAVING cut three pounds of lean real, and half a pound of. ham, into slices, lay it into the bottom of a stew-pan, put in cartots and parsnips, and an onion sliced; cover it, and set it a slewing over a flove: when it has a good colour, and begins to flick, put to it a little melted butter, and shake in a little flour, keep it moving a little while till the flour is fried; then moulten it with gravy and broth, of each a like quantity, then put in some parsley and basil, a whole leek, a bay-leaf, some mushrooms and trussles minced small, three or four cloves, and the crust of two French rolls: let all this simmer together for three quarters of an hour; then take out your flices of veal; and strain it, and keep it for all forts of ragous. Now compute the expence, and see if this dish cannot be dressed full as well without this expence.

A Cullis for all forts of Butcher's meat.

You must take meat according to your company. If ten or twelve, you cannot take less than a leg of veal and a ham, with all the fat and ikin and outside cut off. Cut the leg of veal in pieces, about the bigness of your fist, place them in your stew-pan, and then the flices of ham, two carrots, an onion cut in two; cover it close, let it stew softly at first, and as it begins to be brown, take off the cover, and turn it to colour it on all sides the same; but take care not to burn the meat. When it has a pretty brown colour, moisten your cullis with broth made of beef, or other meat; season your cullis with a little sweet batil, some cloves, with some garlick; pare a lemon, cut it into slices, and put it into your cullis, with some mushrooms. Put into a slew-pan a good lump of butter, and set it over a slow fire; put into it two or three handfuls of flour, stir it with a wooden-ladie, and let it take a colour; if your cullis be pretty brown, you must put in some flour. Your flour being brown, with your cullis, then pour it very foftly into your cullis, keeping your cullis stirring with a wooden-ladle; then let your cullis stew softly, and skim off all the fat, put in two glasses of champaign, or other white wine; but take care to keep your cullis very thin, fo that you may take the fat well off, and clarify it. To clarify it, you must put it in a stove that draws well, and cover it close, and let it boil without uncovering, till it boils over; then uncover it, and take off the fat that is round the stew-pan, then wipe it off the

the cover also, and cover it again. When your cullis is done, take out the meat, and strain your cullis through a silk strainer. This cullis is for all forts of ragoos, sowls, pies and terrines.

Cullis the Italian Way.

Pur into a stew-pan half a handful of cullis, as much essence of ham, half a laddeful of gravy, as much of broth, three or four onions cut into slices, four or five cloves of garlick, a little beaten coriander-seed, with a lemon pared and cut into slices, a little sweet basil, mushrooms, and good oil; put all over the fire; let it stew a quarter of an hour, take the fat well off, let it be of a good taste, and you may use it with all sorts all meat and sin, particularly with glazed sish. This sauce will do for two chickens, six pigeons, quails, or ducklings, and all sorts of tame and wild sowl. Now this Italian, or French sauce, is saucy.

Cullis of Craw-Fish.

You must get the middling sort of craw-sish, put them over the sire, season'd with salt, pepper, and onion cut in slices; being done take them out, pick them, and keep the tails after they are scaled, pound the rest together in a mortar; the more they are pounded, the siner your cullis will be. Take a bit of veal, the bigness of your sist, with a small bit of ham, an onion cut into four, put it in to sweat gently; if it slicks but a very little to the pan, powder it a little. Mossen it with broth, put in it some cloves, sweet bassis being done, skim the sat well, let it be of a good taste, then take out your meat with a skimmer, and go on to thicken it a little with essence of ham; then put in your craw-sish, and strain it oss. Being strained, keep it for a first course of craw-sish.

A White Cullis.

Take a piece of veal, cut it into small bits, with some thin slices of ham, and two onions cut into four pieces; moilten it with broth, season'd with mushrooms, a bunch of partley, green onions, three cloves, and so let it stew. Being stewed, take out all your meat and roots with a skimmer, put in a few cruinbs of bread, and let it stew softly: take the white of a sowl, or two chickens, and pound it in a mortar: being well pounded, mix it in your cullis, but it must not boil, and your cullis must be very white; but if not white enough you must pound two dozen of sweet almonds blanched, and put into your cullis; then boil a glass of milk, and put it in your cullis: let it be of a good taste, and strain it off; then put it in a small kettle, and keep it warm. You may use it for white loaves, white crust of bread and bisquets.

Sauce for a brace of Partridges, Pheasants, or any thing you please.

Roast a partridge, pound it well in a mortar with the pinions of four turkeys, with a quart of strong gravy, and the liver of the partridges and some truffics, let it summer till it be pretty thick, let it stand in a dish for a while, then put two glasses of Burgundy into a stew-pan, with two or three slices of onions, a clove

or two of Garlick, and the above sauce. Let it simmer a sew minutes, then press it through a hair-bag into a stew-pan, add the essence of a ham, let all boil for some time, scason it with good spices and pepper, lay your partridges, &c. in the dish, and pour your sauce in.

They will use as many fine ingredients to stew a pigeon, or fowl, as will make a very fine dish, which is equal with boiling a

leg of mutton in champaign.

It would be needless to name any more; though you have much more expensive sauce than this. However I think here is enough to shew the folly of these sine French cooks. In their own country, they will make a grand entertainment with the expense of one of these dishes; but here they want the little petty profit; and by this fort of legerdemain, some fine citates are juggled into France.

C H A P. IV.

To make a number of pretty little dishes, fit for a supper, or side-dish, and little corner-dishes for a great table; and the rest you have in the CHAPTER for Lent.

Hogs Ears forced.

AKE four hogs ears and half boil them, or take them foused; make a force-meat thus: take half a pound of beef fuet, as much crumbs of bread, an anchovy, some sage, beil and chop very fine a little parsley, slit all together with the yolk of an egg, a little pepper, slit your ears very carefully to make a place for your stussing, fill them, flour them, and fry them in fresh butter till they are of a fine brown; then pour out all the fat clean, and put to them half a pint of gravy, a glass of white wine, three tea spoonfuls of mustard, a piece of butter as big as a nutmeg rolled in flour, a little pepper, a small onion whole; cover them close and let them stew softly for half an hour, shaking your pan now and then. When they are enough, lay them in your dish, and pour your sauce over them: but first take out the onion. This makes a very pretty dish; but if you would make a fine large dish, take the feet, and cut all the meat in small thin pieces, and stew with the ears. Season with falt to your palate.

To force Cocks-Combs.

PAREOIL your cocks-combs, then open them with the point of a knife at the great end: take the white of a fowl, as much bacon and beef marrow, cut these small, and beat them fine in a marble mortar; season them with salt, pepper and grated numer, and mix it with an egg; sill the cocks-combs, and slew them in a little strong gravy sortly for half an hour, then slice in some fresh mush.

mushrooms, and a few pickled ones; then beat up the yolk of an egg in a little gravy, stirring it. Season with salt. When they are enough, dish them up in little dishes or plates.

To preferve Cocks-Combs.

Let them be well cleaned, then put them into a pot, with some melted bacon, and boil them a little. About half an hour after, add a little bay salt, some pepper, a little vinegar, a lemon sliced, and an onion stuck with cloves. When the bacon begins to stick to the por, take them up, put them into the pan you would keep them in, lay a clean linen cloth over them, and pour melted butter clarified over them, to keep them close from the air. These make a pretty plate at a supper.

To preserve or pickle Pigs Feet and Ears.

Take your feet and ears fingle, and wash them well, split the feet in two, put a bay-leaf between every foot, put in almost as much water as will cover them. When they are well steemed, add to them cloves, mace, whole pepper and ginger, coriander feed and salt, according to your discretion; put to them a bottle or two of Rhenish wine, according to the quantity you do, half a score bay-leaves, and a bunch of sweet herbs. Let them boil softly till they are very tender, then take them out of the liquor, lay them in an earthen pot, then strain the liquor over them; when they are cold, cover them down close, and keep them for the.

You should let them stand to be cold; skim off all the fat, and

then put in the wine and spice.

They car well cold; or at any time heat them in the jelly, and thicken it with a little piece of butter rolled in flour, makes a very pretty dish; or heat the ears, and take the feet clean out of the jelly and roll in the yolk of an egg, or melted butter, and then in crumbs of bread and broil them; or fry them in fresh butter, lay the ears in the middle and the feet round, and pour the sauce over; or you may cut the ears in long slips, which is better: And if you chuse it, make a good brown gravy to mix with them, a glass of white wine and some mustard, thicken'd with a piece butter rolled in flour.

To pickle Ox-Palates.

Take your palates and wash them well with salt and water, and put them in a pipkin with water and some salt; and when they are ready to boil, skim them well, and put to them pepper, cloves, and mace, as much as will give them a quick taste. When they are boiled tender (which will require four or sive hours) peel them and cut them into small pieces, and let them cool; then make the pickle of white wine and vinegar, an equal quantity; boil the pickle, and put in the spices that were boiled in the palates: When both the pickle and the palates are cold, lay your palates in a jar, and put to them a few bay-leaves and a little fresh spice; pour the pickle over them, cover them close, and keep them for use.

Of

Of these you may at any time make a pretty little dish, either with brown sauce or white; or butter and muslard, and a specific ful of white wine; or they are ready to put in made-dishes.

To fiero Cheumbers.

PARE twelve cucumbers, and flice them as thick as a crownpiece, and put them to drain, and then lay them in a coarse cloth, till they are dry, flour them and fry them brown in butter; pour out the fat, then put to them some gravy, a little claret, some pepper, cloves and mace, and let them shew a little, then roll a bit of butter in slour, and toss, them up; season with salt; you may add a very little mushroom-pickle.

To Ragoo Cucumbers.

Take two cucumbers, two enions, flice them, and fry them in a little butter; then drain them in a fieve, put them into a fauce-pan, add fix spoonfuls of gravy, two of white wine, a blade of mace: let them shew five or fix minutes; then take a piece of butter as big as a walnut rolled in flour, shake them together, and when it is thick dish them up.

A Fricasey of Kidney Beaus.

Take a quart of the feed, when dry, soak them all night in river water, then boil them on flow fire till quite tender; take a quarter of a peck of onions, siece them thin, fry them in butter till brown; then take them out of the butter, and put them in a quart of strong draw'd gravy. Boil them till you may mash them fine, then put in your beans, and give them a boil or two. Seaton with pepper, salt, and nutmeg.

CHANGE SELECTION OF THE PARTY O

To drefs Windfor Beans.

Take the feed, boil them till they are tender; then blanch them, and fry them in clarified butter. Melt butter, with a drop of vinegar, and pour over them. Stew them with falt, pepper, and nutmeg.

Or you may eat them with butter, fack, sugar, and a little powder of cinnamon.

To make Jumballs.

Take a pound of fine flour and a pound of fine powder-fugar, make them into light paile, with whites of eggs beat fine; then add half a pint of cream, half a pound of fresh butter melted, and a pound of blanched almonds well beat. Knead them all together thoroughly, with a little rose-water; and cut out your jumballs in what sigures you fancy; and either bake them in a gentle oven, or fry them in fresh butter, and they make a pretty side or corner dish. You may melt a little butter with a spoonfull of sack, and throw sine sugar all over the dish. If you make them in pretty sigures, they make a fine little dish.

To make a Ragoo of Onions.

Take a pint of little young onions, peel them and take four large ones, peel them and cut them very small: put a quarter of a pound of good butter into a stew pan; when it is melted and G 2

done making a noise, throw in your onions, and fry them till they begin to look a little brown; then shake in a little flour, and shake them round till they are thick; throw in a little falt, a little beaten pepper, a quarter of a pint of good gravy, and a tea-spoonful of mustard. Stir all together, and when it is well tasted and of a good thickness, pour it into your dish, and garnish it with fryed crumbs of bread and raspings. They make a pretty little dish, and are very good. You may strew raspings instead of flour if you please.

A Rageo of Oysters.

OPEN twenty large oysters, take them out of their liquor, save the liquor, and dip the oysters in a batter made thus: take two eggs, beat them well, a little lemon-peel grated, a little nutmeg grated, a blade of mace pounded fine, a little parsley chopped fine; beat all together with a little flour, have ready some butter or dripping in a stew-pan; when it boils dip in your oysters, one by one, into the batter, and fry them of a fine brown; then with an egg-slice take them out and lay them in a dish before the fire. Pour the fat out of the pan, and shake a little flour over the bottom of the pan, then rub a little piece of butter as big as a small walnut, all over with your knife, whilst it is over the fire; then pour in three spoonfuls of the oyster-liquor strained, one spoonful of white wine, and a quarter of a pint of gravy; grate a little nutmeg, stir all together, throw in the oysters, give the pan a tos round, and when the sause is of a good thickness, pour all into the dish, and garnish with raspings.

A Ragoo of Asparagus.

Scrape a hundred of grass very clean, and throw it into cold water. When you have scraped all, cut as far as is good and green, about an inch long, and take two heads of endive clean washed and picked, cut it very small, a young lettuce clean washed and cut small, a large onion pecled and cut small; put a quarter of a pound of butter in a stew-pan; when it is melted throw in the above things: toss them about, and fry them ten minutes; then season them with a little pepper and salt, shake in a little flour, toss them about, then pour in half a pint of gravy. Let them stew till the sauce is very thick and good; then pour all into your dish. Save a sew of the little tops of the grass to garnish the dish.

A Rageo of Livers.

Take as many livers as you would have for your dish. A turkey's liver and six sowls livers will make a pretty dish. Pick the galls from them, and throw them into cold water; take the six livers, put them in a sauce-pan, with a quarter of a pint of gravy, a spoonful of mushrooms, either pickled or fresh, a spoonful of eatchup, a little bit of butter as big as a nutmeg rolled in flour; season with pepper and salt to your palate. Let them shew softly ten minutes; in the mean while broil the turkey's liver nice'y, say it in the middle, and the slewed livers round. Pour the sauce all ver, and garnish with lemon.

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To Ragoo Cauliflowers.

LAY a large caulillower in water, then pick it to pieces, as if for pickling: take a quarter of a pound of butter, with a spoonful of water, and melt it in a stew-pan, then throw in your cauliflowers, and shake them about often till they are quite tender; then shake in a little flour, and toss the pan about. Season them with a little pepper and salt, pour in half a pint of good gravy, let them stew till the sauce is thick, and pour it all into a little dish. Save a few little bits of caulislower, when sewed in the butter to garnish with.

Sterved Peas and Lettuce.

Take a quart of green peas, two nice lettuces clean washed and picked, cut them small across, put all into a sauce-pan, with a quarter of a pound of butter, pepper and salt to your palate; cover them close, and let them stew softly, skaking the pan often. Let them stew ten minutes, then shake in a little flour, toss them round, and pour in half a pint of good gravy; put in a little bundle of sweet-herbs and an onion, with three cloves, and a blade of mace stuck in it. Cover it close, and let them stew a quarter of an hour; then take out the onions and sweet herbs, and turn it all into a dish. If you find the sauce not thick enough, shake in a little more flour, and let it simmer, then take it up.

Cod-Sounds broiled with Gravy.

Scalp them in hot water, and rub them with falt well; blanch them, that is take off the black dirty skin, then set them on in cold water, and let them simmer till they begin to be tender; take them out and flour them, and broil them on the gridiron. In the mean time take a little good gravy, a little mustard, a little bit of butter rolled in flour, give it a boil, season it with pepper and salt, lay the sounds in your dish, and pour the sauce over them.

A forced Cabbage.

TAKE a fine white-hart cabbage, about as big as a quarter of a peck, lay it in water two or three hours, then half boil it, fet it in a cullender to drain, then very carefully cut out the heart, but take great care not to break off any of the outfide leaves, fill It with force-meat made thus: take a pound of veal, half a pound of bacon, fat and lean together, cut them small and beat them fine in a mortar, with four eggs boiled hard. Scason with pepper and salt, a little beaten mace, a very little lemon-peel cut fine, some parsley chopped fine, a very little thyme, and two anchovies: when they are beat fine, take the crumb of a stale roll, some mushrooms, if you have them, either pickled or fresh, and the heart of the cabbage you cut out chopped very fine. Mix all together with the yolk of an egg, then fill the hollow part of the cabbage, and tie it with a packthread, then lay some slices of bacon in the bottom of a stew-pan or sauce-pan, and on that a pound of coarse lean beef, cut thin; put in the cabbage, cover it close and let it slew over a flow fire till the bacon begins to slick to the pan, shake in a little flour, pour in a quart of broth, an onion stuck with cloves, two blades of mace, some whole pepper, a little bandis

ele of sweet herbs; cover it closes and let it stew very softly an' hour and a half, put in a glass of red wine, give it a boil, then take it up, lay it in the disa, and surain the gravy and pour over, untie it first. This is a fine side-dish, and the next day makes a fine hash, with a veal steak nicely broiled and laid on it.

Sterved Red Cabbage.

TAKE a red cabbage, lay it in cold water an hour, then cut it into thin flices across, and cut it into little pieces. Put it into a stew-pan, with a pound of sausages, a pint of gravy, a little bit of ham or lean bacon; cover it close, and let it stew half an hour; then take the pan off the fire, and skim off the fat, shake in a little flour, and set it on again. Let it stew two or three minutes, then lay the sausages in your dish, and pour the rest all over. You may, before you take it up, put in half a spoonful of vinegar.

Savoy's forced and Rewed.

Take two savoys, fill one with force-meat, and the other without. Stew them with gravy; season them with pepper and falt, and when they are near enough take a piece of butter as big as a large wainut rolled in flour, and put in. Let them stew till they are enough, and the sauce thick; then lay them in your dish, and pour the sauce over them. These things are best done on a ftore.

To force Cucumbers.

TAKE three large cucumbers, scoop out the pith, fill them with fryed oysters, seasoned with pepper and falt; put on the piece again you cut off, sew it with coarse thread, and fry them in the butter the cysters were fryed in; then pour out the butter, and thake in a little flour, pour in half a pint of gravy, shake it round and put in the cucumbers. Season it with a little pepper and salt; let them stew softly till they are tender, then lay them in a plate, and pour the gravy over them: or you may force them with any fort of force-meat you fancy, and fry them in hog's lard, and then fiew them in gravy and red wine.

Fryed Saufages.

TAKE half a pound of sausages, and six apples; slice four about as thick as a crown, cut the other two in quarters, fry them with the sausages of a fine light brown, lay the sausages in the middle of the dish, and the apples round. Garnish with the quartered apples.

Stewed cabbage and fausages fryed is a good dish; then heat cold peas pudding in the pan, lay it in a dish and the sausages round, heap the pudding in the middle, and lay the sausages all

round thick up edge-ways, and one in the middle at length.

Collops and Eggs.

Cur either becon, pickled beef, or hung mutton into thin flices; broil them nicely, lay them in a dish before the fire, have ready a stew-pan of water boiling, break as many eggs as you have cellops, break them one by one in a cup, and pour them into the flew-pan. When the whites of the eggs begin to harden, and all look of a clear white, take them up one by one in an egg-flice, and lay them on the collops.

Te,

To drefs cold Forvl or Pigeon.

Cur them in four quarters, beat up an egg or two, according to what you dress, grate a little nutmeg in, a little salt, some parsley chopped, a few crumbs of bread, beat them well together, dip them in this batter, and have ready some dripping hot in a stew-pan, in which fry them of a fine light brown; have ready a little good gravy thickened with a little flour, mixt with a spoonful of catchup; lay the fry in the dish, and pour the sauce over. Garnish with lemon, and a few mushrooms, if you have any. A cold rabbit cats well done thus.

To mince Veal.

Cut your veal as fine as possible, but don't chop it; grate a little nutmeg over it, shred a little lemon-peel very sine, throw a very little salt on it, drudge a little slour over it. To a large plate of veal, take sour or sive spoonfuls of water, let it boil, then put in the veal, with a piece of butter as big as an egg, stir it well together; when it is all thorough hot, it is enough. Have ready a very thin piece of bread toassed brown, cut it in three corner sippits, lay it round the plate, and pour in the veal. Just before you pour it in, squeeze in half a lemon, or half a spoonful of vir negar. Garnish with lemon. You may put gravy in the room of water, if you love it strong, but it is better without.

To fry cold Veal.

Cur it in pieces about as thick as half a crown, and as long as you please, dip them in the yolk of an egg, and then in crumbs of bread, with a few sweet herbs, and shred lemon-peel in it; grate a little nutmeg over them, and fry them in fresh butter. The butter must be hot, just enough to fry them in: in the mean time make a little gravy of the bone of the veal; when the meat is fryed-take it out with a fork, and lay it in a dish before the fire, then shake a little flour into the pan, and shir it round; then put in the gravy, squeeze in a little lemon, and pour it over the veal. Garnish with lemon.

To tofs up cold Veal white.

Cut the veal into little thin bits, put milk enough to it for fauce, grate in a little nutmeg, a very little salt, a little piece of butter rolled in flour; to half a pint of milk, the yolks of two eggs well beat, a spoonful of mushroom-pickle, stir all together till it is thick; then pour it into your dish, and garnish with lemon.

Cold fowl skinned, and done this way, eats well; or the best end of a cold breast of veal; first fry it, drain it from the fat, then pour this sauce to it.

To bash cold Mutton:

Cut your mutton with a sharp knife in very little bits, as thin as possible; then boil the bones with an onion, a little sweet herbs a blade of mace, a very little whole pepper, a little salt, a piece of crust roasted very crisp: let it boil till there is just enough for sauce, strain it, and put it into a sauce-pan, with a piece of butter

butter rolled in flour; put in the meat, when it is very hot it is enough. Have ready some thin bread toasted brown, cut three corner ways, lay them round the dish, and pour in the hash. As to walnut-pickle, and all forts of pickles, you must put in according to your fancy. Garnish with pickles. Some love a small onion peeled and cut very small, and done in the hash.

To balb Mutton like Venison.

Cur it very thin as above; boil the bones, as above: strain the liquor, when there is just enough for the hash. To a quarter of a pint of gravy, put a large spoonful of red wine, an onion peeled and chopped fine, a very little lemon-peel shred fine, a piece of butter as big as a small walnut rolled in flour; put it into a sauce-pan with the meat, shake it all together, and when it is thorough hot, pour it into your dish. Hash beef the same way.

To make Collops of cold Beef.

IF you have any cold inside of a sirloin of beef, take off all the fat, cut it very thin in little bits, cut an onion very small, boil as much water as you think will do for sauce, season it with a little pepper and salt, and a bundle of sweet herbs. Let the water boil, then put in the meat, with a good piece of butter rolled in flour, shake it round and stir it. When the sauce is thick, and the meat done, take out the sweet herbs, and pour it into your dish. They do better than fresh meat.

To make a Florendine of Veal,

Take two Kidneys of a loin of veal, fat and all, and mince it very inc, then chop a few herbs and put to it, and add a few currants; feafon it with cloves, mace, nutmeg, and a little falt, four or five yo ks of eggs chopped fine, and some crumbs of bread, a pippin or two chopped, some candied lemon-peel cut small, a little sack, and orange-flour water. Lay a sheet of push paste at the bottom of your dish, and put in the ingredients, and cover it with another sheet of push paste. Bake it in a slack oven, scrape sugar on the top, and serve it up hot.

. To make Salamongundy.

Take two or three Roman or cabbage lettuces, and when you have washed them clean, swing them pretty dry in a cloth; then beginning at the open end, cut them cross-ways, as fine as a good big thread, and lay the lettuces so cut, about an inch thick all over the bottom of a dish. When you have thus garnished your dish, take two cold roasted pullets or chickens, and cut the stell off the breasts and wings into slices, about three inches long and a quarter of an inch broad, and as thin as a shilling; lay them upon the lettuce round the end to the middle of the dish, and the other towards the brim; then having boned and cut six anchovies, each into eight pieces, lay them all between each slice of the sowls, then cut the lean meat off the legs into dice, and cut a lemon into small dice; then mince the yolks of sour eggs, three or sour anchovies, and a little parsley, and make a round heap of these in your dish, piling it up in the form of a sugar-loas, and garnish it with onions.

as big as the yolks of eggs, boiled in a good deal of water very tender and white. Put the largest of the onions in the middle on the top of the salamongundy, and lay the rest all round the brim of the dish, as thick as you can lay them: then beat some sallad oil up with vinegar, salt and pepper, and pour over it all. Garnish with grapes just scalded, or French beans blanched, or stertian-slowers, and serve it up for a first course.

Another Way.

Mince two chickens, either boiled or roasted, very fine, or veal, if you please; also mince the yolks of hard eggs very small, and mince the whites very small by themselves; shred the pulp of two or three lemons very small, then lay in your dish a layer of mince meat, and a layer of yolks of eggs, a layer of whites, a layer of anchovies, a layer of your shred lemon-pulp, a layer of pickles, a layer of forrel, a layer of spinach, and shalots shred small. When you have silled a dish with the ingredients, set an orange or lemon on the top; then garnish with horse-raddish scraped, barberries, and sliced lemon. Beat up some oil, with the juice of lemon, salt, and mustard thick; and serve it up for a second course, side-dish, or middle-dish for supper.

A third Salamongundy.

Mince veal or fowl very small, a pickled herring boned and picked small, cucumber minced small, apples minced small, an onion peeled and minced small, some pickled red cabbage chopped small, cold pork minced small, or cold duck or pigeons minced small, boiled parsley chopped sine, celery cut small, the yolks of hard eggs chopped small, and the whites chopped small, and either lay all the ingredients by themselves separate on saucers, or in heaps in a dish. Dish them out with what pickles you have, and sliced lemon nicely cut; and if you can get stertian-slowers lay round it, make a fine middle-dish for supper; but you may always make salamongundy of such things as you have, according to your fancy. The other forts you have in the chapter of salts.

To make little Pasties.

Take the kidney of a loin of veal cut very fine, with as much of the fat, the yolks of two hard eggs, seasoned with a little salt, and half a small nutmeg. Mix them well together, then roll is up in a pust paste crust, make three of it, and fry them nicely in hog's lard or butter.

They make a pretty little dish for change. You may put in some carrots, and a little sugar and spice, with the juice of an orange, and sometime apples, first boiled and sweetened, with a

little juice of lemon, or any fruit you please.

Petit Pallies-for garnishing of Dishes.

Make a short crust, roll it thick, make them about as big as the bowl of a spoon, and about an inch deep: take a piece of veal, enough to sill the patty, as much bacon and beef suct, shred them all very fine, season them with pepper and salt, and a little sweet herbs; put them into a little stew-pan, keep turning them about about, with a few mulhrooms chopped small, for eight or ten minutes; then fill your petit patries, and cover them with some crust. Colour them with the yolk of an egg, and bake them. Sometimes fill them with oysters for sish, or the melts of the sish pounded, and seasoned with pepper and salt; fill them with lob-sters, or what you sancy. They make a sine garnishing, and give a dish a sine look: if for a calf's-head, the brains seasoned is most proper, and some with oysters.

Ox-Palates baked.

When you falt a tongue, cut off the root, and take some oxpalates, wash them clean, cut them into six or seven pieces, pur
them into an earthen pot, just cover them with water, put in a
blade or two of mace, twelve whole pepper-corns, three or sour
cloves, a little bundle of sweet herbs, a small onion, half a
spoonful of raspings; cover it close with brown paper, and let it
be well baked. When it comes out of the oven, season it with
fait to your palate.

C H A P. V,

To dress F I S H.

S to boiled fish of all sorts, you have full directions in the Lent chapter. But here we can fry fish much better, bu-

cause we have beef dripping, or hog's lard.

Observe always in the frying of any sort of fish; first, that you are your fish very well in a clean cloth; then flour it. Let your fiew-pan you fry them in be very nice and clean, and put in as much beef dripping, or hog's lard, as will almost cover your fish; and be sure it boils before you put in your fish. Let it fry quick, and let be a fine light brown, but not too dark a colour. Have your fish slice ready, and if there is occasion turn it; when it is enough, take it up, and lay a coarse cloth on a dish, on which lay your fish to drain all the grease from it: if you fry parsley do it quick, and take great care to whip it out of the pan so soon as it is crisp, or it will lose its sine colour. Take great care that your dripping be very nice and clean. You have directions in the eleventh chapter, how to make it sit for use, and have it always in readiness.

Some love fish in batter; then you must beat an egg fine, and dip your fish in just as you are going to put it in the pan; or as good a batter as any, is a little ale and flour beat up, just as you are ready for it, and dip the fish, so fry it.

Fish-sauce with Lobster.

For salmon or turbet, broiled cod or haddock, &c. nothing is better than fine butter melted thick: and take a lobster, bruise the body of the lobster in the butter, and cut the fless into

into little pieces; shew it all together, and give it a boil. If you would have your sauce very rich, let one half be rich beef gravy, and the other half melted butter with lobster; but the gravy, I think, takes away the sweetness of the butter and a lobster, and the sine slavour of sish.

To make Shrimp Sauce.

Take a pint of beef gravy, and half a pint of shrimps, thicken it with a good piece of butter rolled in flour. Let the gravy be well scasoned, and let it boil.

To make Oyster Sauce.

Take half a pint of large oysters, liquor and all; put them into a fauce-pan, with two or three blades of mace, and twelve whole pepper-corns; let them simmer over a slow sire, till the oysters are sine and plump, then carefully with a fork take out the oysters from the liquor and spice, and let the liquor boil sive or six minutes; then strain the liquor, wash out the sauce-pan clean, and put the oysters and liquor in the sauce-pan again, with half a pint of Gravy, and half a pound of butter just rolled in a little flour. You may put in two spoonfuls of white wine, keep it stiring till the sauce boils, and all the butter is melted.

To make Anchovy Sauce

Take a pint of gravy, put in an anchovy, take a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in a little flour, and stir all together till it boils. You may add a little juice of lemon, catchup, red wine, and walnut liquor, just as you please.

Plain butter melted thick, with a spoonful of walnut-pickle, or catchup, is good sauce, or anchovy: In short, you may put as many things as you fancy into the sauce; all other sauce for fish,

you have in the Lent chapter.

To dress a Brace of Carp.

FIRST, knock the carp on the head, fave all the blood you can, scale it, and then gut it, and wash the carp in a pint of red wine, and the rows; have some water boiling, with a handful of salt, a little horse-radish, and a bundle of sweet herbs; put in your carp, and boil it foftly. When it is boiled, drain it wellover the hot water; in the mean time, strain the wine through a sieve, put it and the blood into a sauce-pan, with a pint of good gravy, a little mace, twelve corns of black and twelve of white pepper, fix cloves, an anchovy, an onion, and a little bundle of sweet herbs. Let them simmer very softly a quarter of an hour, then strain it, put it into the sauce-pan again, and add to it two spoonfuls of catchup, and a quarter of a pound of butter rolled ina little flour, half a spoonful of mushroom-pickle, if you have it; if not, the same quantity of lemon-juice, shir it all together, and let it boil. Boil one half of the rows; the other half beat up with an egg, half a nutmeg grated, a little lemon-peel cut fine and a little falt. Beat all well together, and have ready some nice beef dripping boiling in a stew-pan, into which drop your row and fry them in little cakes, about as big as a crown-piece, of a finc

fine light brown, and some sippets cut three-corner-ways, and fry'd crisp; a sew oviters, if you have them, dipped in a little batter and fry'd brown, and a good handful of partley fry'd green.

Lay the fish in the dish, the boiled rows on each side, the sippets standing round the carp, pour the sauce boiling hot over the fish; lay the fiv'd rows and oysters, with parsley and scraped horse-radish and lemon between, all round the dish; the rest of the cakes and oysters lay in the dish, and send it to table hot. If you would have the sauce white, put in white wine, and good strong yeal gravy, with the above ingredients. Dressed as in the Lent chapter, is full as good, if your beer is not bitter.

As to dressing pike, and all other siish, you have it in the Lent chapter, only this, when you dress them with a pudding, you may add a little beef suet cut very sine, and good gravy in the Euce. This is a better way, than stewing them in the gravy.

C H A P. VI.

Of SOUPS and BROTHS.

To make strong Broth for Soups or Gravy.

AKE a leg of beef, chop it to pieces, set it on the sire in four gallons of water, seum it clean, season it with black and white pepper, a sew cloves, with a bundle of sweet herbs. Let it boil till two parts is wasted, then season it with salt; let it boil a

little while, then strain it off, and keep it for use.

When you want very strong gravy, take a slice of bacon, lay it in a stew-pan; take a pound of beef, cut it thin, lay it on the bacon, slice a good piece of carrot in, an onion sliced, a good crust of bread, a few sweet herbs, a little mace, cloves, nutmeg, and whole pepper, an anchovy; cover it, and set it on a slow sire sive or six minutes, and pour in a quart of the above beef gravy; cover it close, and let it boil softly till half is wasted. This will be a rich, high brown sauce for sish or sowl, or ragoo.

Gravy for White Sauce. .

Take a pound of any part of the veal, cut it into small pieces, boil it in a quart of water, with an onion, a blade of mace, two cloves, and a few whole pepper-corns. Boil it till it is as rich you would have it.

Gravy for Turkey, Powl or Ragoo.

Take a pound of lean beef, cut and hack it well, then flour it well, put a piece of butter as big as a hen's egg in a stew-pan; when it is melted, put in your beef fry it on all sides a little brown, then pour in three pints of boiling water, and a bundle of sweet herbs, two or three blades of mace, three or four cloves, twelve whole pepper-corns, a little bit of carrot, a little piece of crust of bread

bread toasted brown; cover it close, and let it boil till there is about a pint or less; then scason it with salt, and strain it off.

Gravy for a Fowl, when you have no meat nor gravy ready.

Take the neck, liver and gizzard, boil them in half a pint of water, with a little piece of bread toasted brown, a little pepper and salt, and a little bit of thyme. Let it boil till there is about a quarter of a pint, then pour in half a glass of red wine, boil it and strain it, then bruise the liver well in, and strain it again; thicken it with a little piece of butter rolled in flour, and it will be very good.

An ox's kidney makes a good gravy, cut all to pieces, and

boiled with spice, &c. as in the foregoing receipts.

You have a receipt in the beginning of the book, in the pre-

To make Mutton or Veal Gravy,

Cur and hack your veal well, set it on the fire with water, sweet herbs, mace and pepper. Let it boil till it is as good as you would have it, then strain it off. Your fine cooks always, if they can, chop a partridge or two, and put into gravies.

To make a strong Fish Gravy.

Take two or three eels, or any fish you have, skin or scale them, and gut them and wash them from grit; cut them into little pieces, put them into a sauce pan, cover them with water, a little crust of bread toasted brown, a blade or two of mace and some whole pepper, a sew sweet herbs, a very little bit of lement peel. Let it boil till it is rich and good, then have ready a piece of butter, according to your gravy; if a pint, as big as a walnut. Melt it in the sauce-pan, then shake in a little flour, and toss is about till it is brown, and then strain in the gravy to it. Let it boil a few minutes, and it will be good.

To make Plumb Porridge for Christmas.

Take a leg and shin of beef, put to them eight gallons of water and boil them till they are very tender, and when the broth is strong strain, it out; wipe the pot and put in the broth again; then slice six penny loaves thin, cut off the top and bottom, put some of the liquor to it, cover it up and let it thand a quarter of an hour, boil it and strain it, and then put it into your pot. Let ir boil a quarter of an hour, then put in five pounds of currants clean washed and picked; let them boil a little, and put in five pound of raisins of the sun stoned, and two pounds of Pruens, and let them boil till they swell; then put in three quarters of an ounce of mace, half an ounce of cloves, two numers, all of them beat fine, and mix it with a little liquor cold, and put them in a very little while, and take off the pot; then put in three pounds of sugar, a little salt, a quart of sack, a quart of claret, and the juice of two or three lemons. You may thicken with sago, instead of bread, if you please; pour them into earthen pans, and keep them for use. You must boil two pounds cf pruens

pruens in a quart of water till they are tender, and strain them into the pot, when it is boiling.

To make strong Broth to keep for Use.

Take part of a leg of beef, and the scraig-end of a neck of mutton, break the bones in pieces, and put to it as much water as will cover it, and a little salt; and when it boils, skim it clean, and put into it a whole onion stuck with cloves, a bunch of sweet herbs, some pepper, a nutmeg quartered. Let these boil till the meat is boiled in pieces, and the strength boiled out of it; then put to it three or sour anchovies, and when they are dissolved, strain it out and keep it for use.

A Craw-filh Soupe

TAKE a gallon of water, and fet it a boiling? put in it a bunch of sweet herbs, three or four blades of mace, an onion stuck with cloves, pepper and falt; then have about two hundred craw-fish, fave out about twenty, then pick the rest from the shells, save the tails whole; the body and shells beat in a mortar, with a pint of peas, green or dry, first boiled tender in fair water, put your boiling water to it, and straining it boiling hot through a cloth till you have all the goodness out of it; set it over a slow fire or stewhole, have ready a French roll cut very thin, and let be very dry, put it to your soup, let it stew till half is wasted, then put a piece of butter as big as an egg into a sauce pan, let it simmer till it has done making a noise, shake in two tea spoonfuls of flour, firring it about, and an onion; put in the tails of the fish, give them a shake round, put to them a pint of good gravy, let it boil four or five minutes foftly, take out the onion, and put to it a pint of the four, für it well together and pour it all together, and let it simmer very softly a quarter of an hour; fry a French roll very nice and brown, and the twenty craw-fish, pour your soup into the dish, and lay the roll in the middle, and the craw-fish round the diff.

Fine cooks boil a brace of carp and tench, and may be a lobster or two, and many more rich things, to make a craw-sish soup; but the above is full as good, and wants no addition.

A good Gravy Soup.

Take a pound of beef, a pound of veal, and a pound of mutton cut and hacked all to pieces, put it into two gallons of water, with an old cock beat to pieces, a piece of carrot, the upper crust of a penny loaf toasted very crisp, a little bundle of sweet herbs, an onion, a tea spoonful of black pepper and one of white pepper, four or five blades of mace, and four cloves; cover it, and let it stew over a slow sire till half is wasted, then strain it off and put it into a clean sauce-pan, with two or three large spoonfuls of raspings clean sisted, half an ounce of trussles and morels, three or four heads of celery washed very clean and cut small, an ox's palate, first boiled tender and cut in pieces, a few cocks-combs, a few of the little hearts' of young savoys; cover it close, and let it summer very softly over a slow sire two hours; then have ready

tendy a French roll fry'd and a few force-meat balls fry'd, put them in your dish and pour in your soup. You may boil a leg of veal, and leg of beef, and and as many fine things as you please; but I believe you will find this rich and high enough.

You may leave out the cocks-combs, and palates, truffles, &c. if you don't like them, it will be good foup without them; and if you would have your foup very clear, don't put in the raspings.

Observe, if it be a china dish not to pour your soup in hoisinghot off the sire, but set it down half a minute, and put a ladleful in sirst to warm the dish, then put it in; for if it be a frost, the bottom of your dish will sly out. Vermicelli is good in it, an ounce put in just before you take it up, let it boil four or sive minutes.

You may make this foup of beef, or real alone, just as you fancy. A leg of beef will do either without real, mutton, or fowl.

A Green Peas Soup.

TAKE a small knuckle of veal, about three or four pounds, chop it all to pieces, set it on the fire in six quarts of water, a little piece of lean bacon, about half an ounce, Reeped in vinegar an hour, four or five blades of mace, three or four cloves, twelve pepper-corns of black pepper, twelve of white, a little bundle of sweet herbs and parsley, a little piece of upper crust toasted crisp, cover it close, and let it boil softly over a slow fire till half is walted; then strain it off, and put to it a pint of green peas and a lettuce cut small, four heads of celery cut very small, and washed clean: cover it close, and let it stew very softly over a slow fire two hours; in the mean time boil a pint of old peas in a pint of water very tender, and strain them well through a coarse hairsieve and all the pulp, then pour it into the soup, and let it boil together. Season with falt to your palate, but not too much; fry a French roll crisp, pour it into your dish, and pour your soup in. Be sure there be full two quarts.

Mutton gravy will do, if you have no veal; or a shin of beef chopped to pieces. A few asparagus-tops are very good in it.

A White Peas Soup.

TAKE about three pounds of thick flank of beef, or any lean part of the leg chopped to pieces; fet it on the fire in three gal-Ions of water, about half a pound of bacon, a small bundle of sweet herbs, a good deal of dried mint, and thirty or forty corns of pepper; take a bunch of celery, wash it very clean, put in the green tops, and a quart of split peys, cover it close and let it boil till two parts is wasted; then strain it off, and put it into a clean fauce-pan, five or fix heads of celery cut small and washed clean, cover it close and let it boil till there is about three quarts; then cut some fat and lean bacon in dice, some bread in dice, and fry them just crisp; throw them into your dish, season your soup with salt and pour it into your dish, rub a little dried mint over it, and fend it to table. You may add force-meat balls fry'd, cockscombs boiled in it, and an ox's palate stewed tender and cut small. Stewed spinach well drained, and laid round the dish is very pretty. Another Another Way to make it.

When you boil a leg of pork, or a good piece of beef, favethe liquor. When it is cold take off the fat, the next day boil a leg of mutton, fave the liquor, and when it is cold take off the fat, fet it on the fire, with two quarts of peas. Let them boil till they are tender, then put in the pork or beef liquor, with the ingredients as above, and let it boil till it is as thick as you would have it, allowing for the boiling again; then strain it off, and add the ingredients as above. You may make your foup of veal or mutton gravy if you please, that is according to your fancy.

A Chefaut Soup.

TAKE half a hundred of chesnuts, pick them, put them in an earthen pan, and fet them in an oven half an hour; or roast them gently over a flow fire, but take care they don't burn; then peel them, and let them to new in a quart of good beef, veal, or mutten broth, till they are quite tender. In the mean time, take a piece or slice of ham, or bacon, a pound of veal, a pigeon beat to pieces, a bundle of sweet herbs, an onion, a little pepper and mace, and a piece of carrot; lay the bacon at the bottom of a thew-pan, and lay the meat and ingredients at top. Set it over a flow fire till it begins to slick to the pan, then put in a crust of bread, and pour in two quarts of broth. Let it boil softly till one third is wasted; then strain it off, and add to it the chesnuts. Season it with salt, and let it boil till it is well tasted, stew two pigeons in it, and a fry'd French roll crisp; lay the roll in the middle of the dish, and the pigeons on each lide; pour in the foup, and fend it away hot.

A French cook will beat a pheafant and brace of partridges to

pieces, and put to it. Garnish your dish with hot chesnuts.

To make Mutton Broth.

Take a neck of mutton about fix pounds, cut it in two, boil the scraig in a gallon of water, skim it well, then put in a little bundle of sweet herbs, an onion, and a good crust of bread. Let it boil an hour, then put in the other part of the mutton, a turnip or two, some dried marigolds, a few chives chopped sine, a little partley chopped small; put these in about a quarter of an hour before your broth is enough. Season it with salt; or you may put in a quarter of a pound of barley or rice at sirst. Some love it thickened with oatmeal, and some with bread; and some love it season'd with mace, instead of sweet herbs and onion. All this is fancy, and different palates. If you boil turnips for sauce, don't boil all in the pot, it makes the broth too strong for them, but boil them in a sauce-pan.

Beef Broth.

Take a leg of beef, crack the bone in two or three parts, wash it clean, put it into a pot with a gallon of water, skim it well, then put in two or three blades of mace, a little bundle of parsley and a good crust of bread. Let it boil till the beef is quite tender, and the sinews. Toast some bread and cut it in dice, and lay in your dish; lay in the meat, and pour the soup in,

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To make Scotch Barley Broth.

Take a leg of beef, chop it all to pieces, boil it in three galions of water, with a piece of carrot, and a crust of bread, till it is half boiled away; then strain it off, and put it into the pot again, with half a pound of barley, four or five heads of celery washed clean and cut small, a large onion, a bundle of sweet herbs, a little parsley chopped small, and a few marigolds. Let this boil an hour. Take a cock or large fowl, clean picked and washed, and put into the pot; boil it till the broth is quite good, then feafon with falt, and send it to table, with the foul in the middle. This. broth is very good without the fowl. Take out the onion and. sweet herbs, before you send it to table.

Some make this broth with a sheep's head, instead of a leg of beef, and it is very good; but you must chop the head all to pieces. The thick flank, about fix pounds to fix quarts of water, makes good broth; but then put the barley in with the meat, first skim it well, boil it an hour very softly, then put in the above ingredients, with turnips and carrots clean scraped and pared, and cut in little pieces. Boil all together softly, till the broth is very good; then season it with falt, and send it to table, with the beef in the middle, turnips and carrots round, and pour the broth over all.

To make Hodge-podge. Take a piece of beef, fat and lean together about a pound, a pound of veal, a pound of feraig of mutton, cut all into little pieces, set it on the fire, with two quarts of water, an ounce of barley, an onion, a little bundle of fiveet herbs, three or four heads of celery washed clean and cut small, 4 little mace, two or three cloves, some whole pepper, tied all in a muslin tag, and put to the meat three turnips pared and cut in two, a large carrot scraped clean and cut in six pieces, a little lettuce cut small, put all in the pot, and cover it close. Let it stew very softly over a slow fire five or fix hours; take out the spice, sweet herbs, and onion, and pour all into a soup dish, and send it to table; first season it with falt. Half a pint of green peas, when it is the scason for them, is very good. If you let this boil fast it will waste too much; therefore you cannot do it too flow, if it does but simmer. All other stews you have in the foregoing chapter; and soups in the chapter of Lent.

To make Pocket Soup.

TAKE a leg of veal, strip off all the skin and fat, then take all the muscular or fleshy parts clean from the bones. Boil this slesh in three or four gallons of water till it comes to a strong jelly, and that the meat is good for nothing. Be fure to keep the pot close covered, and not do too fast; take a little out in a spoon now and then, and when you find it is a good rich jelly, strain it through a fieve into a clean earthen pan, when it is cold take off all the skim and fat from the top, then provide a large deep stew-pan with water boiling over a stove, then take some deep china cups, or well glazed earthen ware, and fill these cups with the jelly, which you must take clear from the settling at the bottom, and set

them in the siew-pan of water. Take great care that none of the water gets into the cups; if it does it will spoil it. Keep the water boiling gently all the time till the jelly becomes as thick as glew, take them out and let them shand to cool, and then turn the glew out into some new coarse shannel, which draws out all the moissure, turn them in six or eight hours on fresh shannel, and so do till they are quite dry. Keep it in a dry warm place, and in a little time it will be like a dry hard piece of glew, which you may carry in your pocket without getting any harm. The best way is to put it into little tin boxes. When you use it boil about a pint of water, and pour it on a piece of glew about as big as a small walnut, stirring it all the time till it is melted. Season with salt to your palate; and if you chuse any herbs or spice, boil them in the water first, and then pour the water over the glew.

To make Portable Soup.

Take two legs of beef about fifty pounds weight, take off all the skin and fat as well as you can, then take all the meat and finews clean from the bones, which mert put into a large pot, and put to it eight or nine gallons of soft water; first make, it boil, then put in twelve anchovies, an ounce of mace, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, an bunce of whole pepper, black and white together, fix large onions peeled and cut in two, a little bundle of thyme, fweet-majorim, and winter-favory, the dry hard crust of a two-penny loaf, stir it altogether, and cover it close, lay a weight on the cover to keep it close down, and let it boil softly for eight or nine hours, then uncover it, and stir it together; cover it close again, and let it boil till it is a very rich good jelly, which you will know by taking a little out now and then, and letting it cool. When you think it is a thick jelly, take it off, strain it through a coarse hair bag, and press it hard; then strain it through a hair sieve into a large earthen pan; when it is quite cold take off all the skim and fat, and take the fine jelly clear from the settlings at bottom, and then put the jelly into a large deep well-tinned stew-pin. Set it over a stove with a slow fire, keep stirring it often, and take great care it neither sticks to the pan or burns. When you find the jelly very sliff and thick, as it will be in lumps about the pan, take it out, and put it into large deep shina cups, or well glazed earthen ware. Fill the pan two thirds full with water, and when the water boils, fet in your cups. Be fure no water gets into the cups, and keep the water boiling foftly all the time till you find the jelly is like a stiff glew; take out the cups, and when they are cool, turn out the glew into a coarse new flannel. Let it lay eight or nine hours, keeping it in a dry warm place, and turn it on fresh flannel till it is quite dry, and the glew will be quite hard; put it into clean new stone pots, keep it close covered from dust and dirt, in a dry place, and where no damp can come to it.

When you use it, pour boiling water on it, and stir it all the time till it is melted. Season it with salt to your palate. A piece big as a large walnut will make a pint of water very rich; but

no that you are to make it as good as you please: if for soup, fry a French roll and lay in the middle of the dish, and when the glew is dissolved in the water, give it a boil, and pour it into a dish. If you chuse it for change, you may boil either rice, or barley, vermicelli, celery cut small, or truffles or morels; but let them be very tenderly boiled in the water before you stir in the glew, and then give it a boil altogether. You may, when you would have it very fine, add force-meat balls, cock's combs, or a palate boiled very tender, and cut into little bits; but it will be very rich and good without any of these ingredients.

If for gravy, pour the boiling water on to what quantity you think proper; and when it is diffolved, add what ingredients you please, as in other sauces. This is only in the room of a rich good gravy. You may make your fauce either weak or strong, by adding more or less.

Rules to be observed in making Soups or Broths.

First take great care the pots, or fauce-pans and covers be very clean and free from all grease and sand, and that they be well tinned, for fear of giving the broths and foups any braffy tafte. If you have time to stew as softly as you can, it will both have a finer flavour, and the meat will be the tenderer. But then observe when you make soups or broth for present use, if it is to be done softly, don't put much more water then you intend to have soup or broth; and if you have the convenience of an earthen pan or pipkin, and set it on wood embers till it boils, then skim it, and put in your seasoning; cover it close, and set it on embers, so that it may do very foftly for some time, and both the meat and broths will be delicious. You must observe in all broths and foups, that one thing does not take more than another.; but that the taste be equal, and it has a fine agreeable relish, according to what you design it for; and you must be sure, that all the greens and herbs you put in be cleahed, washed, and picked.

CHAP. PUDDINGS.

An Oat Pudding to bakes F oats decoclicated take two pounds, and of new milk enough to drown it, eight ounces of raisins of the sun stoned, an equal quantity of currants neatly picked, a pound of sweet suet finely shred, six new-laid eggs well beat, seasoned with nutmeg, beaten ginger and salt; mix it all well together, it will make a

To make a Calf's Foot Pudding.

Take of calves feet one pound minced very fine, the fat and the brown to be taken out, a pound and a half of fuet, pick, off all the skin and sured it small, six eggs, but half the whites, beat them well, the crumb of a half-penny roll grated, a pound of currants clean picked, and washed and rubbed in a cloth; milk, as much as will moisten it with the eggs, a handful of slour, a little salt, nutmeg, and sugar, to season it to your taste. Boil it nine hours with your meat; when it is done, lay it in your dish, and pour melted butter over it. It is very good with white wine and sugar in the butter.

To make a Pith Pudding.

Take the quantity of the pith of an ox, and let it lay all night in water to soak out the blood; the next morning strip it out of the skin, and beat it with the back of a spoon in orange water till it is as fine as pap; then take three pints of thick cream, and boil in it two or three blades of mace, a nutmeg quartered, a stick of cinnamon; then take half a pound of the best Jordan Almonds, blanched in cold water, then beat them with a little of the cream, and as it dries put in more cream, and when they are all beaten, strain the cream from them to the pith; then take the yolks of ten eggs, the whites of but two, beat them very well, and put them to the ingredients: take a spoonful of grated bread, or Naples biscuit, mingle all these together, with half a pound of sine stugar, and the marrow of sour large bones, and a little salt; fill them in a small ox or hog's guts, or bake it in a dish, with a push-pathe under it and round the edges.

To make a Marrow Pudding.

Take a quart of cream, and three Naples Biscuits, a nutmeg grated, the yolks of ten eggs, the whites of sive well beat, and sugar to your taste; mix all well together, and put a little bit of butter in the bottom of your sauce-pan, then put in your stuff and set it over the sire, and stir it till it is pretty thick, then pour it into your pan, with a quarter of a pound of currants, that have been plumped in hot water, stir it together, and let it stand all night. The next day put some sine paste and lay at the bottom of your dish, and round the edges; when the oven is ready, pour in your stuff, and lay long pieces of marrow on the top. Half an hour will bake it. You may use the stuff when cold.

A boiled Suct Prading.

Take a quart of milk, a pound of fuet thred small, sour eggs, two spoonfuls of beaten ginger, or one of beaten pepper, a teaspoonful of salt; mix the eggs and flour with a pint of the milk
very thick, and the seasoning mix in the rest of the milk and the
such. Let your batter be pretty thick, and boil it two hours.

A boiled Plumb Pudding.

Take a pound of such cut in little pieces not too fine, a pound of currants, and a pound of raisins stoned, eight eggs, half the whites, the crumb of a penny loaf grated sine, half a nutmeg grated, and a tea-spoonful of beaten ginger, a little salt, a pound of slour, a pint of milk; beat the eggs sirst, then half the milk, beat them together, and by degrees shir in the slour and bread together,

rogether, then the suet, spice and fruit, and as much milk as will mix it well together very thick. Boil it five hours.

A Yorksbire Pudding.

Take a quart of milk, four eggs, and a little falt, make it up into a thick batter with flour like a pancake batter. You must have a good piece of meat at the fire, take a stew-pan and put some dripping in, set it on the fire; when it boils, pour in your pudding; let it bake on the fire till you think it is nigh enough, then turn a plate upside-down in the dripping-pan, that the dripping may not be blacked; set your stew-pan on it under your meat, and let the dripping drop on the pudding, and the heat of the fire come to it, to make it of a fine brown. When your meat is done and sent to table, drain all the fat from your pudding, and set it on the fire again to dry a little; then slide it as dry as you can into a dish, melt some butter, and pour into a cup, and set in the middle of the pudding. It is an exceeding good pudding; the gravy of the meat eats well with it.

A Steak Pudding.

Make a good crust, with suct shred sine with slour, and mix is up with cold water; scason it with a little salt, and make a pretty stiff crust, about two pounds of suct, to a quarter of a peck of slour. Let your steaks be either beef or mutton, well seasoned with pepper and salt, make it up as you do an apple-pudding, tie it in a cloth, and put it into the water boiling. If it be a large pudding, it will take sive hours; if a small one three hours. This is the best crust for an apple pudding. Pigeons cat well this way.

A Vermicella Pudding with Marrow.

First make your vermicella; take the yolks of two eggs, and mix it up with just as much flour as will make it to a stiff paste, roll it out as thin as a wafer, let it lie to dry till you can roll it up close without breaking, then with a sharp knife cut it very. thin, beginning at the little end. Have ready some water boiling, into which throw the vermicella; let it boil a minute or two at most, then throw it into a sieve, have ready a pound of marrow, lay a layer of marrow, and a layer of vermicella, and so on till all is laid in the dish. When it is a little cool, beat it up very well together, .take ten eggs, beat them and mix them with the other, grate the crumb of a penny loaf, and mix with it a gill of fack, brandy, or a little rose water, a teaspoonful of salt, a small nutmeg grated, a little grated lemon-peel, two large blades of mace well dried and beat fine, half a pound of currants clean washed and picked, half a pound of raisins stoned, mix all well together, and sweeten to your palate; lay a good thin crust at the bottom and sides of your dish, pour in the ingredients, and bake. it an hour and a half in an oven not too hot. You may either put marrow or beef suet shred fine, or a pound of butter, which you please. When it comes out of the oven, strew some fine sugar over it, and send it to table. You may leave out the fruit if H 3 you

you please, and you may for change add half an ounce of citron, and half an ounce of candied orange-peel shred fine.

Suet Dumplins.

TAKE a pint of milk, four eggs, a pound of suet, and a pound of currants, two teaspoonsuls of salt, three of ginger; first take half the milk, and mix it like a thick batter, then put the eggs, and the salt and ginger, then the rest of the milk by degrees, with the suet and currants, and flour to make it like a light paste, when the water boils, make them in rolls as big as a large turkey's egg, with a little flour; then flat them, and throw them into boiling water. Move them softly, that they don't stick together, keep the water boiling all the time, and half an hour will boil them.

An Oxford Pudding.

A quarter of a pound of biscuit grated, a quarter of a pound of currents clean washed and picked, a quarter of a pound of suct shred small, half a large spoonful of powder sugar, a very little salt, and some grated nutning; mix all well together, then take two yolks of eggs, and make it up in balls as big as a turkey's egg. Fry them in sresh butter of a fine light brown; for sauce have melted butter and sugar, with a little sack or white wine. You must mind to keep the pan shaking about, that they may be all of a fine light brown.

All other puddings you have in the Lent chapter,

Rules to be observed in making Puddings, &c.

elean, and not foapy, and dipped in hot water, and then well floured. If a bread-pudding, the it loofe; if a batter-pudding, the it close, and be fure the water boils when you put the pudding in, and you should move your puddings in the pot now and then, for fear they stick. When you make a batter pudding, first mix the flour well with a little milk, then put in the ingredients by degrees, and it will be smooth and not have lumps; but for a plain batter-pudding, the best way is to strain it through a coarse hair sieve, that it may neither have lumps, nor the treadles of the eggs: and all other puddings, strain the eggs when they are beat. If you boil them in wooden bowls, or china dishes, butter the inside before you put in your batter; and all baked puddings, butter the pan or dish, before the pudding is put in.

C H A P. VIII.

Of PIES.

To make a very fine sweet Lamb or Veal P.ye. ..

CEASON your lamb with falt, pepper, cloves, mace, and nutmeg, all beat fine, to your palate. Cut your lamb or veal into little pieces, make a good puff-paste crust, lay it into your dish, then lay in your mear, strew on it some stoned raisins and currants clean washed, and some sugar; then lay on it some forced-meat balls made fiveet, and in the fummer some artichoke bottoms boiled, and scalded grapes in the winter. Boil Spanish potatoes cut in pieces, candied citron, candied orange and lemonpeel, and three or four blades of mace; put butter, on the top, close up your pye and bake it. Have ready against it comes out, of the oven, a caudle made thus: take a pint of white wine and mix in the yolks of three eggs, stir it well together over the fire, one way, all the time till it is thick; then take it off, stir in sugar enough to fiveeten it, and squeeze in the juice of a lemon; pour it hot into your pye, and close it up again. Send it hot to table.

To make a pretty seveet Lamb or Feal Pye. .

First make a good crust, butter the dish, and lay in your bottom and side crust; then cut your meat into small pieces; season with a very little falt, some mace and nutmeg beat sine and strewed over; then lay a layer of meat, and strew according to your fancy, some currants clean washed and picked, and a few raisins stoned all over the meat; lay another layer of meat, put a little butter at the top, and a little water just enough to bake it and no more. Have ready against it comes out of the oven, a white wine caudie made very sweet, and send it to table hot.

A favoury Veal Pye.

Take a breast of veal, cut it into pieces, season it with pepper and salt, lay it all into your crust, boil six or eight eggs hard, take only the yolks, put them into the pye here and there, fill your dish almost full of water, put on the lid, and bake it well.

To make a favoury Lamb or Veal Pye.

Make a good puff-paste crust, cut your meat into pieces, season it to your palate with pepper, salt, mace, cloves, and nutmeg finely beat; lay it into your crust with a few lambstones and
sweetbreads seasoned as your meat, also some oysters and sorcemeat balls, hard yolks of eggs, and the tops of asparagus two
inches long, sirst boiled green; put butter all over the pye, put
on the sid and set it in a quick oven an hour and a half, and then
have ready the siquor, made thus: take a pint of gravy, the
oyster siquor, a gill of red wine, and a little grated nutmeg: mix
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all together with the yolks of two or three eggs beat, and keep it stirring all one way all the time. When it boils, pour it into your pye; put on the lid again. Send it hot to table. You must make liquor according to your pye.

To make a Calf's Foot Pye.

First, set sour calves seet on in a sauce-pan in three quarts of water, with three or sour blades of mace; let them boil softly till there is about a pint and a half, then take out your seet, strain the liquor, and make a good crust; cover your dish, then pick off the slesh from the hone, lay half in the dish, strew half a pound of currants clean washed and picked over, and half a pound of raisins stoned; lay on the rest of the meat, then skim the liquor, sweeten it to the palate, and put in half a pint of white wine; pour it into the dish, put on your lid, and bake it an hour and a half.

To make an Olive Pye,

MAKE your crust ready, then take the thin collops of the best end of a leg of veal, as many as you think will fill your pye. Hack them with the back of a knife, and season them with salt, pepper, cioves and mace; wash over your collops with a bunch of feathers dipped in eggs, and have in readiness a good handful of sweet herbs shred small. The herbs must be thyme, parsley and spinach, the yolks of eight hard eggs minced, and a sew oysters parboiled and chopped, some beef suet shred very fine; mix these together, and strew them over your collops, then sprinkle a little orange-flower water over them, and roll the collops up very close, and lay them in your pye, strewing the seasoning over that is left, put butter on the top, and close your pye. When it comes out of the oven, have ready some gravy hot, and pour into your pye, one anchovy diffolved in the gravy, pour it in boiling hot. You may put in artichoke-bottoms and chesnuts, if you please. You may leave out the orange-flower water, if you don't like it.

To season an Egg. Pye.

Boil twelve eggs hard, and shred them with one pound of beef suct, or marrow shred fine. Season them with a little cinnamon and nutneg beat fine, one pound of currants clean washed and picked, two or three spoonfuls of cream, and a little sack and rose water mixt all together, and fill the pye. When it is baked, fir in half a pound of fresh butter, and the juice of a lemon.

To make a Mutton Pye.

TAKE a loin of mutton, take off the skin and fat of the infide, cut it into steaks; season it well with pepper and salt to your palate. Lay it into your crust, fill it, pour in as much water as will almost fill the dish; then put on the crust, and bake it well.

A : Beef Steak Pye.

Take fine rump steaks, beat them with a rolling-pin, then season them with pepper and salt, according to your palate, make a good crust, lay in your steaks, fill your dish, then pour in as much

much water as will half fill the dish. Put on the crust, and bake it well.

A Ham Pye.

TAKE some cold boiled ham, and slice it about half an inch thick, make a good crust, and thick, over the dish, and lay a layer of ham, shake a little pepper over it, then take a large young fowl clean picked, gutted, washed and singed; put a little pepper and falt in the belly, and rub a very little falt on the outlide; lay the fowl on the ham, boil fome eggs hard, put in the yolks and cover all with ham, then shake some pepper on the ham, and put on the top-crust. Bake it well, have ready when it comes out of the oven some very rich beef gravy, enough to fill the pye; lay on the crust again, and send it to table hot. A fresh ham will not be so tender; so that, I always boil my ham one day and bring it to table, and the next day make a pye of it. It does better than an unboiled ham. If you put two large fowls in they will make a fine pye; but that is according to your company, more or less. The larger the pye, the finer the meat eats. The crust must be the same you make for a venison-pasty. You should pour a little strong gravy into the pye when you make is, just to bake the meat, and then fill it up when it comes out of the oven. Boil some truffles and morels and put into the pye, which is a great addition, and some fresh mushrooms, or dried ones.

To, make a Pigeon Pye.

Make a puff-paste crust, cover your dish, let you pigeons be very nicely picked and cleaned, season them with popper and salt, and put a good piece of fine fresh butter with pepper and salt in their bellies; lay them in your pan, the necks, gizzards, livers, pinions and hearts lay between, with the yolk of a hard egg and and a beef steak in the middle; put as much water as will almost fill the dish, lay on the top-crust, and bake it well. This is the best way to make a pigeon pye; but the French fill the pigeons with a very high force-meat, and lay force-meat balls round the inside, with asparagus-tops, artichoke-bottoms, mushrooms, trusfiles and morels, and season high; but that is according to different palates.

To make a Gibblet Pyc.

Take two pair of gibblets nicely cleaned, put all but the livers into a fauce-pan, with two quarts of Water, twenty corns of whole pepper, three blades of mace, a bundle of fweet herbs, and a large onion; cover them close, and let them stew very softly till they are quite tender, then have a good crust ready, cover your dish, lay a fine rump steak at the bottom, season'd with pepper and salt; then lay in your gibblets with the livers, and strain the liquor they were stewed in. Season it with salt, and pour into your pye; put on the lid, and bake it an hour and a half,

To make a Duck Pye.

Make a puff-paste crust, take two ducks, scald them and make them very clean, cut off the feet, the pinions, the neck and head, all clean picked and scalded, with the gizzards, livers and hearts: hearts: pick out all the fat of the infide, lay a crust all over the dish, season the ducks with pepper and salt, inside and out, lay them in your dish, and the gibblets at each end seasoned; put in as much water as will almost fill the pye, lay on the crust, and bake it, but not too much.

To make a Chicken Pye.

MAKE a puff-paste crust, take two young chickens, cut them to pieces, season them with pepper and salt, a little beaten mace, lay a force-meat made thus round the fide of the dish: Take half a pound of veal, haif a pound of fuet, beat them quite fine in a marble mortar, with as many crumbs of bread; season it with a little pepper and falt, an anchovy with the liquor, cut the anchory to pieces, a little lemon-peel cut very fine and shred imall, a very little thyme, mix all together with the yolk of an egg, make some into round balls about twelve, the rest lay round the dish. Lay in one chicken over the bottom of the dish, take two iweetbreads, cut them into five or fix pieces, lay them all over, season them with pepper and salt, strew over them half an ounce of truffies and morels, two or three artichoke-bottoms cut to pieces, a few cocks-combs, if you have them, a palate boiled tender and cut to pieces; then lay on the other part of the chicken, put haif a pint of water in, and cover the pye. Bake it well, and when it comes out of the oven, fill it with good gravy, lay on the crust, and send it to table.

To make a Chestive Pork Pyc.

Taxe a loin of pork, skin-it, cut it into steaks, season it with falt, nutmeg, and pepper; make good crust, lay a layer of pork, then a large layer of pippins pared and cored, a little sugar, enough to sweeten the pye, then another layer of pork; put in half a pint of white wine, lay some butter on the top, and close your pye. If your pye be large, it will take a pint of white wine.

To make a Devionsbire Squab Pye.

Make a good crust, cover the dish all over, put at the bottom a layer of sliced pippens, strew over them some sugar, then a layer of mutton-steaks cut from the loss, well seasoned with pepper and salt, then another layer of pippins; peel some onions and slice them thin, lay a layer all over the apples, then a layer of mutton, then pippins and onions, pour in a pint of water, so close your pye and bake it.

To make an Ox. Cheek Pye.

First bake your ox check as at other times, but not too much, put in the oven over night and then it will be ready the next day; make fine puff-paste crust, and let your side and top-crust be thick; let your dish be deep to hold a good deal of gravy, cover your dish with crust, then cut off all the siesh, kernels and fat of the head, with the palate cut in pieces, cut the meat into little pieces as you do for a hash, lay in the meat, take an ounce of trustles and morels and throw them over the meat, the yolks of six eggs boiled hard, a gill of pickled mushrooms, or fresh ones are better,

if you have them; put in a good many force-meat balls, a few artichoke-bottoms and asparagus-tops, if you have any. Season your pye with pepper and salt to your palate, and fill the pye with the gravy it was baked in. If the head be rightly scasoned when it comes out of the oven, it will want very little more; put on the lid, and bake it. When the crust is done, your pye will be enough.

To make a Shropshire Pye.

First make a good puff-passe crust, then cut two rabbits to pieces, with two pounds of fat pork cut in little pieces; season both with pepper and salt to your liking, then cover your dish with crust, and lay in your rabbits. Mix the pork with them, take the livers of the rabbits, parboil them, and beat them in a mortar, with as much sat bacon, a little sweet herbs, and some oysters, if you have them. Season with pepper, salt and nutmeg; mix it up with the yolk of an egg, and make it into balls. Lay them here and there in your pye, some artichoke-bottoms cut in dice, and cocks-combs, if you have them; grate a small nutmeg over the meat, then pour in half a pint of red wine, and half a pint of water. Close your pye, and bake it an hour and a half in a quick oven, but not too serce an oven.

To make a Yorkshire Christmas Pye.

First make a good standing crust, let the wall and bottom be very thick: bone a turkey, a goofe, a fowl, a partridge, and a pigeon. Season them all very well; take half an ounce of mace, half an ounce of nutmeg, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, and half an ounce of black pepper, all beat fine together, two large spoonfuls of falt, and then mix them together. Open the fowls all down the back, and bone them; first the pigeon, then the partridge, cover them, then the fowl, then the goose, and then the turkey, which must be large, season them all well first, and lay them in the crust, so as it will look only like a whole turkey: then have a hare ready cased, and wiped with a clean cloth. Cut it to pieces; that is, jointed; season it, and lay it as close as you can on one fide; on the other fide woodcocks, more game, and what fort of wild fowl you can get. Season them well, and lay them close; put at least four pounds of butter into the pye, then lay on your lid, which must be a very thick one, and let it be well baked. It must have a very hot oven, and will take at least four hours.

This crust will take a bushel of flour. In this chapter you will see how to make it. These pies are often sent to London in a box as presents, therefore the wall must be well built.

To make a Goofe Pye.

HALF a peck of flour will make the walls of a goose-pye, made in the receipts for crust. Raise your crust just big enough to hold a large goose; first have a pickled dried tongue boiled ender enough to peel, cut off the soot, bone a goose and a large owl; take half a quarter of an ounce of mace bear sine, a large

tea spoonful of besten pepper, three tea spoonfuls of salt; mix all together, scason your sowl and goose with it, then lay the sowl in the goose, and the tongue in the sowl, and the goose in the same form as if whole. Put half a pound of butter on the top, and lay on the lid. This pye is delicious, either hot or cold, and will keep a great while. A slice of this pye cut down a-cross makes a pretty little side-dish for supper.

To make a Venison Pasty.

Take a neck and breast of venison, bone it, season it with pepper and salt according to your palate. Cut the breast in two or three pieces; but don't cut the fat of the neek if you can help it. Lay in the breast and neck-end first, and the best end of the neck on the top, that the sat may be whole; make a good rich pussible crust, let it be very thick on the sides, a good bottom crust, and thick top; cover the dish, then lay in your venison, put in half a pound of butter, about a quarter of a pint of water, close your pasty, and let it be baked two hours in a very quick oven. In the mean time set on the bones of the venison in two quarts of water, with two or three blades of mace, an onion, a little piece of crust baked crisp and brown, a little whole pepper; cover it close, and let it boil softly over a slow fire till above half is wasted, then strain it off. When the pasty comes out of the

oven, lift up the lid, and pour in the gravy.

· When your venison is not fat enough, take the fat of a loin of mutton, steeped in a little rap vinegar and red wine twentyfour hours, then lay it on the top of the venison, and close your pasty. It is a wrong notion of some people, to think venison -cannot be baked enough, and will first bake it in a false crust, and then bake it in the pasty; by this time the fine flavour of the venison is gone. No, if you want it to be very tender, wash it in warm milk and water, dry it in clean cloths till it is very dry, then rub it all over with vinegar, and hang it in the air. Keep it as long as you think proper, it will keep thus a fortnight good; but be sure there be no moistness about it; if there is, you must dry it well and throw ginger over it, and it will keep a long time. When you use it, just dip it in luke warm water, and dry it. Bake it in a quick oven; if it is a large pasty, it will take three hours; then your venison will be tender, and have all the fine flavour. The shoulder makes a pretty pasty, boned and made as above with the mutton fat.

A loin of mutton makes a fine pasty: Take a large fat loin of mutton, let it hang four or five days, then bone it, leaving the meat as whole as you can, lay the meat twenty-four hours in half a pint of red wine and half a pint of rap vinegar; than take it out of the pickle, and order it as you do a pasty, and boil the bones in the same manner to fill the pasty, when it come out of the oven.

Ta make Calf's Head Pyc.

Cleanse your head very well, and boil it till it is tender; then carefully take off the flesh as whole as you can, take out the eyes and slice the tongue; make a good puff-paste crust cover

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the dish, lay in your meat, throw over the tongue, lay-the eyes cut in two, at each corner. Season it with a very little pepper and falt, pour in half a pint of the liquor it was boiled in, lay a thin top-crust on, and bake it an hour in a quick oven. In the mean time boil the bones of the head in two quarts of the liquor, with two or three blades of mace, half a quarter of an ounce of whole pepper, a large onion, and a bundle of sweet herbs. Let it boil till there is about a pint, then strain it off, and add two spoonfuls of carchup, three of red wine, a piece of butter as big as a walnut rolled in flour, half an ounce of truffles and morels. Season with falt to your palate. Boil it, and have half the brains boiled with some sage; beat them, and twelve leaves of sage chopped fine; stir all together, and give it a boil; take the other part of the brains, and beat them up with some of the sage chopped fine, a little lemon-peel minced fine, and half a small numbeg grated. Beat it up with an egg, and fry it in little cakes of a fine light brown, boil fix eggs hard, take only the yolks; when your pye comes out of the oven, take off the lid, lay the eggs and cakes over it, and pour the sauce all over. Send it to table hot without the lid. This, is a fine dish; you may put in it as many fine things as you please, but it wants no more addition.

To make a Tort.

First make a fine puff-paste, cover your dish with the crust, make a good force-meat thus: Take a pound of veal, and a pound of beef suet, cut them small, and beat them sine in a mortar. Season it with a small nutmeg grated, a little lemon-peel shred sine, a few sweet herbs, not too much, a little pepper and falt, just enough to season it, the crumb of a penny-loaf rubbed sine; mix it up with the yolk of an egg, make one third into balls, and the rest lay round the sides of the dish. Get two sine large veal sweetbreads, cut each in sour pieces; two pair of lambsones, each cut in two, twelve cocks-combs, half an ounce of trusses and morels, four artichoke-bottoms cut each into sour pieces, a sew asparagustops, some fresh mushrooms, and some pickled; put all together in your dish.

Lay first your sweetbreads, then the artichoke-bottoms, then the cocks-combs, then the trussles and morels, then the asparagus, then the mushrooms, and then the force-meat balls. Scason the sweetbreads with pepper and salt; fill your pye with water, and

put on the crust. Bake it two hours.

As to fruit and fish-pies, you have them in the chapter for Lent.

Tre make Mince Pyes the best way.

Take three pounds of fuet shred very fine, and chopped as finall as possible, two pounds of raisins stoned, and chopped as fine as possible, two pounds of currants nicely picked, washed, rubbed, and dried at the fire, half a hundred of fine pippins, pared, cored, and chopped small, half a pound of fine sugar pounded fine, a quarter of an ounce of mace, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, two large nutmegs, all beat fine; put all together into a great pan, and mix it well together with half a pint of brandy, and half

half a pint of fack; put it down close in a stone-pot, and it will keep good four months. When you make your pies, take a little dish, something bigger than a soup-plate, lay a very thin crust all over it, lay a thin layer of a meat, and then a thin layer of citron cut very thin, then a layer of mince met, and a thin layer of orange-peel cut thin, over that a little meat, squeeze half the juice of a fine Seville orange or lemon, and pour in three spoonfuls of red wine; lay on your crust, and bake it nicely. These pies eat finely cold. If you make them in little patties, mix your meat and sweet meats accordingly. If you chuse meat in your pies, parboil a neat's tongue, peel it, and chop the meat as sine as possible, and mix with the rest; or two pounds of the inside of a surlain of beef boiled.

Tort de Moy.

MAKE puff-paste, and lay round your dish, then a layer of biscuit, and a layer of butter and marrow, and then a layer of all forts of sweet meats, or as many as you have, and so do till your dish is full; then boil a quart of cream, and thicken it with four eggs, and a spoonful of orange-slower water. Sweeten it with sugar to your palate, and pour over the rest. Half an hour will bake it.

To make Orange or Lemon Tarts.

TAKE fix large lemons, and rub them very well with falt, and put them in water for two days, with a handful of falt in it; then change them into fresh water every day (without falt) for a fortnight, then boil them for two or three hours till they are tender, then cut them into half quarters, and then cut them three-corner-ways, as thin as you can: take fix pippins pared, cored and quartered, and a pint of fair water. Let them boil till the pippins break; put the liquor to your orange or lemon, and half the pulp of the pippins well broken, and a pound of fugar. Boil these together a quarter of an hour, then put it in a gallipot, and squeeze an orange in it: if it be a lemon tart, squeeze a lemon; two spoonfuls is enough for a tatt. Your pattypans must be small and shallow. Put fine pust-paste, and very thin; a little while will bake it. Just as your tarts are going into the oven, with a feather, or brush, do them over with melted butter, and then fift double-refined sugar over them; and this is a pretty iceing on them.

To make different forts of Tarts.

It you bake in tin-patties, butter them, and you must put a little crust all over, because of the taking them out; if in china, or glass, no crust but the top one. Lay fine sugar at the bottom, then your plumbs, cherries, or any other fort of fruit, and sugar at top; then put on your lid, and bake them in a slack oven. Mince pies must be baked in tin-patties, because of taking them out, and pust-passe is best for them. All sweet tarts the beaten crust is best; but as you fancy. You have the receipt for the crusts in this chapter. Apple, pear, apricor &c. make thus: apples and pears, pare them, cut them into quarters, and core them; cut the quarters across again, set them on in a sauce-pan with just

just as much water as will barely cover them, let them summer on a flow sire just till the fruit is tender; put a good piece of lemon-peel in the water with the fruit, then have your patrics ready. Lay sine sugar at bottom, then your fruit, and a little sugar at top; that you must put in at your discretion. Pour over each tart a tea spoonful of lemon-juice, and three tea spoonfuls of the liquor they were boiled in; put on your lid, and bake them in a slack oven. Apricots do the same way, only don't use semon.

As to preserve tarts, only lay in your preserved fruit, and put a very thin crust at top, and let them be baked as little as possible; but if you would make them nice, have a large patty, the size you would have your tart. Make your sugar-crust, roll it as thick as a halfpenny; then butter your patties, and cover it. Shape your upper-crust on a hollow thing on purpose, the size of your patty, and mark it with a marking-iron for that purpose in what shape you please, to be hollow and open to see the fruit through; then bake your crust in a very slack oven, not to discolour it, but to have it crisp. When the crust is cold, very carefully take it out, and sill it with what fruit you please, lay on the lid, and it is done; therefore if the tart is not eat, your sweet meat is not the worse, and it looks genteel.

- Paste for Tarts.

ONE pound of flour, three quarters of a pound of butter; mix up together, and beat with a rolling-pin.

Another Paste for Tarts.

HALF a pound of butter, half a pound of flour, and half a pound of sugar; mix it well together, and beat it with a rollingpin well, then roll it out thin.

Puff-Paffe.

Take a quarter of a peck of flour, rub fine half a pound of butter, a little falt, make it up into a light paste with cold water, just shift enough to work it well up; then roll it out, and slick pieces of butter all over, and strew a little flour; roll it up, and roll it out again; and so do nine or ten times, till you have rolled in a pound and a half of butter. This crust is mostly used for all forts of pies.

A good Crust for great Pies.

To a peck of flour the yolks of three eggs; then boil some water, and put in half a pound of tryed suet, and a pound and a half of butter, skim of the butter and suet, and as much of the liquor as will make it a light good crust; work it up well and roll, it out.

A standing Crast for great Pics.

Take a peck of flour, and fix pounds of butter, boiled in a gallon of water, skim it off into the flour, and as little of the liquor as you can; work it well up into a paste, then pull it into pieces till it is cold, then make it up in what form you will have it. This is fit for the walls of a goose pye.

A Cold Crust.

To three pounds of flour, rub in a pound and a half of butter, break in two eggs, and make it up with cold water.

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A Dripping Crust.

Take a pound and a half of beef-dripping, boil it in water, firain it, then let it stand to be cold, and take off the hard fat; forape it, boil it so four or five times; then work it well up into three pounds of slour, as fine as you can, and make it up into paste with cold water. It makes a very fine crust.

A Crust for Custards. .

Take half a pound of flour, fix ounces of butter, the yelks of two eggs, three spoonfuls of cream; mix them together, and let them stand a quarter of an hour, then work it up and down, and roll it very thin.

Pafe for Crackling Cruft.

BLANCH four handfuls of Almonds, and throw them into water, then dry them in a cloth, and pound them in a mortar very fine, with a little orange-flour water, and the white of an egg. When they are well pounded, pass them through a coarse hair-sieve, to clear them from all the lumps or clods; then spread it on a dish till it is very pliable; let it stand for a while, then roll out a piece for the under crust, and dry it in the oven on the pye-pan, while other pashry works are making; as knots, cyphers, &c. for garnishing your pies.

C H A P. IX.

For a Fast Dinner; a number of good dishes, which you may make use of for a table at any other time.

· A Peas-foup.

BOIL a quart of split peas in a gallon of water; when they are quite soft, put in half a red herring, or two anchovies, a good deal of whole pepper, black and white, two or three blades of mace, sour or sive cloves, a bundle of sweet herbs, a large onion, and the green tops of a bunch of celery, a good bundle of dried mint, cover them close, and let them boil softly till there is about two quarts; then strain it off, and have ready the white part of the celery washed clean and cut small, and stewed tender in a quart of water, some spinach picked and washed clean, put to the celery; let them stew till the water is quite wasted, and put it to your soup.

Take a french roll, take out the crumb, fry the crust brown in a little fresh butter, take some spinach, stew it in a little butter, after it is boiled, and fill the roll; take the crumb, cut it to pieces, beat it in a mortar with a raw egg, a little spinach, and a little sorrel, a little bearen mace, and a little nutmeg, and an anchovy; then mix it up with your hand, and roll them into balls with a little flour, and cut some bread into dice, and fry them crisp; pour

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your soup into your dish, put in the balls and bread, and the roll in the middle. Garnish your dish with spinach; if it wants salt, you must season it to your palate, rub in some dried mint.

A green Peafe Soup.

Take a quart of old green peas, and boil them till they are quite tender as pap, in a quart of water; then strain them through a sieve, and boil a quart of young peas in that water. In the mean time put the old peas into a sieve, pour half a pound of melted butter over them, and strain them through the sieve with the back of a spoon, till you have got all the pulp. When the young peas are boiled enough, add the pulp and butter to the young peas and liquor; shir them together till they are smooth, and season with pepper and salt. You may fry a french roll, and let it swim in the dish. If you like it, boil a bundle of mint in the peas.

Another green Peafe Soup.

Take a quart of green peas, boil them in a gallon of water, with a bundle of mint, and a few sweet herbs, mace, cloves and whole pepper, till they are tender; then strain them, liquor and all, through a coarse sieve, till all the pulp is strained. Put this liquor into a sauce-pan, put to it four heads of celery clean washed and cut small, a handful of spinach clean washed and cut small, a lettuce cut small, a fine lock cut small, a quart of green peas, a little salt; cover them, and let them boil very softly till there is about two quarts, and that the celery is tender. Then send it to table.

If you like it, you may add a piece of burnt butter to it, about a quarter of an hour before the foup is enough.

Soup Meagre.

Take half a pound of butter, put it into a deep stew-pan, shake it about, and let it stand till it has done making a noise; then have ready fix middling onions pecled and cut small, throw them in, and shake them about. Take a bunch of celery clean washed and picked, cut it in pieces half as long as your linger, a large handful of spinach clean washed and picked, a good lettuce clean washed, if you have it, and cut small, a little bundle of parsley chopped fine; shake all this well together in the pan for a quarter of an hour, then shake in a little slour, stir all together, and pour into the stew-pan two quarts of boiling water; take a handful of dry hard crust, throw in a tea spoonful of beaten pepper, three blades of mace beat fine, stir all together and let it boil foftly half an hour; then take it off the fire, and beat up the yolks of two eggs and stir in, and one spoonful of vinegar; pour it into the foup-dish, and send it to table. If you have any green peas. boil half a pint in the soup for change.

. To make an Onion Soup.

Take half a pound of butter, put it into a stew-pan on the sire, let it all melt, and boil it till it has done making any noise; then have ready ten of a dozen middling onions peeled and cut small, throw

throw them into the butter, and let them fry a quarter of an hour; then shake in a little slour, and stir them round; shake your pan, and let them do a few minutes longer, then pour in a quart or three pints of boiling water, stir them round, take a piece of upper-crust, the stalest bread you have, about as big as the top of a penny-loaf cut small, and throw it in. Season with salt to your palate. Let it boil ten minutes, stirring it often; then take it off the fire, and have ready the yolks of two eggs beat sine, with half a spoonful of vinegar; mix some soup with them, then stir it into your soup and mix it well, and pour it into your dish. This is a delicious dish.

To make an Eel Soup.

TARE eels according to the quantity of soup you would make: a pound of eels will make a pint of good soup; so to every pound of eels, put a quart of water, a crust of bread, two or three blades of mace, a sittle whole pepper, an onion, and a bundle of sweet herbs; cover them close, and let them boil till half the siquor is wasted; then strain it, and toast some bread, and cut it small, lay the bread into the dish, and pour in your soup. If you have a stew-hole, set the dish over it for a minute; and send it to table. If you find your soup not rich enough, you must let it boil till it is as strong as you would have it. You may make this soup as rich and good as if it was meat: you may add a piece of carrot to brown it.

To make a Crawfish Soup.

TAKE a carp, a large eel, half a thornback, cleanse and wash them clean, put them into a clean sauce-pan, or little pot, put to them a gallon of water, the crust of a penny-loaf, skins them well, Leason it with mace, cloves, whole pepper, black and white, an onion, a bundle of sweet herbs, some parsley, a piece of ginger, let them boil by themselves close covered, then take the tails of a hundred crawfish, pick out the back, and all the woolly parts that are about them, put them into a sauce-pan, with two quarts of water, a little salt, a bundle of sweet herbs: let them stew softly, and when they are ready to boil, take out the tails, and beat all the other part of the crawfish with the shells, and boil in the liquor the tails came out of, with a blade of mace, till it comes to about a pint, strain it through a clean sieve, and add to it the fish a boiling. Let all boil softly, till there is about three quarts; then strain it off through a coarse sieve, put it into your pot again, and if it wants falt you must put some in, and the tails of the crawfish and lobiter; take out all the meat and body, and chop it very small, and add to it; take a french roll and fry it crisp, and add to it. Let them stew all together for a quarter of an hour. You may stew a carp with them; pour your soup into your dish, the roll swimming in the middle.

When you have a carp, there should be a roll on each side. Gamish the dish with crawsish. If your crawsish will not lay on

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the fides of your dish, make a little paste, and lay round the rim, and lay the fish on that all round the dish.

Take care that your foup be well feafoned, but not too high.

To make a Massel Soup.

GET a hundred of mussels, wash them very clean, put them into a stew-pan, cover them close; let them stew till they open, then pick them out of the shells, strain the liquor through a fine lawn sieve to your mussels, and pick the beard or crab out, if any.

Take a dozen crawfish, beat them to mash, with a dozen of almouds blanched, and beat fine, then take a small parsnip and a carrot scraped, and cut in thin slices, fry them brown with a little butter; then take two pounds of any fresh fish, and boil in a gal-Ion of water, with a bundle of sweet herbs, a large onion stuck with cloves, whole pepper, black and white, a little parfley, a little piece of horse-raddish, and salt the mussel liquor, the crawfish and almonds. Let them boil till half is wasted, then strain them through a fieve, put the foup into a fauce-pan, put in twenty of the mussels, a few mushrooms and truffles cut small, and a leek washed and cut very small: take two french rolls, take out the crumb, fry it brown, cut it into little pieces, put it into the scup, let it boil all together for a quarter of an hour, with the fried carrot and parinip; in the mean while take the crust of the rolls fried crisp, take half a hundred of the mussels, a quarter of a pound of butter, a spoonful of water, shake in a little flour, fet them on the fire, keeping the sauce-pan shaking all the time till all the butter is melted. Season it with pepper and salt, beat the yolks of three eggs, put them in, stir them all the time for fear of curdling, grate a little nutmeg; when it is thick and fine, fill the rolls, pour your foup into the dish, put in the rolls, and lay the rest of the mussels round the rim of the dish.

To make a Scate or Thornback Soup.

Take two pounds of scate or thornback, skin it and boil it in six quarts of water. When it is enough, take it up, pick off the slesh and lay it by; put in the bones again, and about two pounds of any fresh sish, a very little piece of lemon-peel, a bundle of sweet herbs, whole pepper, two or three blades of mace, a little piece of horse-raddish, the crust of a penny-loaf, a little parsley, cover it close, and let it boil till there is about two quarts; then strain it oss, and add an ounce of vermicella, set it on the sire, and let it boil softly. In the mean time take a french roll, cut a little hole in the top, take out the crumb, sry the crust brown in batter, take the slesh off the sish you laid by, cut it into little pieces, put it into a sauce-pan, with two or three spoonfuls of the soup, shake in a little flour, put in a piece of butter, a little pepper and salt; shake them together in the sauce-pan over the fire till it is quite thick, then sill the roll with it, pour your soup into your dish, let the roll swim in the middle, and fend it to table.

To make an Oyster Soup.

Your stock must be made of any sort of fish the place affords; let there be about two quarts, take a pint of oysters, beard them,

or three minutes in their own liquor, then take the hard paits of the cyficrs, and heat them in a mortar, with the yolks of four hard eggs; mix them with some of the soup, put them with the other part of the cyfiers and liquor into a sauce-pan, a little nutmeg, pepper and falt; sir them well together, and let it boil a quarter of an hour. Dish it up, and send it to table:

To make an Almond Soup.

Take a quart of almonds, blanch them, and beat them in a marble mortar, with the yolks of twelve hard eggs, till they are a fine paste; mix them by degrees with two quarts of new milk, a quart of cream, a quarter of a pound of double refined sugar beat fine, a pennyworth of orange-flower water, stir all well together; when it is well mixed, set it over a flow fice, and keep it stirring quick all the while, till you find it is thick enough; then pour it into your dish, and fend it to table. If you don't be very careful it will curdle.

·To make a Rice Scup.

Take two quarts of water, a pound of rice, a little cinnamon; cover it close, and let it simmer very softly till the rice is quite tender: take out the cinnamon, then sweeten it to your palate, grate half a nutmeg, and let it stand till it is cold; then beat up the yolks of three eggs, with half a pint of white wine, mix them very well, then stir them into the rice, set them on a slow sire, and keep stirring all the time for fear of curdling. When it is of a good thickness, and boils, take it up. Keep stirring it till you put it into your dish.

To make a Barley Soup.

Take a gallon of water, half a pound of barley, a blade or two of mace, a large crust of bread, and a little lemon-peel. Let it boil till it comes to two quarts, then add half a pint of white wine, and sweeten to your palate.

To make a Turn'p Soup.

TAKE a gallon of water, and a bunch of turnips, pare them, fare three or four out, put the rest into the water, with half an ounce of whole pepper, an onion fluck with cloves, a blade of mace, half a nutmeg bruised, a little bundle of sweet herbs, and a large crust of bread. Let these boil an hour pretty fast, then urain it through a sieve, squeezing the turnips through; wash and cut a bunch of celery very small, set it on in the liquor on the fire, cover it close, and let it stew. In the mean time cut the turnips you faved into dice, and two or three finall carrots clean seraped, and cut in little pieces; put half these turnips and carrots into the pot with the celery, and the other half fry brown in figih batter. You must flour them first, and two or three onionspeeled, cut in thin flices and fried brown; then put them all into the foup, with an ounce of vermicella. Let your foup boil foftly till the celery is quite tender, and your foup good. Scason it with falt to your palate.

. . . To make an Egg Soup.

BEAT the yolks of two eggs in your dish, with a piece of butter as big as an hen's egg, take a tea-kettle of boiling water in one hand, and a spoon in the other, pour in about a quart by degrees, then keep stirring it all the time well till the eggs are well mixed, and the butter melted; then pour it into a sauce-pan, and keep stirring it all the time till it begins to summer. Take it off the fire, and pour it in between two veilels, out of one into the other till it is quite smooth, and has a great froth. Set it on the fire again, keep stirring it till it is quite hot; then pour it into the soup-dish, and send it to table hot.

To make Peas Porridge.

Take a quart of green peas, put to them a quart of water, a bundle of dried mint, and a little falt. Let them boil till the peas are quite tender; then put in some beaten pepper, a piece of butter as big as a walnut rolled in flour, stir it all together, and let it boil a few minutes: then add two quarts of milk, let it boil a quarter of an hour, take out the mint, and serve it up.

To make a White Pot.

Take two quarts of new misk, eight eggs, and half the whites beat up with a little rose water, a nutnieg, a quarter of a pound of sugar; cut a penny-loaf in very thin slices, and pour your misk and eggs over. Put a little bit of sweet butter on the top, Bake it in a flow oven half an hour.

To make a Rice White Pot.

Both a pound of rice in two quarts of new milk, till it is tender and thick, beat it in a mortar with a quarter of a pound of fiveet almonds blanched; then boil two quarts of cream, with a few crumbs of white bread, and two or three blades of mace. Mix it all with eight eggs, a little role water, and fiveeten to your take, Cut some candied orange and citron peels thin, and lay it in. It must be put into a slow oven.

To make Rice Milk.

Take half a pound of rice, boil it in a quart of water, with a litter cinnamon. Let it boil till the water is all wasted; take great care it does not burn, then add three pints of milk, and the yolk of an egg beat up. Keep it stirring, and when it boils take it up., Sweeten to your palate.

To make an Orange Fool.

Take the juice of fix oranges and fix eggs well beaten, a pint of cream, a quarter of a pound of fugar, a little cinnamon and nutmeg. Wix all together, and keep stirring over a flow fire till it is thick, then put in a little piece of butter, and keep stirring till cold, and dish it up.

. To make a Westminster Fool.

Take a penny-loaf, cut it into thin flices, wet them with fack, lay them in the bottom of a dish; take a quart of cream, beat up fix eggs, two spoontule of rose, water, a blade of mace, and some

some grated nutmeg. Sweeten to your taske, Put all this into a sauce-pan, and keep stirring all the time over a slow fire for for fear of curdling. When it begins to be thick, pour it into the dish over the bread. Let it stand till it is cold, and serve it up.

To make a Goofeberry Fool.

TAKE two quarts of gooseberries, set them on the fire in about a quart of water. When they begin to simmer, and turn yellow, and begin to plump, throw them into a cullender to drain the water out; then with the back of a spoon carefully squeeze the pulp, throw the sieve into a dish, make them pretty sweet, and let them stand till they a cold. In the mean time take two quarts of new milk, and the yolks of four eggs, beat up with a little grated nutmeg; stir it softly over a slow fire, when it begins to timmer, take it off, and by degrees stir it into the gooseberries. Let it stand till it is cold, and serve it up. If you make it with creem, you need not put any eggs in: and if it is not thick enough, it is only boiling more gooseberries. But that you muck do as you think proper.

To make Furmity.

TAKE a quart of ready-boiled wheat, two quarts of milk, a quarter of a pound of currents clean picked and washed; stir these together and boil them, beat up the yolks of three or four eggs, a little nutmeg, with two or three spoonfuls of milk, add to the wheat; shir them together for a few minutes. Then sweeten to your palate, and fend it to table.

To make Plumb Porridge, or Barley Gruet.

TAKE a gallon of water, half a pound of barley, a quarter of a pound of raisins clean washed, a quarter of a pound of curranta washed and picked. Boil these till above half the water is wasted, with two or three blades of mace. Then sweeten it to your palate, and add half a pint of white wine.

To make Butter'd Wheat.

Pur your wheat into a sauce-pan, when it is hot, stir in a good piece of butter, a little grated nutineg, and sweeten to your palate.

To make Plumb Gruel.

Take two quarts of water, two large spoonfuls of oatmeal, first together, a blade or two of mace, a little piece of lemon-peel; boil it for five or fix minutes (take care it don't boil over) then strain it off, and put it into the sauce-pan again, with half a pound of currants clean washed and picked. Let them boil about ten minutes, add a glass of white wine, a little grated nutmeg, and sweeten to your palate.

To make a Flow Hafty-pudding.

TAKE a quart of milk, and four bay-leaves, set it on the fire to boil, beat up the yolks of two eggs, and stir in a little salt. Take two or three spoonfuls of milk, and beat up with your eggs and für in your milk, then with a wooden spoon in one hand, and the flour in the other, flir it in till it is the good thickness,

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but not too thick. Let it boil and keep it stirring, then pour it into a dish, and stick pieces of butter here and there. You may omit the egg, if you don't like it: but it is a great addition to the pudding, and a little piece of butter stirred in the milk, makes it eat short and sine. Take out the bay-leaves before you put in the flour.

To make an Oatmeal Hasty-pudding.

Take a quart of water, set it on to boil, put in a piece of butter, and some salt; when it boils, shir in the oatmeal as you do the flour, till it is of a good thickness. Let it boil a sew minutes, pour it in your dish, and slick pieces of butter in it: or cat with wine and sugar, or ale and sugar, or cream or new milk. This is best made with Scotch oatmeal.

To make an excellent Sack Posset.

Bear fifteen eggs, whites and yolks very well, and strain them; then put three quarters of a pound of white sugar into a pint of canary, and mix it with your eggs in a bason; set it over a chassing dish of coals, and keep continually stirring it till it is scalding hot. In the mean time grate some nutmeg into a quart of milk, and boil it; then pour into your eggs and wine, they being scalded hot. Hold your hand very high as you pour it, and some body stirring it all the time you are pouring in the milk: then take it off the chassing-dish, set it before the fire half an hour, and serve it up.

To make another Sack Posset.

Take a quart of new milk, four Naples biscuits, crumble them, and when the milk boils throw them in. Just give it one boil, take it off, grate in some nurmeg, and sweeten to your palate then pour in half a pint of sack, thirring it all the time, and serve it up. You may crumble white bread, instead of biscuits.

Or make it thus.

Boil a quart of cream, or new milk, with the yolks of two eggs; first, take a French roll, and cut it as thin as possibly you can in little pieces: lay it in the dish you intend for the posset. When the milk boils (which you must keep stirring all the time) pour it over the bread, and stir it together; cover it close, then take a pint of canary, a quarter of a pound of sugar, and grate in some nutmeg. When it boils pour it into the milk, stirring it all the time, and serve it up.

To make a fine Hasty-pudding.

Break an egg into fine flour, and with your hand work up as much as you can into as stiff paste as is possible, then mince it as small as herbs to the pot, as small as if it were to be sisted; then set a quart of milk a boiling, and put it in the paste so cut: put in a little salt, a little beaten cinnamon and sugar, a piece of butter as big as a walnut, and stirring all one way. When it is as thick as you would have it, shir in such another piece of butter,

then pour it into your dish, and stick pieces of butter here and there. Send it to table hot.

To make Hafty Fritters.

Take a stew-pan, put in some butter, and let it be hot: in the mean time take half a pint of all-ale, not bitter, and stir in some flour by degrees in a little of the ale; put in a sew currants, or chopped apples, beat them up, and drop a large spoonful at a time all over the pan. Take care they don't slick together, turn them with an egg slice, and when they are of a sine brown, lay them in a dish, and throw some sugar over them. Garnish with orange cut into quarters.

To make fine Fritters.

Pur to half a pint of thick cream four eggs well beaten, a little brandy, some nutmeg and ginger. Make this into a thick batter with flour, and your apples must be golden pippins pared and chopped with a knife; mix all together, and fry them in butter. At any time you may make an alteration in the fritters, with currants.

Another Way.

Day some of the finest slour well before the fire: mix it with a quart of new milk, not too thick, six or eight eggs, a little nutmeg, a little mace, a little salt, and a quarter of a pint of sack or ale, or a glass of brandy. Beat them well together, then make them pretty thick with pippins, and fry them dry.

To make Apple Pritters.

BEAT the yolks of eight eggs, the whites of four well together, and strain them into a pan; then take a quart of cream, make it as hot as you can bear your singer in it, then put to it a quarter of a pint of sack, three quarters of a pint of ale, and make a posset of it. When it is cool put it to your eggs, beating it well together, then put in nutnez, ginger, salt, and slour to your liking. Your batter should be pretty thick, then put in pippins sliced or scraped, and sry them in a good deal of butter quick.

To . make Curd Friiters.

HAVING a handful of curds and a handful of flour, and ten eggs well beaten and firsined, some sugar, cloves, mace, and nutmeg beat, a little saffron; stir all well together, and fry them quick, and of a sine brown.

To make Fritters Royal.

Take a quart of new milk, put it into a skillet or sauce-pan, and as the milk boils up, peur in a pint of sack. Let it boil up, then take it off, and let it stand five or six minutes, then skim off all the curd and put it into a bason; beat it up well with six eggs, season it with numer, then beat it up with a wisk, add flour to make it as thick as batter usually is, put in some sine sugar, and fry them quick.

TARE a pint of pulp of Kirrets and a spoonful of flour, the yolk of four egos, sugar and spice, make it into a thick batter, and fry them quick.

To make White Fritters.

HAVING some rice, wash it in five or fix several waters, and dry it well before the fire; then beat it in a mortar very fine, and sift it through a lawn-sieve, that it may be very fine. You must have at least an ounce of it, then put it into a sauce-pan, just wet with milk, and when it is well incorporated with it, add to it another pint of milk. Set the whole over a stove or very slow fire, and take care to keep it always moving; put in a little sugar, and some candid lemon-peel grated, keep it over the fire till it is almost come to the thickness of a fine paste, flour a peal and pour it on it, and spread it abroad with a rolling-pin. When it is quite cold cut it into little morfels, taking care that they slick not one to the other; flour your hands and roll up your fritters handsomely, and fry them. When you serve them up, pour a little orange-slower water over them and sugar. These make a pretty side-dish; or are very pretty to garnish a fine dish with.

To make Water Fritters.

Take a pint of water, put into a sauce-pan a piece of butter as big as a walnut, a little salt, and some candied lemon-peel minced very small. Make this boil over a stove, then put in two good handfuls of slour, and turn it about by main strength till the water and slour be well mixed together, and none of the last slick to the sauce-pan; then take off the slove, mix in the yolks of two eggs, mix them well together, continuing to put in more, two by two, till you have stirred in ten or twelve, and your passe be very fine; then drudge a peal thick with flour, and dipping your hand into slour, take out your passe bit by bit, and lay it on a peal. When it has lain a little while roll it, and cut it into little pieces, taking care that they slick not one to another; fry them of a sine brown, put a little orange-slower water over them, and sugar all over.

To make Syringed Fritters.

Take about a pint of water, and a bit of butter the bigness of an egg, with some lemon-peel, green if you can get it, rasped, preserved lemon-peel, and crisped orange-flowers; put all together in a stew-pan over the fire, and when boiling throw in some since flour; keep it stirring, put in by degrees more flour till your butter be thick enough, take it off the fire, then take an ounce of sweet almonds, sour bitter ones, pound them in a mortar, shir in two Naples biscuits crumbled, two eggs beat; stir all together, and more eggs till your batter be thin enough to be syringed. Fill your syringe, your butter being hot, syringe your fritters in it, to make it of a true lovers-knot, and being well coloured, serve them up for a side-dish.

At another time, you may rub a sheet of paper with butter, over which you may syringe your fritters, and make them in what shape you please. Your butter being hot, turn the paper upsidedown over it, and your fritters will easily drop off. When fry define them with sugar, and glaze them.

To make Vine-Leaves Fritters.

Take some of the smallest vine-leaves you can get, and having cut off the great stalks, put them in a dish with some French brandy, green lemon rasped, and some sugar; take a good handful of sine slour, mixed with white wine or ale, let your butter be hot, and with a spoon drop in your butter, take great care they don't stick one to the other; on each fritter lay a leaf; fry them quick, and strew sugar over them, and glaze them with a red-hot shovel.

With all fritters made with milk and eggs, you should have beaten cinnamon and sugar in a saucer, and either squeeze an orange over it, or pour a glass of white wine, and so throw sugar all over the dish, and they should be fry'd in a good deal of fat; therefore they are best tried in beef dripping, or hog's-lard,

when it can de done.

To make Clary Fritters.

Take your clary leaves, cut off the stalks, dip them one by one in a batter made with milk and flour, your butter being hot, fry them quick. This is a pretty heartening dish for a sick or weak person; and comfery leaves do the same way.

To make Apple Frazes.

Cur your apples in thick slices, and fry them of a fine light brown; take them up, and lay them to drain, keep them as whole as you can, and either pare them or let it alone, then make a batter as follows: take five eggs, leaving out two whites, beat them up with cream and flour, and a little sack; make it the thickness of a pancake batter, pour in a little melted butter, nutmeg, and a little sugar. Let your butter be hot, and drop in your fritters, and on every one lay a slice of apples, and then more batter on them. Fry them of a fine light brown; take them up, and strew some double-refine sugar all over them.

To make an Almond Fraze.

Get a pound of Jordan almonds blanched, steep them in a pint of sweet cream, ten yolks of eggs, and sour whites, take out the almonds and pound them in a mortar sine; then mix them again in the cream and eggs, put in sugar and grated white bread, shir them well together, put some fresh butter into the pan, let it be hot and pour it in, shirring it in the pan till they are of a good thickness; and when it is enough, turn it into a dish, throw sugar over it, and serve it up.

To make Pancakes,

TARE a quart of milk, beat in fix or eight eggs, leaving half the whites out; mix it well till your batter is of a fine thickness. You must observe to mix your flour first with a little milk, then add the rest by degrees; put in two spoonfuls of beaten ginger, a glass of brandy, a little salt; stir altogether, make your stewpan very clean, put in a piece of butter as big as a walnut, then your in a ladleful of batter, which will make a pancake, moving the

the pan round that the batter, be all over the pan; shake the pan, and when you think that side is enough toss it: if you can't, turn it cleaverly, and when both sides are done, lay it in a dish before the sire, and so do the rest. You must take care they are dry; when you send them to table; strew a little sugar over them.

To make fine Pancakes.

Take half a pint of cream, half a pint of fack, the yolks of eighteen eggs beat fine, a little falt, half a pound of fine fugar, a little beaten cinnamon, mace, and nutmeg; then put in as much flour as will run thin over the pan, and fry them in fresh butter. This fort of pancake will not be crisp, but very good.

A second Sort of Fine Pancakes,

Take a pint of cream, and eight eggs well beat, a nutmeg grated, a little salt, half a pound of good dish butter melted; mix all together with as much flour as will make them into a thin batter, fry them nice, and turn them on the back of a plate.

A third Sort.

Take fix new-laid eggs well beat, mix them with a pint of cream, a quarter of a pound of fugar, some grated nutmeg, and as much flour as will make the batter of a proper thickness. Fry these fine pancakes in small pans, and let your pans be hot. You must not put above the bigness of a nutmeg of butter at a time into the pan.

A fourth Sort, call'd, A Quire of Paper.

TAKE a pint of cream, fix eggs, three spoonfuls of sine slour, three of sack, one of orange-slour water, a little sugar, and half a nutmeg grated, half a pound of melted butter almost cold; mingle all well together, and butter the pan for the first pancake; let them run as thin as possible, when they are just coloured they are enough: and so do with all the sine pancakes.

To make Rice Pancakes.

Take a quart of cream, and three spoonfuls of slour of rice, set it on a slow sire, and keep it stirring till it is thick as pap. Stir it in half a pound of butter, a nutmeg grated, then pour it out into an earthen pan, and when it is cold, stir in three or four spoonfuls of slour, a little salt, some sugar, nine eggs well beaten; mix all well together, and sry them nicely. When you have no cream use new milk, and one spoonful more of the slour of rice.

To make a Pupton of Apples.

PARE some apples, take out the cores, and put them into a skillet: to a quart mugful heaped, put in a quarter of a pound of sugar, and two spoonfuls of water. Do them over a slow sire, keep them stirring, add a little cinnamon; when it is quite thick, and like a marmalade, let it stand till cool. Beat up the yolks of sour or sive eggs, and stir in a handful of grated bread and a quarter of a pound of fresh butter; then form it into what shape you please, and bake it in a slow oven, and then turn it upside-down on a plate for a second course.

To make Black Caps.

Cut twelve large apples in halves, and take out the cores, place them on a thin patty-pan, or mazareen, as close together as they can lay, with the flat fide downwards, squeeze a lemon in, two spoonfuls of orange-flower water, and pour over them; force some lemon-peel fine and throw over them, and grate fine sugar all over. Set them in a quick oven, and half an hour will do them. When you send them to table, throw fine sugar all over the dish.

To bake Apples rubole.

Pur your apples into an earthen pan, with a few cloves, and a little lemon-peel, some coarse sugar, a glass of red wine; put them into a quick oven, and they will take an hour baking.

. . To flew Pears. .

Pare fix pears, and either quarter them, or do them whole, but makes a prest; dish with one whole, the other cut in quarters, and the cores taken out. Lay them in a deep earthen pot, with a few cloves, a piece of lemon-peel, a gill of red wine, and a quarter of a pound of fine fugar. If the pears are very large, they will take half a pound of fugar, and half a pint of red wine; cover them close with brown paper, and bake them till they are enough.

Serve them hot or cold, just as you like them, and they will be

very good with water in the place of wine.

To Sew Pears in a Sauce-pan.

Pur them into a fauce-pan, with the ingredients as before; cover them, and do them over a flow fire. When they are enough take them off.

To Steve Pears Purple.

Pare four pears, cut them into quarters, core them, put them into a item-pan, with a quarter of a pint of water, a quarter of a pound of fugar, cover them with a pewter plate, then cover the pan with the lid, and do them over a flow fire. Look at them often, for fear of melting the plate; when they are enough, and the liquor looks of a fine purple, take them off, and lay them in your eith with the liquor; when cold ferre them up for a fide-dish at a fecond course, or just as you please.

To flow Pippins whole.

Take twelve golden pippins, pare them, put the parings into a fauce-pan, with water enough to cover them, a blade of mace, two or three cloves, a piece of lemon-peel, let them himmer till there is just enough to flew the pippins in, then firain it, and put it into the fauce-pan again, with fugar enough to make it like a fyrup: then put them in a preferving-pan, or clean flew-pan, or large fauce-pan, and pour the fyrup over them. Let there be enough to flew them in; when they are enough, which you will know by the pippins being foft, take them up, lay them in a little dish with the fyrup: when celd, serve them up; or hot, if you chuse it.

A pretty Made-Dift.

Take half a pound of almonds blanched and beat fine, with a little rose or orange-flower water, then take a quart of sweet thick cream, and boil it with a piece of cinnamon and mace, sweeten it with sugar to your palate, and mix it with your almonds; stir it well together, and strain it through a sieve. Let your cream cool, and thicken it with the yolks of six eggs; then garnish a deep dish, and lay paste at the bottom, then put in shred artichoke-bottoms, being sirst boiled, upon that a little melted butter, shred citten and candied orange; so do till your dish is near full, then pour in your cream, and bake it without a lid. When it is baked, scrape sugar over it, and serve it up hot. Helf an hour will bake it.

To make Kicksbaws.

Make puff-pasts, roll it thin, and if you have any moulds work it upon them, make them up with preserved pippins. You may fill some with gooseberries, some with rasberries, or what you please, then close them up, and either bake or sry them; throw grated sugar over them, and serve them up.

HAVING two french rolls, cut them into flices as thick as your finger, crumb and crust toggther, lay them on a dish, put to them a pint of cream and half, a pint of milk; strew them over with beaten cinnamon and fugar, turn them frequently till they are tender, but take care not to break them, then take them from the cream with a slice, break four or five eggs, turn your slices of bread in the eggs, and fry them in charisted butter. Make them of a good brown colour, but not black; scrape a little sugar on them. They may be served for a second course dish, but sittest for supper.

Salamangundy for a Middle-Dift at Supper.

In the top plate in the middle, which should stand higher than the rest, take a sine pickled herring, bone it, take off the head and mince the rest sine. In the other plates round, put the following things: in one, pare a cucumber and cut it very thin; in another, apples pared and cut small; in another, an onion peeled and cut small; in another, two hard eggs chopped small, the whites in one, and the yolks in another; picked gerkins in another cut small; in another, celery cut small; in another, pickled red cabbage chopped sine; take some water-cresses. You must have oil and vinegar, and lemon to eat with it. If it is prettily set out, it will make a pretty sigure in the middle of the table, or you may say them in heaps in a dish. If you have not all these ingredients, set out your plates or saucers with just what you fancy, and in the room of a pickled herring you may mince anchovies.

Take ten eggs, break them into a pan, put to them a little falt, beat them very well, then put to them eight ounces of leafingar

fugar beat fine, and a pint of the juice of spinach. Mix them well together, and strain it into a quart of cream; then grate in eight ounces of Naples biscuit or white bread, a nutmeg grated, a quarter of a pound of Jordan almonds, weat in a mortar, with a little juice of tansey to your taste: mix these all together, put it into a stew-pan, with a piece of butter as large as a pippin. Set it over a slow charcoal fire, keep it stirring till it is hardened very well, then butter a dish very well, put in your tansey, bake it, and when it is enough turn it out on a pye-plate; squeeze the juice of an orange over it, and throw sugar all over. Garnish with orange cut into quarters, and sweet-meats cut into little long bits, and lay all over it.

Another Way.

Take a pint of cream and half a pound of blanched almonds beat fine, with rose and orange-slower water, shir them together over a slow fire; when it boils take it off, and let it stand till cold; then beat in ten eggs, grate in a small nurmeg, four Naples biscuits, a little grated bread, and a grain of musk. Sweeten to your taste, and if you think it is too thick, put in some more cream, the juice of spinach to make it green; shir it well together, and either fry it or bake it. If you fry it, do one side first, and then with a dish turn the other side.

To make Hedge-Hog.

Take two quarts of sweet blanched almonds, beat them well in a mortar, with a little canary and orange-flower water, to keep them from oiling. Make them into a stiff paste, then beat in the yolks of twelve eggs, leave out five of the whites, put to it a pint of cream, sweeten it with sugar, put in half a pound of sweet butter melted, set it on a surnace or slow sire, and keep continually stirring till it is shiff enough to be made into the form of a hedge-hog; then slick it full of blanched almonds slit, and stuck up like the brissels of a hedge-hog, then put it into a dish. Take a pint of cream and the yolks of sour eggs beat up, and mix with the cream; sweeten to your palate, and keep them stirring over a slow fire all the time till it is hot, then pour it into your dish round the hedge-hog, let it stand till it is cold, and serve it up:

Or you may make a fine hartshorn jelly, and pour into the dish, which will look very pretty. You may eat wine and sugar with

it, or eat it without.

Or cold cream sweetened, with a glass of white wine in it and the juice of a Seville orange, and pour it into the dish. It will be pretty for change.

This is a pretty fide-dish at a second course, or in the middle for supper, or in a grand desert. Plump two currants for the

eyes.

Or make it thus for Change.

Take two quarts of sweet almonds blanched, twelve bitter ones, beat them in a marble mortar well together, with canary and crange-flower water, two spoonfuls of the tincture of saffron, two spoonfuls of the juice of sorrel, beat them into a fine paste, put

in half a pound of melted butter, mix it up well, a little nutmegrand beaten mace, an ounce of citron, an ounce of orange-peel, both cut fine, mix them in the yolks of twelve eggs and half the whites, beat up and mixed in, half a pint of cream, half a pound of double-refined fugar, and work it up all together. If it is not stiff enough to make up into the form you would have it, you must have a mould for it; butter it well, then put in your ingredients, and bake it. The mould must be made in such a manner, as to have the head peeping out; when it comes out of the oven, have ready some almonds blanched and slit, and boiled up in sugar till brown. Stick it all over with the almonds; and for sauce, have red wine and sugar made hot, and the juice of an orange. Send it hot to table for a first course.

You may leave out the faffron and forrel, and make it up like chickens, or any other shape you please, or alter the sauce to your fancy. Butter, sugar and white wine is a pretty sauce, for either baked or boiled, and you may make the sauce of what colour you please; or put it into a mould, with half a pound of currants added to it, and boil for a pudding. You may use cochineal in the room of saffron.

The following liquor you may make to mix with your fauces: beat an ounce of cochineal very fine, put in a pint of water in a skillet, and a quarter of an ounce of roch alum; boil it till the goodness is out, strain it into a phial, with an ounce of fine sugar, and it will keep six months.

To make pretty Almond Puddings.

TAKE a pound and a half of blanched almonds, beat them fine with a little rose water, a pound of grated bread, a pound and a quarter of fine sugar, a quarter of an ounce of cinnamon, and a large nutmeg beat fine, half a pound of melted butter, mixed with the volks of eggs and four whites beat fine, a pint of fack, a pint and a half of cream, some rose or orange-slower water; boil the cream and tie a little bag of fassron, and dip in the cream to colour it. First beat your egg very well, and mix with your batter; beat it up, then the spice, then the almonds, then the rose water and wine by degrees, beating it all the time, then the fugar, and then the cream by degrees, keeping it stirring, and a quarter of a pound of vermicella. Stir all together, have some hog's guts nice and clean, fill them only half full, and as you put in the ingredients here and there, put in a bit of citron; tie both ends of the gut right, and boil them about a quarter of an hour. You may add currants for change.

To make fry'd Toasts.

Take a penny-loaf, cut it into slices a quarter of an inch thick round-ways, toast them, and then take a pint of cream, three eggs, half a pint of sack, some nutmeg, and sweetened to your taste. Steep the toasts in it for three or four hours, then have ready some butter hot in a pan, put in the toasts and fry them brown, lay them in a dish, melt a little butter, and then mix what is left;

if none; put in some wine and sugar, and pour over them. They make a pretty plate or side-dish for supper.

To flew a Brace of Carp.

SCRAPE them very clean, then gut them, wash them and the rows in a pint of good stale beer, to preserve all the blood, and

boil the carp with a little falt in the water.

In the mean time strain the beer, and put it into a sauce-pan, with a pint of red wine, two or three blades of mace, some whole pepper, black and white, an onion fluck with cloves, half a nutmeg bruised, a bundle of sweet herbs, a piece of lemon-peel as big as a fix-pence, an anchovy, a little piece of horse-radish. Let these boil together softly for a quarter of an hour, covered close; then strain it, and add to it half the hard row beat to pieces, two or three spoonfuls of catchup, a quarter of a pound of fresh butter and a speonful of mushroom-pickle. Let it boil, and keep stirring it till the sauce is thick and enough; if it wants any falt you must put some in: Then take the rest of the row, and beat it up with the yolk of an egg, some nutmeg and a little lemonpeel cut small, fry them in fresh butter in little cakes, and some pieces of bread cut three-corner-ways and fry'd brown. When the carp is enough take them up, pour your sauce over them, lay the cakes round the dith, with horse-radish scrap'd fine, and fry'd parsley. The rest lay on the carp, and the bread stick about them, and lay round them, then fliced lemon notched and laid round the dish, and two or three pieces on the carp. Send it to table hot.

The boiling of carp at all times is the best way, they cat fatter and finer. The stewing of them is no addition to the sauce, and only hardens the fish and spoils it. If you would have your sauce white, put in good fish broth instead of beer, and white wine in the room of red wine. Make your broth with any sort of fresh

fish you have, and season it as you do gravy.

To fry Carp.

First scale and gut them, wash them clean, lay them in a cloth to dry, then flour them, and fry them of a fine light brown. Fry some took cut three-corner-ways, and the rows; when your fish is done, lay them on a coarse cloth to drain. Let your sauce be butter and anchovy, with juice of lemon. Lay your carp in the dish, the rows on each side, and garnish with the fry'd took and lemon.

To bake a Carp.

Scale, wash, and clean a brace of carp very well; take an earthen pan deep enough to lie cleverly in, butter the pan a little, lay in your carp; season it with mace, cloves, nutineg, and black and white pepper, a bundle of sweet herbs, an onion, an anchovy, pour in a bottle of white wine, cover it close, and let them bake an hour in a hot oven, if large; if small, a less time will do them. When they are enough, carefully take them up and lay them in a dish; set it over hot water to keep it hot, and cover it close, then pour all the liquor they were baked in into a sauce-yan, let it boil a minute or two, then strain it, and add half a pound

pound of butter rolled in flour. Let it boil, keep shiring it, iqueeze in the juice of half a lemon, and put in what salt you want; pour the sauce over the sish, lay the rows round, and garnish with lemon. Observe to skim all the sat off the liquor.

To fry Tench.

SLIME you tenches, flit the skin along the backs, and with the point of your knife raife it up from the bone, then cut the skin across at the head and tail, then strip it off, and take out the bone; then take another tench, of a carp, and mince the flesh fmall with mushrooms, chives and partley. Season them with falt, pepper, heaten mace, nutmeg, and a few favoury herbs minced small. Mingle these all well together, then pound them in a mortar, with crumbs of bread as much as two eggs foaked in cream, the yolks of three or four eggs and a piece of butter. When thele have been well pounded, stuff the tenches with this farce: take clarified butter, put it into a pan, fet it over the fire, and when it is hot flour your tenches, and put them into the pan one by one and fry them brown; then take them up, lay them in a coarfe cloth before the fire to keep hot. In the mean time pour all the greafe and fat out of the pan, put in a quarter of a pound of butter, shake some flour all over the pan, keep stirring with a spoon till the butter is a little brown; then pour in half a pint of white wine, stir it together, pour in half a pint of boiling water, an onion stuck with cloves, a bundle of sweet herbs and a blade or two of mace. Cover them close, and let them stew as softly as you can for a quarter of an hour; than strain off the liquor, pur it into the pan again, add two spoonfuls of catchup, have ready an ounce of truffles or morels boiled in half a pint of water tender, pour in the truffles, water and all into the pan, a few mushrooms, and either half a pint of oytters, clean wathed in their own liquor and the liquor and all put into the pan, or some crawfish; but then you must put in the tails, and after clean picking them, boil them in half a pint of water, then strain the liquor and put into the sauce: Or take some fish-melts, and toss up in your sauce. All this is just as you fancy,

When you find your sauce is very good, put your tench into the pan, make them quite hot, then lay them into your dish and

pour the sauce over them. Garnish with lemon.

Or you may for change, put in half a pint of stale beer instead of water. You may dress tench just as you do carp.

To roaft a Cod's Head.

Wash it very clean and score it with a knife, strew a little salt on it, and lay it in a stew-pan before the sire, with something behind it that the sire may roast it. All the water that comes from it the first half hour throw away, then throw on it a little nutmeg, cloves and mace beat sine, and salt; shour it, and baste it with butter. When that has lain some time, turn and season it, and baste the other side the same; turn it often, then baste it with butter and crumbs of bread. If it is a large head, it will take sour or sive hours baking. Have ready some melted butter with an anchovy,

anchovy, some of the liver of the sish boiled and bruised sine, mix it well with the butter, and two yolks of eggs beat sine and mixed with the butter, then-strain them through a sieve, and put them into the sauce-pan again, with a sew shrimps, or pickled cockles, two spoonfuls of red wine and the juice of a lemon. Pour it into the pan the head was roassed in, and stir it all together, pour it into the sauce-pan, keep it stirring, and let it boil; pour it in a bason. Garnish the head with fry'd sish, lemon and scraped horse-radish. If you have a large tin oven, it will do better.

To beil a Coa's Head.

SET a fish-kettle on the fire, with water enough to boil it, a good handful of salt, a pint of vinegar, a bundle of sweet herbs, and a piece of horse-radish. Let it boil a quarter of an hour, then put in the head, and when you are sure it is enough, lift up the fish-plate with the sish on it, set it across the kettle to drain, then lay it in your dish and lay the liver on one side. Garnish with lemon and horse-radish scraped, melt some butter, with a little of the sish liquer, an anchovy, oysters, or shrimps, or just what you fancy.

To Seew Cod.

Out your sod into slices an inch thick lay them in the bottom of a large new-pan; season them with nutmeg, beaten pepper and salt, a bundle of sweet herbs and an onion, half a pint of white wine and a quarter of a pint of water; cover it close, and let it summer softly for sive or six minutes, then squeeze in the juice of a lemon, put in a few oysters and the siquor strained, a piece of butter as big as an egg rolled in flour, a blade or two of mace, cover it close and let it stew softly, shaking the pan often. When it is enough, take out the sweet herbs and onion, and dish it up; pour the sauce over it, and garnish with lemon.

To fricafty Cod.

GET the founds, blanch them, then make them very clean and cut them into little pieces. If they be dried founds, your must first boil them tender. Get some of the rows, blanch them and wash them clean, cut them into round pieces about an inch thick, with some of the livers, an equal quantity of each, to make a handsome dish, and a piece of cod about one pound in the middle. Put them into a stew-pan, season them with a little beaten mace, grated nutmeg and falt, a little bundle of fiveet herbs, an onion, and a quarter of a pint of sish-broth or boiling water; esver them close, and let them stew a few minutes: Then put in half a pint of red wine, a few oysters with the liquor strained, a piece of butter rolled in flour, shake the pan round and let them ilew foftly till they are enough, take out the fweet herbs and onion, and dish it up. Garnish with lemon. Or you may do them white thus; instead of red wine add white, and a quarter of a pint of cream.

To bake a Cod's Head.

BUTTER the pan you intend to bake it in, make your head very clean, lay it in the pan, put in a bundle of sweet herbs, an onion

union stuck with cloves, three or four blades of mace, halfia large spoonful of black and white pepper, a nutmeg bruised, a quart of water, a little piece of lemon-peel; and a little piece of horieradish. Flour your head, grate a natmeg over it, slick pieces of butter all over it and throw ratpings all over that. Send it to the oven to bake. When it is enough, take it out of the dish, and lay it carefully into the dish you intend to serve it up in. Set the dish over boiling water, and cover it with a cover to keep it hot. In the mean time be quick, pour all the liquor out of the dish it was baked in into a fauce-pan, fet it on the fire to boil three or four minutes, then strain it and put to it a gill of red wine, two spoonfuls of catchup, a pint of shrimps, half a pint of oysters, or mussels, liquor and all, but sirst strain it, a spoonful of mussroom-pickle, a quarter of a pound of bu ter relled in flour, stir it all together till it is thick and boils; then pour it into the dish, have ready some toast cut three-corner-ways and fry'd crisp. Stick pieces about the head and mouth, and lay the rest round the head. Garnish with lemon notched, scraped horse-radish, and parfley critical in a plate before the fire. Lay one flice of lemon on the head, and ferre it up hat.

To broil Shrimp, Cod, Salmon, Whiting, or Haddocks.

From it, and have, a quick clear fire, set your gridiron high, broil it of a fine brown, lay it in your dish, and for sauce have good melted butter. Take a lobster, bruise the body in the butter, cut the meat small, put all together into the melted butter, make it hot and pour into your dish, or into basons. Garnish with horse-radish and lemon.

Or Oyfer-Sauce made thus.

Take half a pint of oysters, put them into a sauce-pan with their own liquor, two or three blades of mace. Let them simmer till they are plump, then with a fork take out the oysters, strain the siquor to them, put them into the sauce-pan again, with a gill of white wine hot, a pound of butter rolled in a little flour; shake the sauce-pan often, and when the butter is melted, give it a boil up.

Mussel-sauce made thus is very good, only you must put them into a stew-pan, and cover them close; first to open, and search

that there be no crabs under the tongue.

Or a spoonful of walnut-pickle in the butter makes the sauce good, or a spoonful of either fort of catchup, or horse-radish sauce.

Melt your butter, scrape a good deal of horse-radish sine, put it into the melted butter, grate half a nutmeg, beat up the yolk of an egg with one spoonful of cream, pour it into the butter, keep it stirring till it boils, then pour it directly into your bason.

To drefs little Fift.

As to all forts of little fish, such as smelts, roach, &c. they should be fry'd dry of a fine brown, and nothing but plain butter. Garnish with lemon.

And to boiled falmon the same, only garnish with lemon and

horfe-radish.

And with all boiled fish, you should put a good deal of salt and horse-radish in the water; except mackrel, with which put salt and mint, parsley and sennel, which you must chop to put into the butter, and some love scalded gooseberries with them. And be sure to boil your sish well; but take great care they don't break.

To broil Mackrel.

CLEAN them, cut off the heads, split them, season them with pepper and salt, slour them, and broil them of a fine light brown. Let your sauce be plain butter.

To broil Weavers.

Gut them and wash them clean, dry them in a clean cloth, shour them, then broil them and have melted butter in a cup. They are fine fish, and cut as firm as a soal; but you must take care not to hurt yourself with the two sharp bones in the head.

To boil a Turbutt.

LAY it in a good deal of falt and water an hour or two, and if it is not quite sweet, shift your water five or six times; first put a

good deal of falt in the mouth and belly.

In the mean time set on your fish-kettle with clean water and salt, a little vinegar, and a piece of horse-radish. When the water boils, lay the turbutt on a fish-plate, put it into the kettle, let it be well boiled, but take great care it is not too much done; when enough, take off the fish-kettle, set it before the fire, then carefully lift up the fish-plate and set it across the kettle to drain: In the mean time melt a good deal of fresh butter, and bruise in either the body of one or two lobsters, and the meat cut small, then give it a boil and pour it into basons. This is the best sauce; but you may make what you please. Lay the fish in the dist. Garnish with scraped horse-radish and semon, and pour a few spoonfuls of sauce over it.

To bake a Turbutt,

Take a dish the fize of your turbutt, rub butter all over it thick, throw a little falt, a little beaten pepper and half a large nutineg, some parsiey minced fine and throw all over, pour in a pint of white wine, cut off the head and tail, lay the turbutt in the dish, pour another pint of white wine all over it, grate the other half of the nutmeg over it, and a little pepper, some salt and chopped partiey. Lay a piece of butter here and there all over, and throw a little flour all over, and then a good many crumbs of bread. Bake it, and be sure that it is of a fine brown: then lay it in your dish, stir the sauce in your dish all together, pour it into a sauce-pan, shake in a little flour, let it boil, then stir in a piece of butter and two spoonfuls of catchup, let it boil and pour it into basons. Garnish your dish with lemon; and you may add what you fancy to the fauce, as thrimps, anchovies, muthrooms, &c. If a small turbutt, half the wine will do; it eats finely thus: Lav it in a dish, skim off all the far, and pour the rest over

it. Let it stand till cold, and it is good with vinegar, and a fine dish to set out a cold table.

To drefs a fole of pickled Salmon.

Lay it in fresh water all night, then lay it in a sish-plate, put it into a large stew-pan, season it with a little whole pepper, a blade or two of mace in a coarse muslin rag tied, a whole onion, a nutmeg bruised, a bundle of sweet herbs and parsley, a little lemon-peel, put to it three large spoonfuls of vinegar, a pint of white wine, and a quarter of a pound of fresh butter rolled in slour; cover it close, and let it summer over a flow sire for a quarter of an hour, then carefully take up your salmon, and lay it in your dish, set it over hot water and cover it. In the mean time let your sauce boil till it is thick and good. Take out the spice, onion and sweet herbs, and pour it over the sish. Garnish with lemon,

To broil Salmon.

Cur fresh salmon into thick pieces, stour them and broil them, lay them in your dish, and have plain melted butter in a cup.

Baked Salmon.

Take a little piece cut into flices, about an inch thick, butter the dish that you would serve it to table on, lay the slices in the dish, take off the skin, make a force-meat thus: Take the flesh of an cel, the flesh of a falmon, an equal quantity, beat it in a mortar, season it with beaten pepper, falt, nutmeg, two or three cloves, some parsiey, a few mushrooms, and a piece of butter, ten or a dozen coriander-seeds beat fine. Beat all together, boil the crumb of a half-penny roll in milk, beat up four eggs, stir it together till it is thick, let it cool and mix it well together with the rest; then mix all together with four raw eggs, on every flice lay this force-meat all over, pour a very little melted butter over them and a few crumbs of bread, lay cruit round the edge of the dish, and slick oysters round upon it. Bake it in an oven, and when it is of a very fine brown serve it up; pour a little plain butter, with a little red wine in it, into the dish, and the juice of a lemon: Or you may bake it in any dish, and when it is enough lay the flices into another dish. Pour the butter and wine into the dish it was baked in, give it a boil and pour it into the dish. Garnish with lemon. This is a fine dish, squeeze the juice of a lemon in.

To broil Mackrel Whole.

Cur off their heads, gut them, wash them clean, pull out the row at the neck-end, boil it in a little water, then bruise it with a spoon, beat up the yolk of an egg, with a little nutmeg, a little lemon-peel cut sine, a little thyme, some parsley boiled and chopped sine, a little pepper and salt, a sew crumbs of bread; mix all well together, and still the mackrel; slour it well, and broil it nicely. Let your sauce be plain butter, with a little catchup or walnut-pickle.

9.

To broil Herrings.

Scale them, gut them, cut off their heads, wash them clean, dry them in a cloth, flour them and broil them, but with your knife just notch them across: Take the heads and mash them, boil them in small beer or ale, with a little whole pepper and an onion. Let it boil a quarter of an hour, then strain it, thicken it with butter and flour and a good deal of muslard. Lay the sish in the dish, and pour the sauce into a bason, or plain melted butter and mustard.

To fry Herrings,

CLEAN them as above, fry them in butter, have ready a good many enions peeled and cut thin. Fry them of a light brown with the herrings; lay the herrings in your dish, and the onions round, butter and mustard in a cup. You must do them with a quick sire.

To dreft Herring and Cabbage.

Boil your cabbage tender, then put it into a fauce-pan, and chop it with a spoon: put in a good piece of butter, let it slew, sirring lest it should burn. Take some red herrings and split them open, and toost them before the sire till they are not through. Lay the cabbage in the dish and lay the herrings on it, and send it to table hot.

Or pick your herring from the bones, and throw all over your cabbage. Have ready a hot iron, and just hold it over the herring to make it hot, and send it away quick.

To make Water-Sokey.

Take some of the smallest plaice or slounders you can geta wash them clean, cut the sins close, put them into a slew-pan, put just water enough to boil them in, a little salt and a bunch of parsley; when they are enough, send them to table in a soup-dish, with the liquor to keep them hot. Have parsley and butter in a cup.

To sterv Eels.

SEIN, gut and wash them very clean in fix or eight waters, to wash away all the sand; then cut them in pieces, about as long as your singer, put just water enough for sance, put in a small onion stuck with cloves, a little bundle of sweet herbs, a blade or two of mace, and some whole pepper in a thin muslin ray, cover it close, and let them sew very softly.

Look at them now and then, put in a little riece of butter rolled in flour and a little chopped parfley. When you find they are quite tender and well done, take out the onion, spice and sweet herbs. Put in sait enough to scason it. Then dish them

up with the fauce.

. To Rew Eds with Broth.

CLEAUSE your cels as above, put them into a fauce-pan with a blade or two of mace and a crust of bread. Put just water enough to cover them close, let them slew very softly; when they

they are enough dish them up with the broth, and have a little plain melted butter in a cup to eat the eels with. The broth will be very good, and is fit for weakly and consumptive constitutions.

To drefs a Pike.

Gur it, cleanse it and make it very clean, then turn it round with the tail in the mouth, lay it in a little dish, cut toals threecorner-ways, fill the middle with them, flour it and flick pieces of butter all over; then throw a little more flour, and fend it to the oven to bake: Or it will do better in a tin oven before the fire, then you can balte it as you will. When it is done lay it in your dish, and have ready melted butter, with an anchovy dissolved in it, and a few oysters or shrimps; and if there is any liquor in the dish it was baked in, add it to the sauce and put in just what you fancy. Pour your fauce into the dish. Garnish it with toast about the fish, and lemon about the dish. You should have a pudding in the belly, made thus: take grated bread, two hard eggs chopped fine, half a nutmeg grated, a little lemon-peel cut fine, and either the rows or liver, or both, if any, chopped fine, and if you have none, get either the piece of the liver of a cod, or the row of any fish, mix them all together with a raw egg and a good piece of butter. Roll it up, and put it into the fish's belly before you bake it. A haddock done this way cats very well.

To broil Haddocks, when they are in High Scafon.

Scale them, gut and wash them clean, don't rip open their bellies, but take the guts out with the gills, dry them in a clean cloth very well: If there be any row or liver take it out, but put it in again; flour them well, and have a clear good fire. Let your gridiron be hot and clean, lay them on, turn them quick two or three times for fear of sticking; then let one side be enough, and turn the other side. When that is done, lay them in your dish, and have plain butter in a cup.

They ear finely salted a day or two before you dress them, and hung up to dry, or boiled with egg sauce. Newcastle is a famous place for salted haddocks. They come in barrels, and keep

a great while.

To broil Cod-Sounds.

You must first lay them in hot water a few minutes; take them out and rub them well with salt, to take off their skin and black dirt, then they will look white, then put them into water and give them a boil. Take them out and flour them. When they are enough, lay them in your dish, and pour melted butter and mustard into the dish. Broil them whole.

. To fricafty Cod-Sounds.

CLEAN them very well as above, then cut them into little pretty pieces, boil them tender in milk and water, then throw them into a cullender to drain, put them into a clean faucepan, feason them with a little beaten mace and grated nutmeg, and a very little salt; pour to them just cream enough for sauce and a good piece of butter rolled in flour, keep shaking your K. 4.

sauce-pan round all the time till it is thick enough: Then dish it up, and garnish with lemon.

To dress Salmon an Court-Bouillon.

AFTER having washed and made your salmon very clean, score the sides pretty deep, that it may take the seasoning, take a quarter of an ounce of mace, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, a nutmeg, dry them and beat them fine, a quarter of an ounce of black pepper beat fine, and an ounce of salt. Lay the salmon in a napkin, season it well with this spice, cut out some lemon-peel sine and pariley, throw all over, and in the notches put about a pound of tresh butter rolled in slour, roll it up tight in the napkin, and bind it about with packthread. Put it into a sish-kettle, just big enough to hold it, pour in a quart of white wine, a quart of vinegar, and as much water as will just boil it.

Set it over a quick fire, cover it close; when it is enough, which you must judge by the bigness of your salmon, set it over a stove to stew till you are ready. Then have a clean napkin folded in the dish it is to lay in, turn it out of the napkin it was boiled in on the other napkin. Garnish the dish with a good deal of partley

crisped before the fire.

For sauce have nothing but plain butter in a cup, or horseradish and vinegar. Serve it up for a first course.

To dress Salmon a la Braise.

Take a fine large piece of falmon, or a large falmon-trout, make a pudding thus: take a large eel, make it clean, slit it open, take out the bone, and take all the meat clean from the bone, chop it fine, with two anchovies, a little lemon-pecl cut fine, a little pepper, and a grated nutmeg with parsley chopped, and a very little bit of thyme, a few crumbs of bread, the yolk of an hard egg chopped fine; roll it up in a piece of butter, and put it into the belly of the fish, sew it up, lay it in an open slew-pan, or little kettle that will just hold it, take half a pound of fresh butter, put it into a sauce-pan, when it is melted shake in a handful of flour, stir it till it is a little brown, then pour to it a pint of fish broth, stir it together, pour it to the fish, with a bottle of white wine. Season it with falt to your palate, put some mace, cloves, and whole pepper in a coarse muslin rag, tye it, put to the fish an onion, and a little kundle of sweet herbs. Cover it close, and let it slew very softly over a flow fire, put in some fresh mushrooms, or pickled ones cut small, an ounce of truffles and morels cut small, let them all slew together, when it is enough, take up your falmon carefully, lay it in your dish, and pour the sauce all over. Garnish with scraped horse-radish and lemon notched, ferve it up hot. This is a fine dish for a first course.

Salmon in Cases.

Cut your Salmon into little pieces, such as will lay rolled in half-sheets of paper. Season it with pepper, salt and nutmeg; butter the inside of the paper well, fold the paper so as nothing can come out, then lay them on a in plate to be baked, pour a little melted butter over the papers, and then crumbs of bread all

over them. Don't let your oven be too hot, for fear of burning the paper. A tin oven before the fire does best. When you think they are enough, serve them up just as they are. There will be sauce enough in the papers.

To drefs Flat Fifb. .

In dressing all forts of slat sish, take great care in the boiling of them, befure to have them enough, but don't let them be broke; mind to put a good deal of salt in, and horse-radish in the water, let your sish be well drained, and mind to cut the sins off. When you fry them, let them be well drained in a cloth and sloured, and fry them of a sine light brown, either in oil or butter. If there be any water in your dish with the boiled sish, take it out with a spunge. As to your fry'd sish, a coarse cloth is the best thing to drain it on.

To drefs Salt Fish.

Our ling, which is the best fort of salt fish, lay it in water twelve hours, then lay it twelve hours on a board, and then twelve more in water. When you boil it put it into the water cold: if it is good, it will take about sifteen minutes boiling softly. Boil parsnips very tender, scrape them, and put them into a saucepan, put to them some milk, stir them till thick, then stir in a good piece of butter, and a little salt; when they are enough lay them in a plate, the fish by itself dry, and butter and hard eggs chopped in a bason.

As to water-cod, that need only be boiled and well skimmed. Scotch haddocks you must lay in water all night. You may boil or broil them. If you broil, you must split them in two. You may garnish your dishes with hard eggs and parsnips.

To drefs Lampreys.

THE best of this sort of sish are taken in the river Severn; and, when they are in season, the sishmongers and others in London, have them from Gloucester. But if you are where they are to be had fresh, you may dress them as you please.

To fry Lampreys.

BLEED them and fave the blood, then wash them in hot water to take off the slime, and cut them to pieces. Fry them in a little fresh butter not quite enough, pour out the fat, put in a little white wine, give the pan a shake round, season it with whole pepper, nutmeg, falt, sweet herbs and a bay-leaf, put in a few capers, a good piece of butter rolled in slour, and the blood; give the pan a shake round often, and cover them close. When you think they are enough take them out, strain the sauce, then give them a boil quick, squeeze in a little lemon and pour over the sish. Garnish with lemon, and dress them just what way you fancy.

To pitchcock Ecls.

You must split a large ech down the back, and joint the bones, cut it in two or three pieces, melt a little butter, put in a little vinegar and salt, let your eels lay in two or three minutes;

then take the pieces up one by one, turn them round with a little fine skewer, roll them in crumbs of bread, and broil them of a fine brown. Let your sauce be plain butter, with the juice of lemon.

To fix Eils.

WAKE them very clean, cut them into pieces, season them with pepper and salt, slour them and fry them in butter. Let your sauce be plain butter melted, with the juice of lemon. Be sure they be well drained from the fat before you lay them in the cith.

To broil Eels.

Take a large ecl, skin it and make it very clean. Open the helly, cut it in sour pieces, take the tail-end, strip off the slesh, beat it in a mortar, season it with a little beaten cream, a little grated nutmeg, pepper and salt, a little parsley and thyme, a little lemon-peel, an equal quantity of crumbs of bread, roll it in a little piece of butter; then mix it again with the yolk of an egg, roll it up again, and sill the three pieces of belly, with it. Cut the skin of the cel, wrap the pieces in and sew up the skin. Broil them well, have butter and anchovy for sauce, with the juice of lemon.

- To farce Ecls with White Sauce.

Sain and clean your cel well, pick off all the flesh clean from the bone, which you must leave whole to the head. Take the flesh, cut it small and beat it in a mortar; then take half the quantity of crumbs of bread, beat it with sish, season it with nutmeg and beaten pepper, an anchovy, a good deal of parsley chopped sine, a few trusses boiled tender in a very little water, chop them sine, put them into the mortar with the liquor and a few mushrooms: beat it well together, mix in a little cream, then take it out and mix it well together with your hand, lay it round the bone in the shape of the eel, lay it on a buttered pan, drudge it well with sine crumbs of bread and bake it. When it is done, lay it carefully in your dish, have ready half a pint of cream, a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, shir it one way till it is thick, pour it over your eels, and garnish with semon.

To drefs Eels with Brown Sauce.

Skin and clean a large eel very well, cut it in pieces, put it into a fauce-pan or flew-pan, put to it a quarter of a pint of water, a bundle of fweet herbs, an onion, some whole pepper, a blade of mace and a little selt. Cover it close, and when it begins to simmer, put in a gill of red wine, a spoonful of mushroom pickle, a piece of butter as big as a walnut rolled in flour; cover close, and let it sew till it is enough, which you will know by the eel being very tender. Take up your tel, lay it in a dish, strain your sauce, give it a boil quick, and pour it over your sish. You must make sauce according to the largeness of your eel, more or less. Gazaish with lemon.

9

To reast a Piece of Fresh Sturgeon.

GET a piece of fresh sturgeon, of about eight or ten pounds, let it lay in water and fait fix or eight hours, with its scales on; then sasten it on the spit, and baste it well with butter for a quarter of an hour, then with a little flour, then grate a nut-'meg all over it, a little mace and pepper beaten fine, and falt thrown over it, and a few sweet herbs dried and powdered fine, and then crumbs of bread; then keep basting a little, and drudging with crumbs of bread, and what falls from it till it is enough. In the mean time prepare this fauce: Take a pint of water, an anchovy, a little piece of lemon-peel, an onion, a bundle of fweet herbs, mace, cloves, whole pepper, black and white, a little piece at horse-radish; cover it close, let it boil a quarter of an hour, then strain it, put it into the sauce-pan again, pour in a pint of white wine, about a dozen oysters and the liquor, two Ipoonfuls of catchup, two of walnut-pickle, the infide of a crab bruised sine or lobster, shrimps or prawns, a good piece of butter rolled in flour, a spoonful of mushroom-pickle, or juice of lemon. Boil it all together; when your fish is enough, lay it in your dish and pour the sauce over it. Garnish with fry'd toasts and lemon,

To roast a Fillet or Collar of Sturgeon.

Take a piece of fresh sturgeon, scale it, gut it, take out the bones and cut in lengths about seven or eight inches; then provide some shrimps and oysters chopped small, an equal quantity of crumbs of bread and a little lemon-peal grated, some nutmeg, a little beaten mace, a little pepper and chopped parsley, a sew sweet herbs, an anchovy, mix it together. When it is done, butter one side of your sish, and threw some of your mixture upon it; then begin to roll it up as close as possible, and when the sirst piece is rolled up, roll upon that another, prepared in the same manner, and bind it round with a narrow sillet, leaving as much of the sish apparent as may be; but you must mind that the roll must not be above four inches and a half thick, for else one part will be done before the inside is warm, therefore we often parboil the inside roll before we roll it. When it is enough, lay it in your dish, and prepare sauce as above. Garnish with lemon.

To boil Sturgeon.

CLEAN your sturgeon, and prepare as much siquor as will just boil it. To two quarts of water a pint of vinegar, a stick of horse-radish, two or three bits of lemon-peel, some whole pepper, a bay-leaf, and a small handful of salt. Boil your sish in this, and sixve it with the following sauce: Melt a pound of butter, dissolve an anchovy in it, put in a blade or two of mace, bruise the body of a crab in the butter, a sew shrimps or crawfish, a little catchup, a little lemon-juice, give it a boil, drain your sish well and lay it in your dish. Garnish with sry'd oysters, sliced lemon and scraped horse-radish; pour your sauce, into boats or basons. So you may fry it, ragoo it, or bake it.

To crimp Cod the Dutch Way.

TAKE a gailon of pump water, a pound of falt, then boil it half an hour, skim it well, cut your cod in slices, and when the falt and water has boiled half an hour, put in your slices. Two minutes is enough to boil them. Take them out, lay them on a sieve to drain, then flour them and broil them. Make what sauce you please.

To crimp Scate.

It must be cut into long slips cross-ways, about an inch broad. Boil water and salt as above, then throw in your scate. Let your water boil quick, and about three minutes will boil it. Drain it, and send it to table hot, with butter and mustard in one cup, and qutter and anchovy in the other cup.

To fricafty Scate or Thornback white.

Cut the meat clean from the bone, fins, &c. and make it very clean. Cut it into little pieces, about an inch broad and two inches long, lay it in your flew-pan. To a pound of the flesh, put a quarter of a pint of water, a little beaten mace and grated nutmeg, a little bundle of sweet herbs and a little falt; cover it, and let it boil three minutes. Take out the sweet herbs, put in a quarter of a pint of good cream, a piece of butter as big as a walnut rolled in flour, a glass of white wine, keep shaking the pan all the while one way till it is thick and smooth. Then dish it up, and garnish with Lemon.

To fricafey it brown.

Take your fish as above, flour it and fry it of a fine brown, in fresh butter; then take it up, lay it before the fire to keep warm, pour the fat out of the pan, shake in a little flour, and with a spoon the in a piece of butter as big as an egg; shir it round till it is well mixed in the pan, then pour in a quarter of a pint of water, shir it round shake in a very little beaten pepper, a little beaten mace, put in an onion, and a little bundle of sweet herbs, an anchovy, shake it round and let it boil; then pour in a quarter of a pint of red wine, a spoonful of catchup, a little juice of lemon, shir it all together and let it boil. When it is enough, take out the sweet herbs and onion, and put in the sish to heat. Then dish it up, and garnish with Lemon.

To fricafcy Soals white.

SKIN, wash and gut your soals very clean, cut off their heads, dry them in a cloth, then with your knife very carefully cut the siesh from the bones and fins on both sides. Cut the sless longways, and then a-cross, so that each soal will be in eight pieces: Take the heads and bones, then put them into a sauce-pan with a pint of water, a bundle of sweet herbs, an onion, a little whole pepper, two or three blades of mace, a little salt, a very little piece of lemon-peel, and a little crust of bread. Cover it close, let it boil till half is wasted, then strain it through a fine sieve, put it into a stew-pan, put in the soals and half a pint of White Wine, a little parsley chopped sine, a few mushroons cut small, a piece of butter

as big as an hen's egg rolled in flour, grate in a little nutmeg, let all together on the fire, but keep shaking the pan all the while till the slesh is enough. Then dish it up, and garnish with lemon.

To fricafcy Soals brown.

CLEANSE and cut your foals, boil the water as in the foregoing receipt, flour your fish and fry them in fresh butter of a fine light brown. Take the flesh of a small foal, beat it in a mortar, with a piece of bread as big as an hen's egg foaked in cream, the yolks of two hard eggs and a little melted butter, a little bit of thyme, a little parsley, an anchovy, season it with nutmeg, mix all together with the yolk of a raw egg and with a little flour, roll it up into little balls and fry them, but not too much. Then lav your fifa and balls before the fire, pour out all the fat of the pan, pour in the liquor which is boiled with the spice and herbs, stir it round in the pan, then put in half a pint of red wine, a few trufiles and morels, a few mushrooms, a spoonful of catchup and the juice of half a small lemon. Stir it all together and let it boil, then stir in a piece of butter rolled in flour; stir it round, when your sauce is of a fine thickness, put in your sish and balls, and when it is hot dish it up, put in the balls and pour your sauce over it. Garnish with lemon. In the same manner dress a small turbutt, or any flat lift.

. . To boil Soals.

Take a pair of foals, make them clean, lay them in vinegar, falt and water two hours; then dry them in a cloth, put them into a stew-pan, put to them a pint of white wine, a bundle of sweet herbs, an onion stuck-with six cloves, some whole pepper and a little fait; cover them, and let them boil. When they are enough, take them up, lay them in your dish, strain the liquor, and thicken it up with butter and slour. Pour the sauce over, and garnish with seraped horse-radish and lemon. In this manner dress a little turbutt. It is a genteel dish for supper. You may add prawns or shrimps, or mulicles to the sauce.

To make a Collar of Fish in Ragoo, to wok like a Breast of Feat collared.

Take a large cel, skin it, wash it clean and parboil it, pick off the slesh and beat it in a mortar. Scason it with beaten mace, nut-meg, pepper, salt, a sew sweet herbs, parsley and a little lemon-peel chopped small. Beat all well together with an equal quantity of crumbs of bread; mix it well together, then take a turbutt, soals, scate or thornback, or any flat sish that will roll cleverly. Lay the slat his on the dresser, take away all the bones and fins, and cover your sish with the sarce: Then roll it up as tight as you can, and open the skin of your cel, and bind the collar with it nicely, so that it may be slat top and bottom to sland well in the dish; then butter an earthen dish, and set it in upright; slour it all over, and stick a piece of butter on the top and round the edges, so that it may run down on the sish, and let it be well baked; but take great care it is not broke. Let there be a quarter of a pint of water in the dish.

In the mean time, take the water the cel was boiled in, and all the bones of the fish. Set them on to boil, season them with mace,

cloves,

cloves, black and white pepper, sweet herbs and onion. Cover it close, and let it boil till there is about a quarter of a pint; then strain it, add to it a few trusses and morels, a sew mushrooms, two spoonfuls of catchup, a gill of red wine, a piece of butter as big as a large walnut rolled in sour. Stir all together, season with salt to your palate, save some of the farce you make of the eel and mix with the yolk of an egg, and roll them up in little balls with slour, and fry them of a light brown. When your sish is enough, lay it in your dish, skim all the sat off the pan and pour the gravy to your sauce. Let it all boil together till it is thick. Then pour it over the roll, and put in your balls. Garnish with lemon.

This does best in a tin oven before the sire, because then you can't

basse it as you please. This is a sine bottom dish.

To butter Crabs, or Lobsters.

TAKE two crabs, or lobiters, being boiled and cold, take all the meat out of the shells and bodies, mince it small, and put it all together into a sauce-pan; add to it a glass of white wine, two spoonfuls of vinegar, a nutmeg grated, then let it boil up till it is thorough hot. Then have ready half a pound of fresh butter, melted with an anchovy, and the yolks of two eggs beat up and mixed with the butter; then mix crab and butter all together, shaking the sauce-pan constantly round till it is quite hot. Then have ready the great shell, either of the crab, or lobiter; lay it in the middle of your dish, pour some into the shell, and the rest in little saucers round the shell. This is a sine side-dish at a second course.

To butter Lobsters another Way.

Parrott your lobsters, then break the shells, pick out all the meat, cut it small, take the meat out of the body, mix it sine with a spoon in a little white wine: For example, a small lobster, one spoonful of wine, put it into a sauce-pan with the meat of the lobsiter, four spoonfuls of white wine, a biade of mace, a little beaten pepper and salt. Let it seew all together a sew minutes, then shir in a piece of butter, shake your sauce-pan round till your butter is melted, put in a spoonful of vinegar, and strew in as many crumbs of bread as will make it thick enough. When it is hot, pour it into your plate, and garnish with the chine of a lobster cut in four, pepperered, salted, and broised. This makes a pretty plate, or a fine dish, with two or three lobsters. You may add one tea-spoonsful of sine sugar to your sauce.

To reaft Losfiers.

Boil your lobiters, then lay them before the fire, and baste them with butter, till they have a fine froth. Distribution up with plain melted butter in a cup. This is as good a way to the full as roasting them, and not half the trouble.

To make a fine Diff of Lobflers.

Take three lobilers, boil the largest as above, and froth it before the fire. Take the other two boiled, and butter them as in the foregoing receipt. Take the two body-shells, heat them hot, and

fill

fill them with the buttered men. Lay the large lebster in the middle, and the two shells on each side; and the two great claws of the middle lobster at each end; and the sour pieces of chines of the twolobsters broiled, and laid on each end. This, if nicely done, makes a pretty dish.

To drefs a Crab.

HAVING taken out the meat, and cleanfed it from the skin, put it into a stew-pan, with half a pint of white wine, a little nutmeg, pepper and salt, over a slow sire. Throw in a few crumbs of bread, beat up one yolk of an egg with one spoonful of vinegar, throw it in, then shake the sauce-pan round a minute, and serve it up on a plate.

To Stew Prawns, Shrimps, or Crawfish.

Pick out the tails, lay them by about two quarts, take the bodies, give them a bruise, and put them into a pint of white wine, with a blade of mace. Let them siew a quarter of an hour, stir them together, and strain them; then wash out the sauce-pan, put to it the strained liquor, and tails: Grate a small nutmeg in, add a little salt, and a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in slour; shake it all together, cut a pretty thin toast round a quarter of a peck loaf, toast it brown on both sides, cut it into six pieces, lay it close together in the bottom of your dish, and pour your fish and sauce over it. Send it to table hot. If it be crawfish or prawns, garnish your dish with some of the biggest claws, said thick round. Water will do in the room of wine, only add a spoonful of vinegar.

To make Collops of Oxsters.

Put your oysters into scollop-shells for that purpose, set them on your gridiron over a good clear fire, let them stew till you think your oysters are enough, then have ready some crumbs of bread rubbed in a clean napkin, sill your shells, and set them before a good fire, and basic them well with butter. Let them be of a sine brown, keeping them turning, to be brown all over alike; but a tin oven does them best before the fire. They cat much the best done this way, though most people stew the oysters first in a saucepan, with a blade of mace, thickened with a piece of butter and sill the shells, and then cover them with crumbs and brown them with a hot iron: But the bread has not the fine taste of the former.

To flew Muffels.

Wash them very clean from the fand in two or three waters, put them into a flew-pan, cover them close, and let them slew till all the shells are opened; then take them out one by one, pick them out of the shells, and look under the tongue to see if there be a crab; if there is, you must throw away the mussel; some will only pick out the crab, and eat the mussel. When you have picked them all clean, put them into a sauce-pan; to a quart of mussels put half a pint of the siquor strained through a sieve, put in a blade or two of mace, a piece of butter as big as a large walnut rolled in flour; let them slew, toast some bread brown, and lay them round the dish, cut three-corner-ways; pour in the mussels, and send them to table hot.

Ano-

Another Way to Stew Mussels.

CLEAN and stew your mussels as in the foregoing receipt, only to a quart of mussels put in a pint of liquor and a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in a very little slour. When they are enough, have some crumbs of bread ready, and cover the bottom of your dish thick, grate half a nutmeg over them, and pour the mussels and sauce all over the crumbs, and send them to table.

A third Way to drefs Mussels.

STEW them as above, and lay them in your dish; strew your crumbs of bread thick all over them, then set them before a good fire, turning the dish round and round, that they may be brown all alike. Keep bashing them with butter, that the crumbs may be crisp, and it will make a pretty side-dish. You may do cockles the same way.

To Seev Scollops.

Both them very well in falt and water, take them out and stew them in a little of the liquor, a little white wine, a little vinegar, two or three blades of mace, two or three cloves, a piece of butter rolled in flour, and the juice of a Seville orange. Stew them well, and dish them up.

To rageo Oyllers.

TAKE a quart of the largest oysters you can get, open them, save the liquor, and strain it through a fine sieve; wash your oysters in warm water, make a batter thus: Take two yolks of eggs, beat them well, grate in half a nutmeg, cut a little lemon-peel small, a good deal of parsley, a spoonful of the juice of spinach, two spoonfuls of cream or milk, beat it up with flour to a thick batter, have ready some batter in a stew-pan, dip your oysters one by one into the hatter, and have ready crumbs of bread, then roll them in it, and fry them quick and brown; some with the crumbs of bread, and some without. Take them out of the pan, and set them before the fire, then have ready a quart of chesnuts shelled and kinned, fry them in the butter: when they are enough take them up, pour the fat out of the pan, shake a little flour all over the pan, and rub a piece of butter as big as a hen's egg all over the pan with your spoon till it is melted and thick; then put in the oysterliquor, three or four blades of mace, stir it round, put in a few pillachio-nuts shelled, let them boil, then put in the chesuuts, and half a pint of white wine, have ready the yolks of two eggs beat up with two spoonfuls of cream; thir all well together, when it is thick and fine, lay the oysters in the dish, and pour the ragoo over them. Garnish with chesnuts and lemon.

You may ragoo muticls the same way. You may leave out the pitachio-nuts, if you don't like them; but they give the sauce a

fine flavour.

To ragoo Endive.

TAKE some white endive, three heads, lay them in salt and water two or three hours, take a hundred of asparagus, cut off the green heads, thop the rest as far as is tender small, lay it in salt and water,

take

take a bunch of celery, wash it and scrape it clean, cut it in pieces about three inches long, put it in a fauce-pan, with a pint of water, three or four blades of mace, some whole pepper tied in a rag, let it stew till it is quite tender; then put in the asparagus, snake the fauce-pan, let it simmer till the grass is enough. Take the endive out of the water, drain it, leave one large head whole, the other pick leaf by leaf, put it into a slew-pan, put to it a pint of white wine; cover the pan close, let it boil till the endire is just enough, then put in a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in flour, cover it close, shaking the pan when the endive is enough. Take it up, lay the whole head in the middle, and with a spoon take out the celery and grass and lay round, the other part of the endive over that, then pour the liquor out of the sauce-pan into the stewpan, stir it together, season it with salt, and have ready the yolks of two eggs, heat up with a quarter of a pint of cream and half a hutmeg grated in: Mix this with the fauce, keep it slirring all one way till it is thick; then pour it over your ragoo, and fend it to table hot.

To ragoo French Beans.

Take a few beans, boil them tender, then take your stew-pan, put in a piece of butter, when it is melted, shake in some slour, and peel a large onion, slice it and fry it brown in that butter; then put in the beans, shake in a little papper and a little salt, grate a little nutmeg in, have ready the yolk of an egg and some cream; shir them all together for a minute or two, and dish them up.

To make good brown Grawy.

Take half a pint of small beer, or ale that is not bitter, and half a pint of water, an onion cut small, a little bit of lemon-peel cut small, three cloves, a blade of mace, some whole pepper, a spoonful of mushroom-pickle, a spoonful of walnut-pickle, a spoonful of catchup and an anchovy; first put a piece of butter into a sauce-pan, as big as a hen's egg, when it is melted shake in a little flour, and let it be a little brown; then by degrees stir in the above ingredients, and let it boil a quarter of an hour, then strain it, and it is sit for fish or roots.

To frical y Shirrets.

Wash the roots very well, and boil them till they are tender; then the skin of the roots must be taken off, cut in slices, and have ready a little cream, a piece of butter rolled in flour, the yolk of an egg beat, a little nutmeg grated, two or three spoonfuls of white wine, a very little salt, and stir all together. Your roots being in the dish, pour the sauce over them. It is a pretty side-dish. So likewise you may dress root of Saltify and Scorzonera.

Chardoons fry'd and butter'd.

You must cut them about ten inches, and string them; then tie them in bundles like asparagus, or cut them in small dice; boil them like peas, toss them up with pepper, salt and melted butter. Chardoons a la Fromage.

After they are stringed, cut them an inch long, stew them in a little red wine till they are tender; season with pepper and salt, and thicken it with a piece of butter rolled in slour; then pour them into your dish, squeeze the juice of orange over it, then scrape Cheshire cheese all over them, then brown it with a cheese-iron, and serve it up quick and hot.

To make a Scotch Rabbit.

Toast a piece of bread very nicely on both sides, butter it, cut a slice of cheese about as big as the bread, toast it on both sides, and lay it on the bread.

To make a Welch Rabbit.

Toast the bread on both sides, then toast the cheese on one side, lay it on the toast, and with a hot iron brown the other side. You may rub it over with mustard.

To make an English Rabbit.

Toast a flice of bread brown on both sides, then lay it in a plate before the fire, pour a glass of red wine over it, and let it soak the wine up; then cut some cheese very thin, and lay it very thick over the bread, put it in a tin oven before the fire, and it will be toasted and browned presently. Serve it away hot.

Or do it thus.

Toast the bread and foak it in the wine, fet it before the fire, cut your cheese in very thin slices, rub butter over the bottom of a plate, lay the cheese on, pour in two or three spoonfuls of white wine, cover it with another plate, set it over a chasing-dish of hot coals for two or three minutes, then stir it till it is done and well mixed. You may stir in a little mustard; when it is enough lay it on the bread, just brown it with a hot shovel. Serve it away hot.

Sorrel with Eggs.

First your forrel must be quite boiled and well strained, then poach three eggs soft and three hard, butter your sorrel well, fry some three-corner toasts brown, lay the sorrel in the dish, lay the soft eggs on it and the hard between; stick the toast in and about it. Garnish with quartered orange.

A fricascy of Artichoke-Bottoms.

Take them either dried or pickled; if dried, you must lay them in warm water for three or sour hours, shifting the water two or three times; then have ready a little cream, and a piece of fresh butter, stirred together one way over the fire till it is melted, then put in the artichokes, and when they are hot dish them up.

To fry Artichokes.

First blanch them in water, then flour them, fry them in fresh butter, lay them in your dish and pour melted butter over them. Or you may put a little red wine into the butter, and season with nutmeg, pepper and salt.

A white fricasty of Mushrooms.

Take a quart of fresh mushrooms, make them clean, put them into a sauce-pan, with three spoonfuls of water and three of milk, a very little salt, set them on a quick sire, and let them boil up three times; then take them off, grate in a little nutmeg, put in a little beaten mace, half a pint of thick cream, a piece of butter rolled well in flour, put it all together into a sauce-pan, and mushrooms all together, shake the sauce-pan well all the time. When it is sine and thick, dish them up; be careful they don't curdle. You may stir the sauce-pan carefully with a spoon all the time.

To make buttered Loaves.

BEAT up the yolks of twelve eggs, with half the whites, and a quarter of a pint of yeast, strain them into a dish, season with salt and beaten ginger, then make it into a high paste with slour, lay it in a warm cloth for a quarter of an hour; then make it up into little loaves, and bake them or boil them with butter, and put in a glass of white winc. Sweeten well with sugar, lay the loaves in the dish, pour the sauce over them, and throw sugar over the dish.

Brockely and Eggs.

Boil your brockely tender, saving a large bunch for the middle, and six or eight little thick sprigs to slick round. Take a toast half an inch thick, toast it brown, as big as you would have it for your dish or butter-plate, butter some eggs thus: Take six eggs, more or less as you have occasion, beat them well, put them into a sauce-pan with a good piece of butter, a little salt, keep beating them with a spoon till they are thick enough, then pour them on the toast; set the biggest bunch of brockely in the middle, and the other little pieces round and about, and garnish the dish round with little sprigs of brockely. This is a pretty side-dish, or a corner-plate.

Asparagus and Eggs.

Toast a toast as big as you have occasion for, butter it and lay it in your dish, butter some eggs as above, and lay over it. In the mean time boil some grass tender, cut it small, and lay it over the eggs. This makes a pretty side-dish for a second course, or a corner-plate.

Brockely in Sallad.

BROCKELY is a pretty dish, by way of sallad in the middle of a table. Boil it like asparagus (in the beginning of the book you have an account how to clean it) lay it in your dish, beat up oil and vinegar, and a little salt. Garnish with stertian-buds.

Or boil it, and have plain butter in a cup. Or farce French rolls with it, and butter'd eggs together for change. Or farce your rolls with mussels done the same way as oysters, only no

wine.

To make Potatoe Cakes.

Take potatoes, boil them, peel them, beat them in a mortar, mix them with the yolks of eggs, a little fack, sugar, a little beaten mace, a little nutmeg, a little cream or melted butter, work it up into

into a paste; then make it into cakes, or just what shapes you please with moulds, fry them brown in fresh butter, lay them in plates or dishes, melt butter with sack and sugar, and pour over them.

A Pudding made thus.

Mix it as before, make it up in the shape of a pudding, and bake it; pour butter, sack and sugar over it.

To make Potatoes like a Collar of Veal or Mutton.

Make the ingredients as before, make it up in the shape of a collar of veal, and with some of it make round balls. Bake it with the balls, set the collar in the middle, lay the balls round, let your sauce be half a pint of red wine, sugar enough to sweeten it, the yolks of two eggs, beat up a little nutmeg, this all these together for sear of curdling; when it is thick enough, pour it over the collar. This is a pretty dish for a first or second course.

To broil Potatoes.

FIRST boil them, peel them, cut them in two, broil them till they are brown on both sides; then lay them in the plate or dish, and pour melted butter over them.

To fry Potatoes.

Cur them into thin slices, as big as a crown-piece, fry them brown, lay them in the plate or dish, pour melted butter, and sack and sugar over them. These are a pretty corner-plate.

Mashed Potatoes.

Boil your potatoes, peel them and put them into a sauce-pan, mash them well; To two pounds of potatoes, put a pint of milk, a little salt, shir them well together, take care they don't stick to the bottom, then take a quarter of a pound of butter, shir in and serve it up.

To grill Shrimps.

SEASON them with falt and pepper, shred parsley, butter, and scollop-shells well; add some grated bread, and let them slew for half an hour. Brown them with an hot iron, and serve them up.

Buttered Shrimps.

Stew two quarts of shrimps in a pint of white wine, with nutmeg, beat up eight eggs, with a little white wine and half a pound of butter, shaking the sauce-pan one way all the time over the fire till they are thick enough, lay toasted sippets round a dish, and pour them over it, so serve them up.

To dress Spinach.

Pick and wash your spinach well, put it into a sauce-pan, with a little salt. Cover it close, and let it stew till it is just tender; then throw it into a sieve, drain all the liquor out, and chop it small, as much as the quantity of a French roll, add half a pint of cream to it, season with salt, pepper, and grated nutmeg, put in a quarter of a pound of butter, and set it a stewing over the sire a quarter of an hour, stirring it often. Cut a French roll into long pieces, about as thick as your singer, fry them, poach six eggs, lay them round on the spinach, slick the pieces of roll in and about

the

the eggs. Serve it up either for a supper, or a side-dish at a second course.

Stewed Spinach and Eggs.

Pick and wash your spinach very clean, put it into a sauce-pan, with a little salt; cover it close, shake the pan often, when it is just tender, and whilst it is green, throw it into a sieve to drain, lay it into your dish. In the mean time have a stew-pan of water boiling, break as many eggs into cups as you would poach. When the water boils put in the eggs, have an egg-slice ready to take them out with, lay them on the spinach, and garnish the dish with orange cut into quarters, with melted butter in a cup.

To boil Spinach, when you have not room on the fire, to do it by itself.

HAVE a tin-box, or any thing that shuts very close, put in your spinach, cover it so close as no water can get in, and put it into water or a pot of liquor, or any thing you are boiling. It will take about an hour, if the pot or copper boils. In the same manner you may boil peas without water.

Afparagus forecd in French Rolls.

Take three French rolls, take out all the crumb, by first cutting a piece of the top crust oss; but be careful that the crust sits again the same place. Fry the rolls brown in fresh butter; then take a pint of cream, the yolks of six eggs beat sine, a little saltand nuture, stir them well together over a slow sire till it begins to be thick. Have ready a hundred of small grass boiled, then save tops enough to stick the rolls with, the rest cut small and put into the cream; fill the loaves with them. Before you fry the rolls, make holes thick in the top-crust to stick the grass in; then lay on the piece of crust, and stick the grass in, that it may look as if it was growing. It makes a pretty side dish at a second course.

To make Oyster Loanes

Fry the French rolls as above, take half a pint of oysters, stew them in their own liquor, then take out the oysters with a fork, strain the liquor to them, put them into a sauce-pan again, with a glass of white wine, a little beaten mace, a little grated nutmeg, a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in flour, shake them well together, then put them into the rolls, and these make a pretty side-dish, for a first course. You may rub in crumbs of two rolls, and toss up the oysters.

To stew Parsnips.

Born them tender, scrape them from the dust, cut them into slices, put them into a sauce-pan, with cream enough; for sauce a piece of butter rolled in flour, a little salt, and shake the sauce-pan often. When the cream boils, pour them into a plate for a corner dish, or a side-dish at supper.

To mash Parsnips.

Both them tender, scrape them clean, then scrape all the soft into a sauce-pan, put as much milk or cream as will stew them.

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Keep them stirring, and when quite thick, stir in a good piece of butter, and send them to table.

To stew Cucumbers.

PARE twelve cucumbers and flice them as thick as a half-crown, lay them in a coarse cloth to drain, and when they are dry, flour them and fry them brown in fresh butter; then take them out with an egg-slice, lay them in a plate before the fire, and have ready one cucumber whole, cut a long piece out of the side and scoop out all the pulp; have ready fry'd onions peeled and fliced, and fry'd brown with the sliced cucumber. Fill the whole cucumber with the fry'd onion, seasoned with pepper and salt; put on the piece you cut out, and tie it round with a packthread. Fry it brown, first flouring it, then take it out of the pan and keep it hot; keep the pan on the fire, and with one hand put in a little flour, while with the other you stir it. When it is thick put in two or three spoonfuls of water, and half a pint of white or red wine, two spoonfuls of catchup, slir it together, put in three blades of mace, four cloves, half a nutmeg, a little pepper and falt, all beat fine together; stir it into the sauce-pan, then throw in your cucumbers, give them a tofs or two, then lay the whole cucumbers in the middle, the rest round, pour the sauce all over untie the cucumber before you lay it into the dish. Garnish the dish with fry'd onions, and send it to cable hot. This is a pretty fide-dish at a first Course.

To ragoo French Beans.

Take a quarter of a peck of French beans, string them, don't split them, cut them in three a-cross, lay them in salt and water, then take them out and lay them in a coarse cloth, fry them brown, then pour out all the sat, put in a quarter of a pint of hot water, shir it into the pan by degrees, let it boil, then take a quarter of a pound of fresh butter rolled in a very little slour, two spoonfuls of catchup, one spoonful of mushroom-pickle, and four of white, an onion stuck with six cloves, two or three blades of mace beat, half a nutmeg grated, a little pepper and salt; stir it all together for a sew minutes, then throw in the beans, shake the pan for a minute or two, take out the onion and pour them into your dish. This is a pretty side-dish, and you may garnish with what you fancy, either pickled French beans, mush-rooms, or sampier, or any thing else.

A Ragoo of Beans, with a Force.

Ragoo them as above, take two large carrots, scrape and boil them tender, then mash them in a pan, season with pepper and salt, mix them with a little piece of butter and the yolks of two raw eggs. Make it into what shape you please, and baking it a quarter of an hour in a quick oven will do; but a tin oven is the best. Lay it in the middle of the dish, and the ragoo round. Serve it up hot for a first course.

Or this Way Beans ragoo'd with a Cabbage.

TAKE a nice little cabbage, about as big as a pint bason; when the out fide leaves, top, and stalks are cut off, half boil it, cut a hole in the middle pretty big, take what you cut out and chop it very fine, with a few of the beans boiled, a carrot boiled and mashed, and a turnip boiled; mash all together, put them into a sauce-pan, season them with pepper, salt and nutmeg, a good piece of butter, stew them a few minutes over the fire, stirring the pan often. In the mean time put the cabbage into a fauce-pan, but take great care it does not fall to pieces; put to it four spoonfuls of water, two of wine and one of catchup; have a spoonful of mushroom-pickle, a piece of butter rolled in a little flour, a very little pepper, cover it close and let it stew softly till it is tender; than take it up carefully, and lay it in the middle of the dith, pour your mash'd roots in the middle to fill it up high and your ragoo round it. You may add the liquor the cabbage was stewed in, and send it to table hot. This will do for a top, bottom, middle, or side-dish. When beans are not to be had, you may cut carrots and turnips into little flices and fry them; the carrots in little round flices, the turnips in long pieces about two inches long and as thick as one's finger, and tofs them up in the ragoo.

Beans razoo'd with Parsnips.

TAKE too large parinips, scrape them clean and boil them in water. When tender, take them up, scrape all the the soft into a sauce-pan, add to them sour spoonfuls of cream, a piece of butter; as big as a hen's egg, chop them in the sauce-pan well; and when they are quite thick, heap them up in the middle of the dish and the ragoo round.

... Beans ragoo'd with Potatoes.

Boil two pounds of potatoes fost, then peel them, put them into a sauce-pan, put to them half a pint of milk, shir them about, and a little salt; then shir in a quarter of a pound of butter, keep stirring all the time till it is thick, that you can't shir the spoon in it hardly for shiffness, then put it into a halfpenny Welch dish, sirst buttering the dish. Heap them as high as they will lye, slour them, pour a little melted butter over it and then a few crumbs of bread. Set it into a tin oven before the fire; and when brown, lay it in the middle of the dish, (take great care you don't mash it) pour your ragoo round it and send it to table hot.

To rageo Celery.

Wash and make a bunch of celery very clean, cut it in pieces about two inches long, put them into a stew-pan, with just as much water as will cover it, tie three or four blades of mace, two or three cloves, about twenty corns of whole pepper in a muslin rag loose, put it into the stew-pan, a little onion, a little bundle of sweet herbs, cover it close and let it stew softly till tender; then take out the spice, onion and sweet herbs, put in half

half an ounce of truffles and morels, two spoonfuls of catchup, a gill of red wine, a piece of butter as big as an egg rolled in flour, six farthing French rolls, season with falt to your palate, sir it all together, cover it close and let it stew till the sauce is thick and good. Take care that your rolls don't break, shake your pan often; when it is enough, dish it up and garnish with lemon. The yolks of six hard eggs, or more, put in with the rolls, will make it a sine dish. This is for a first course,

If you would have it white, put in white wine instead of red,

and some cream for a second course.

To ragoo Musbrooms.

Peer and scrape the siaps, put a quart into a sauce-pan, a very little salt, set them on a quick sire, let them boil up, then take them off, put to them a gill of red wine, a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in a little slour, a little nutmeg, a little beaten mace, set it on the sire, stir it now and then; when it is thick and sine, have ready the yolks of six eggs hot and boiled in a bladder hard, lay it in the middle of your dish, and pour the ragoo over it. Garnish with broiled mushrooms.

A pretty Dish of Ezgs.

Boil fix eggs hard, peel them and cut them in thin flices, put a quarter of a pound of butter into the flew-pan, then put in your eggs and fry them quick. Half a quarter of an hour will do them. You must be very careful not to break them, throw over them pepper, salt and nutmeg, lay them in your dish before the fire, pour out all the fat, shake in a little flour, and have ready two statots cut small; throw them into the pan, pour in a quarter of a pint of white wine, a little juice of lemon, and a little piece of butter rolled in flour: Stir all together till it is thick; if you have not sauce enough, put in a little more wine, foat some thin slices of bread cut three-corner-ways, and lay round your dish, pour the sauce all over and send it to table hot. You may put sweet oil on the toast, if it be agreeable.

Born your eggs hard, take off the shells and cut them long-ways in four quarters, put a little butter into a slew-pan, let it melt, shake in a little flour, shir it with a spoon, then put in your eggs, throw a little grated numege all over, a little salt, a good decei shred parsiey, shake your pan round, pour in a little cream, to is the pan round carefully, that you don't break the eggs. When your sauce is thick and fine, take up your eggs, pour the sauce all over them, and garnish with lemon.

A Friscascy of Eggs.

Both eight eggs hard, take off the shells, cut them in quarters, have ready half a pint of cream, and a quarter of a pound of fresh butter; shir it together over the fire till it is thick and smooth, lay the eggs in your dish and pour the sauce all over. Garnish with hard yelks of three eggs cut in two, and lay round the edge of the dish.

A Razeo of Eggs.

Boil tweive eggs hard, take off the shells, and with a little knife very carefully cut the white a-cross long-ways, so that the white

white may be in two halves, and the yolks whole. Be careful neither to break the whites nor yolks, take a quarter of a pint of pickled mushrooms chopped very fine, half an ounce of trussles and morels, boiled in three or four spoonfuls of water, save the water, and chop the truffles and morels very small, boil a little partley, chop it fine, mix them together with the trufile-water you saved, grate a little nutmeg in, a little beaten mace, put it into a sauce-pan with three spoonfuls of water, a gill of red wine. one spoonful of catchup, a piece of butter as big as a large walnut rolled in flour, stir all together and let it boil. In the mean time get ready your eggs, lay the yolks and whites in order in your dish, the hollow parts of the whites uppermost, that they may be filled; take some crumbs of bread, and fry them brown and crisp, as you do for larks, with which fill up the whites of the eggs as high as they will lie, then pour in your sauce all over, and garnish with fry'd crumbs of bread. This is a very genteel pretty dish, if it be well done.

To broil Eggs.

Cut a toast round a quartern loar, toast it brown, lay it on your dish, butter it, and very carafully break six or eight eggs on the toast, and take a red-hot shovel, and held over them. When they are done, squeeze a Seville orange over them, grate a little nutmeg over it, and serve it up for a side-place. Or you may poach your eggs, and lay them on the toast; or toast your toast crisp, and pour a little boiling water over it; season it with a little-salt, and then lay your poached eggs on it.

To drefs Eggs with Bread.

or fill the bread is fost, then strain it through a coarse sieve, put to it two spoonfuls of orange-flower water, or rose-water; sweeten it, grate in a little nutmeg, take a little dish, butter the bottom of it, break in as many eggs as will cover the bottom of the dish, pour in the bread and milk, set it in a tin oven before the fire, and half an hour will bake it; or it will do on a chasing-dish of coals. Cover it close before the sire, or bake it in a slow oven.

To farce Eggs:

GET two cabbage-lettuces, scald them, with a few mushrooms, parsley, sorrel and chervil; then chop them very small, with the yolks of hard eggs, seasoned with salt and nutmeg, then slew them in butter; and when they are enough, put in a little cream, then pour them into the bottom of a dish. Take the whites, and chop them very sine with parsley, nutmeg and salt. Lay this round the brim of the dish, and run a red-hot sire-shovel over it, to brown it.

Eggs with Lettuce.

Scald some cabbage-lettuce in fair water, squeeze them well, then slice them and toss them up in a sauce-pan, with a piece of butter; season them with pepper, salt and a little nutmeg. Let them slew half and hour, chop them well together, when they are enough, lay them in your dish, fry some eggs nicely in butter and lay on them. Garnish with Seville orange.

To fry Eggs as round as Balls.

HAVING a deep frying-pan, and three pints of clarified butter, heat it as hot as for fritters, and stir it with a slick, till it runs round like a whirlpool; then break an egg into the middle, and turn it round with your slick, till it be as hard as a poached egg; the whirling round of the butter will make it as round as a ball, then take it up with a slice, and put it in a dish before the fire: they will keep hot half an hour and yet be soft; so you may do as many as you please. You may serve these with what you please, nothing better than stewed spinach, and garnish with orange.

To make an Egg as big as Twenty.

PART the yolks from the whites, strain them both separate thro'a sieve, tie the yolks up in a bladder in the form of a ball. Boil them hard, then put this ball into another bladder, and the whites round it; twe it up oval fashion, and boil it. These are used for grand sailads. This is very pretty for a ragoo, boil five or six yolks together, and lay in the middle of the ragoo of eggs; and so you may make them of any size you please.

To make a grand Dish of Eggs.

You must break as many eggs as the yolks will fill a pint bason, the whites by themselves, tie the volks by themselves in a bladder round: boil them hard, then have a wooden bowl that will hold a quare, made like two butter-dishes, but in the shape of an egg, with a hole through one at the top. You are to observe, when you boil the yolks to run a packthread through it, and a quarter of a yard hanging out. When the yolk is boiled hard, put it into the bowl-dish; but be careful to hang it so as to be in the middle. The string being drawn through the hole, then clap the two bowls together and tie them tight, and with a fine tunnel pour in the whites through the hole; then stop the hole close, and boil it hard. It will take an hour. When it is boiled enough, carefully open it, and cut the string close. In the mean time take twenty eggs, beat them well, the volks by themselves, and the whites by themselves; divide the whites into two, and boil them in bladders the shape of an egg. When they are boiled hard, cut one in two long-ways and one cross-ways, and with a fine sharp knife cut out some of the white in the middle; lay the great egg in the middle, the two long halves on each fide, with the hollow part uppermost, and the two round flat between. Take an ounce of truffles and morels, cut them very fmall, boil them in half a pint of water till they are tender, then take a pint of fresh mushrooms clean picked, washed and chopped small, and put into thetrussles and morels. Let them boil, add a little salt, a little beaten nutmeg, a little beaten mace, and add a gill of pickled mushrooms chopped fine. Boil sixteen of the yolks hard in a bladder, then chop them and mix them with the other ingredients; thicken it with a lump of butter rolled in flour, shaking your sauce-pan round till hot and thick, then fill the round with this, turn them down again, and fill the two long ones; what remains, fave to pur into the sauce-pan. Take a pint of cream, a quarter of a pound pound of butter, the other four yolks beat fine, a gill of white wine, a gill of pickled mushrooms, a little beaten mace, and a little nutmeg; put all into the sauce-pan to the other ingredients, shir all well together one way till it is thick and fine; pour it over all, and garnish with notched lemon.

This is a grand dish at a second course. Or you may mix it up

with red wine and butter, and it will do for a first course.

To make a pretty Dish of Whites of Eggs.

Take the whites of twelve eggs, beat them up with four spoonfuls of rose-water, a little grated lemon-peel, a little nutmeg, and sweeten with sugar: mix them well, boil them in sour bladders, tie them in the shape of an egg, and boil them hard. They will take half an hour. Lay them in your dish, when cold; mix half a pint of thick cream, a gill of sack, and half the juice of a Seville orange. Mix all together, and sweeten with sine sugar, and pour over the Eggs. Serve it up for a side-dish at supper, or when you please.

To dress Beans in Ragoo.

You must boil your beans so that the skins will slip off. Take about a quart, season them with pepper, salt and nutmeg, then slour them, and have ready some butter in a stew-pan, throw in your beans, fry them of a fine brown, then drain them from the fat, and lay them in your dish. Have ready a quarter of a pound of butter melted, and halt a pint of the blanched beans boiled, and beat in a mortar, with a very little pepper, salt and nutmeg; then by degrees mix them in the butter, and pour over the other beans. Garnish with a boil'd and fry'd bean, and so on till you sill the rim of your dish. They are very good without frying, and only plain butter melted over them.

An Amulet of Beans.

Blanch your beans and fry them in sweet butter, with a little parsley, pour out the butter, and pour in some cream. Let it simmer, shaking your pan; season with pepper salt and nutmeg, thicken with three or sour yolks of eggs, have ready a pint of cream, thickened with the yolks of sour eggs, season with a little salt, pour it in your dish, and lay your beans on the amulet, and serve it up hot.

The same way you may dress mushrooms, trusses, green peas, asparagus, and artichoke-bottoms, spinach, sorrel, &c. all being

first cut into small pieces, or shred fine.

To make a Bean Tanfey.

Take two quarts of beans, blanch, and beat them very fine in a mortar; feason with pepper, salt and mace; then put in the yolks of six eggs, and a quarter of a pound of butter, a pint of cream, half a pint of sack, and sweeten to your palate. Soak sour Naples biscuits in half a pint of milk, mix them with the other ingredients. Butter a pan and bake it, then turn it on a dish and slick citron and orange peel candied, cut small, and sluck about it. Garnish with Seville orange.

To make a Water Tanfey.

Take twelve eggs, beat them very well, half a manchet grated and fifted through a cullender, or half a penny roll, half a pint of fair water. Colour with the juice of spinach, and one small sprig of tansey beat together; season it with sugar to your palate, a little salt a small nutmeg grated, two or three spoonfuls of rose-water, put it into a skillet, thir it all one way, and let it thicken like a hasty-padding. Then bake it, or you may butter a stew-pan and put it into. Butter a dish and lay over it; when one side is enough, turn it with the dish, and slip the other side into the pan. When that is done, set it into a massereen and throw sugar all over, and garnish with orange.

Peas Francoife.

Take a quart of shelled peas, cut a large Spanish onion, or two middling ones small, and two cabbages or Silesia lettuces cut small, put them into a sauce-pan, with half a pint of water, season them with a little salt, a little beaten pepper, and a little beaten mace and nutmeg. Cover them close, and let them shew a quarter of an hour, then put in a quarter of a pound of fresh butter rolled in a little flour, a spoonful of catchup, a little piece of burnt butter as big as a nutmeg; cover them close, and let it summer softly an hour, often shaking the pan. When it is enough, serve it up for a side dish.

For an alteration, you may flew the ingredients as above; then take a small cabbage-lettuce, and half boil it, then drain it, cut the stalk flat at the bottom, so that it will stand firm in the dish, and with a knife very carefully cut out the middle, leaving the outside leaves whole. Put what you cut out into a sauce-pan, chop it, and put a piece of butter, a little pepper, salt and nutmeg, the yolk of a hard egg chopped, a sew crumbs of bread mix all together, and when it is hot fill your cabbage, put some butter into a stew-pan, tie your cabbage, and fry it till you think it is enough; then take it up, untie it, and first pour the ingredients of peas into your dish, set the forced cabbage in the middle, and have ready sour artichoke-bottoms fry'd, and cut into two, and laid round the dish. This will do for a top-dish.

Green Peas with Cream. .

Take a quart of fine green peas, put them in a stew-pan with a piece of butter as big as an egg, rolled in a little flour, season them with a little salt and nutmeg, a bit of sugar as big as a nutmeg, a little bundle of sweet herbs, some parsley chopped sine, a quarter of a pint of boiling water. Cover them close, and let them stew very softly half an hour, then pour in a quarter of a pint of good cream. Give it one boil, and serve it up for a side-plate.

A Farce Meagre Cabbage,

Take a white-heart cabbage, as big as the bottom of a plate, let it boil five minutes in water, then drain it, cut the stalk flat

to stand in the dish, then carefully open the leaves, and take out the infide, leaving the outfile leaves whole. Chop what you take out very fine, take the flesh of two or three flounders or plaice clean from the bone; chop it with the cabbage and the yolks and whites of four hard eggs, a handful of picked partley, beat all together in a mortar, with a quarter of a pound of melted butter ; mix it up with the yolk of an egg, and a tew crumbs of bread, fill the cabbage, and tie it together, put it into a deep stew-pan, or fauce pan, put to it half a pint of water, a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in a little flour, the yolks of four hard eggs, an onion fluck with fix cloves, whole pepper and mace tied in a mullin rag, half an ounce of truffles and morels, a spoonful of catchup, a few pickled mushrooms; cover it close, and let it fimmer an hour. If you find it is not enough, you must do it longer. When it is done, lay it in your dish, until it, and pour the fauce over it.

To farce Cucumbers.

TAKE fix large cucumbers, cut a piece off the top, and scoop out all the pulp; take a large white cabbage boiled tender, take only the heart, chop it fine, cut a large onion fine, shred some parlley and pickled mushrooms small, two hard eggs chopped very fine, season it with pepper, salt and nutmeg; stuff your cucumbers full, and put on the pieces, tie them with a packthread, and fry them in butter of a light brown; have the following fauce ready: take a quarter of a pint of red wine, a quarter of a pint of boiling water, a small onion chopped fine, a little pepper and salt, a piece of butter as big as a walnut rolled in flour; when the cucumbers are enough, lay them in your dish, pour the fat our of the pan and pour in this sauce, let it boil, and have ready the yolks of two eggs beat fine, mixed with two or three spoonfuls of the sauce, then turn them into the pan, let them boil, keeping it stirring all the time, untie the strings and pour the sauce over. Serve it up for a side-dish. Garnish with the tops.

To Stew Cucumbers.

Take fix large cucumbers, flice them; take fix large onions, peel and cut them in thin flices, fry them both brown, then drain them and pour out the fat, put them into the pan again, with three spoonfuls of hot water, a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in flour, and a teaspoonful of mustard; season with pepper and salt, and let them stew a quarter of an hour softly, shaking the pan often. When they are enough, dish them up.

Fry'd Cclery.

Take fix or eight heads of celery, cut off the green tops, and take off the outfide stalks, wash them clean and pare the roots clean; then have ready half a pint of white wine, the yolks of three eggs beat fine, and a little salt and nutmeg; mix all well together with flour into a batter, dip every head into the batter, and fry them in butter. When they are enough, lay them in your dish, and pour melted butter over them.

Celery

Celery with Cream.

Wash and clean fix or eight heads of celery, cut them about three inches long, boil them tender, pour away all the water, and take the yolks of four eggs beat fine, half a pint of cream, a little falt and nutmeg, pour it over, keeping the pan shaking all the while. When it begins to be thick, dish it up.

Cauliflowers fry'd.

Take two fine cauliflowers, boil them in milk and water, then leave one whole, and pull the other to pieces; take half a pound of butter, with two spoonfuls of water, a little dust of flour, and melt the butter in a new-pan; then put in the whole cauliflower cut in two, and the other pulled to pieces, and fry it till it is of a very light brown. Season it with pepper and salt. When it is enough, lay the two halves in the middle, and pour the rest all over.

To make an Oatmeal Pudding.

Take a pint of fine oatmeal, boil it in three pints of new milk, stirring it till it is as thick as a hasty-pudding; take it off, and stir in half a pound of fresh butter, a little beaten mace and nutmeg, and a gill of sack; then beat up eight eggs, half the whites, stir all well together, lay a puss-passe all over the dish, pour in the pudding, and bake it half an hour. Or you may boil it with a few currants.

To make a Potatoe Pudding.

TAKE a quart of potatoes, boil them soft, peel them and mash them with the back of a spoon, and rub them through a sieve, to have them sine and smooth; take half a pound of fresh butter melted, half a pound of sine sugar, so beat them well together till they are very smooth, beat six eggs, whites and all, shir them in, and a glass of sack or brandy. You may add half a pound of currants, boil it half an hour, melt butter with a glass of white wine; sweeten with sugar, and pour over it. You may bake it in a dish, with pust passe all round the dish and at the bottom.

To make a second Potatoe Pudding.

Both two pounds of potatoes, and beat them in a mortar fine, beat in half a pound of melted butter, boil it half an hour, pour melted butter over it, with a glass of white wine, or the juice of a Seville orange, and throw sugar all over the pudding and dish.

To make a third fort of Potatoc Pudding.

Take two pounds of white poratees, boil them foft, peel and beat them in a mortar, or strain them through a sieve till they are quite sine; then mix in half a pound of fresh butter melted, then beat up the yolks of eight eggs and three whites, stir them in, and half a pound of white sugar sinely powdered, half a pint of sack, stir it well together, grate in half a large nutmeg, and stir in half a pint of cream, make a puss-passe, and lay all over your dish and round the edges; pour in the pudding, and bake it of a fine light brown.

For change, put in half a pound of currants; or you may strew over the top half an ounce of citron and orange-peel cut thin, before you put it into the oven.

To make an Orange Pudding.

Take the yolks of fixteen eggs, beat them well, with half a pound of melted butter, grate in the rind of two fine Seville oranges, beat in half a pound of fine fugar, two spoonfuls of orange-flower water, two of rose water, a gill of fack, half a pint of cream, two Naples biscuits, or the crumb of a halfpenny roll soaked in the cream, and mix all well together. Make a thin puff passe, and lay all over the dish and round the rim, pour in the pudding and bake it. It will take about as long baking as a custard.

To make a second fort of Orange Pudding.

You must take sixteen yolks of eggs, beat them sine, mix thesh with half a pound of fresh butter melted, and half a pound of white sugar, a little rose-water and a little nutmeg. Cut the peel of a sine large Seville orange so thin as none of the white appears, beat it sine in a mortar till it is like a paste, and by degrees mix in the above ingredients all together, then lay a pust-paste all over the dish; pour in the ingredients, and bake it.

To make a third Orange Pudding.

You must take two large Seville oranges, and grate off the rind as far as they are yellow, then put your oranges in fair water, and let them boil till they are tender. Shift the water three or four times to take out the bitternels; when they are tender, cut them open and take away the seeds and strings, and beat the other part in a mortar, with half a pound of sugar, till it is a paste; then put to it the yolks of six eggs, three or four spoonfuls of thick cream, half a Naples biscuit grated, mix these together, and melt a pound of fresh butter very thick, and stir it well in. When it is cold, put a little thin puss-paste about the bottom and sim of your dish; pour in the ingredients, and bake it about three quarters of an hour.

To make a fourth Orange Pudding.

You must take the outside rind of three Seville oranges, boil them in several waters till they are tender, then pound them in a mortar with three quarters of a pound of sugar; then blanch half a pound of sweet almonds, beat them very sine with rose water to keep them from oiling, then beat sixteen eggs, but six whites, a pound of fresh butter, and beat all these together till it is light and hollow; then lay a thin pussepasse all over a dish and put in the ingredients. Bake it with your tarts.

To make a Lemon Pudding.

GRATE the outlide rind of two clear lemons, then grate two Naples biscuits and mix with the grated peel, and add to it three quarters of a pound of white sugar, twelve yolks of eggs, and half the whites, three quarters of a pound of melted butter, half

half a pint of thick cream; mix all well together, lay a puff-paste all over the dish, pour the ingredients in and bake it. An hour will bake it.

To make an Almond Pudding.

Blanch half a pound of sweet Almonds, and sour bitter ones, in warm water, take them and pound in a marble mortar, with two spoonfuls of Orange-slower water, and two of rose water, a gill of sack; mix in four grated Naples biscuits, three quarters of a pound of melted butter, beat eight eggs and mix them with a quart of cream boiled, grate in half a nutmeg and a quarter of a pound of sugar; mix all well together, make a thin pustpasse and lay all over the dish, pour in the ingredients and bake it.

To boil an Almond Pudding.

BEAT a pound of sweet almonds as small as possible, with three spoonfuls of rose water, and a gill of sack or white wine, and mix in half a pound of fresh butter melted, with five yolks of eggs and two whites, a quart of cream, a quarter of a pound of sugar, half a nutmeg grated, one spoonful of slour and three spoons tuls of crumbs of white bread; mix all well together, and boil it. It will take half an hour boiling.

To make a Sago Pudding.

Let half a pound fago be washed well in three or four hot waters, then put to it a quart of new milk, and let it boil together till it is thick; stir it carefully, (for it is apt to burn) put in a stick of cinnamon when you set it on the fire: when it is boiled take it out; before you pour it out, stir in half a pound of fresh butter, then pour it into a pan and beat up nine eggs, with five of the whites and four spoonfuls of sack; stir all together, and sweeten to your taste. Put in a quarter of a pound of currants clean washed and subbed, and just plump'd in two spoonfuls of sack and two of rose water: mix all well together, lay a puffpasse over a dish, pour in the ingredients and bake it.

To make a Millet Pudding.

You must get half a pound of millet-seed, and after it is washed and picked clean, put to it half a pound of sugar, a whole nutmeg grated, and three quarts of milk. When you have mixed all well together, break in half a pound of fresh butter; butter your dish, pour it in and bake it.

To make a Carrot Pudding.

You must take a raw carrot, scrape it very clean and grate it: take half a pound of the grated carrot, and a pound of grated bread, beat up eight eggs, leave out half the whites, and mix the eggs with half a pint of cream; then stir in the bread and carrot, half a pound of fresh butter melted, half a pint of sack, and three spoonfuls of orange slower water, a numeg grated. Sweeten to your palate. Mix all well together, and if it is not thin enough, thir in a little new milk or cream. Let it be of a moderate thickness, lay a puff-passe all over the dish and pour in

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the ingredients. Bake it; it will take an hour's baking. Or you may boil it; but then you must melt butter, and put in white wine and sugar:

A second Carrot Pudding. ,

GET two penny loaves, pare off the crust, soak them in a quart of boiling milk, let it stand till it is cold, then grate in two or three large carrots, then put in eight eggs well beat and three quarters of a pound of fresh butter melted, grate in a little nutmeg and sweeten to your taste. Cover your dish with pust-paste, pour in the ingredients and bake it an hour:

To make a Cowflip Pudding.

Having got the flowers of a peck of cowflips, cut them small and pound them small, with half a pound of Naples biscuits grated, and three pints of cream. Boil them a little; then take them off the fire, and beat up fixteen eggs, with a little cream and a little rose water. Sweeten to your palate. Mix it all well together, butter the dish, and pour it in. Bake it; and when it is enough, throw fine sugar over and serve it up.

Note, New milk will do in all these puddings, when you have

no cream.

To make a Quince, Africot, or White Pear-Plumb Pudding.

Scald your quinces very tender, pare them very thin, scrape off the loft; mix it with sugar very sweet, put in a little ginger and a little cinnamon. To a pint of cream, you must put three or sour yolks of eggs, and stir it into your quinces till they are of a good thickness. It must be pretty thick. So you may do apricuts, or white pear-plumbs. Butter your dish, pour it in and bake it.

To make a Pearl Barley Pudding.

GET a pound of pearl barley, wash it clean, put to it three quarts of new milk, and half a pound of double refined sugar, a nutmeg grated; then put it into a deep pan, and bake it with brown bread. Take it out of the oven, beat up six eggs; mix all well together, butter a dish, pour it in, bake it again an hour, and it will be excellent.

To make a French Barley Pudding.

Pur to a quart of cream six eggs well beaten, half the whites, sweeten to your palate, a little orange-flower water, or rose water, and a pound of melted butter: then put in six handfuls of French barley, that has been boiled tender in milk. Butter a dish and put it in. It will take as long baking as a venison pasty.

To make an Apple Pudding.

Take twelve large pippins, pare them and take out the cores; put them into a fauce-pan, with four or five spoonfuls of water. Boil them till they are soft and thick; then beat them well, shir in a quarter of a pound of butter, a pound of loaf sugar, the juice of three lemons, the peel of two lemons cut thin and beat fine in a mortar, the yolks of eight eggs beat; mix all well together,

gether, bake it in a flack oven, when it is near done, throw over a little fine sugar. You may bake in in a puff-paste, as you do the other puddings.

To make an Italian Pudding.

TAKE a pint of cream, and flice in some French roll, as much as you think will make it thick enough, beat ten eggs fine, grate a nutmeg, butter the bottom of your dish, flice twelve pippins into it, throw some orange-peel and sugar over, and half a pint of red wine; then pour your cream, bread and eggs over it; first lay a pust-paste at the bottom of the dish and round the edges, and bake it half an hour.

To make a Rice Pudding.

Take a quarter of a pound of rice, put it into a fauce-pan; with a quart of new milk, a stick of cinnamon, shir it often to keep it from sticking to the sauce-pan. When it is boiled thick, pour it into a pan, stir in a quarter of a pound of fresh butter and sugar to your palate; grate in half a nutmeg, add three or four speonfuls of rose water, and shir all well together, when it is cold, heat up eight eggs, with half of the whites, heat it all well together, butter a dish, and pour it in and bake it. You may lay a puff-passe first all over the dish; for change, put in a few currants and sweet-meats, it you chuse it.

A ferend Rice Pudding.

GET half a pound of rice, put to it three quarts of milk, shir in half a pound of sugar, grate a small nutmeg in and break in half a pound of fresh butter; butter a dish, and pour it in and bake it. You may add a quarter of a pound of currants, for change. It you boil the rice and milk, and then shir in the sugar; you may bake it before the fire, or in a tin oven. You may add eggs, but it will be good without.

A third Rice Pudding.

Take fix ounces of the flour of rice, put it into a quart of milk, and let it boil till it is pretty thick, thirring it all the while; then pour it into a pan, für in half a pound of fresh butter and a quarter of a pound of sugar; when it is cold, grate in a nutmeg, beat itx eggs with a spoonful or two of sack, beat and slir all well tegether, lay a thin push-passe at the bottom of your dish, pour it in and bake it.

To beil a Cuftard Pudding.

Take a pint of cream, out of which take two or three spoon-fuls, and mix with a spoonful of sine flour; set the rest to boil. When it is boiled, take it off, and stir in the cold cream and flour very well; when it is cool, beat up five yolks and two whites of eggs, and stir in a little salt and some nutmeg, and two or three spoonfuls of sack; sweeten to your palate; butter a wooden bowl, and pour it in, the a cloth over it and boil it half an hour. When it is enough, untie the cloth, turn the puddit out into your dish and pour melted butter over it.

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To make a Flour. Pudding.

Take a quart of milk, beat up eight eggs, but four of the whites, mix with them a quarter of a pint of milk, and fir into that four large (poonfuls of flour,) beat it well together, boil fix bitter almonds in two spoonfuls of water, pour the water into the eggs, blanch the almonds and beat them fine in a mortar; then mix them in, with half a large nutmeg and a tea spoonful of falt, then mix in the rest of the milk, flower your cloth well, and boil it an hour; pour melted butter over it, and sugar, if you like it, thrown all over. Observe always in boiling puddings, that the water boils before you put them into the por, and have ready, when they are boiled, a pan of clean cold water; just give your pudding one dip in, then units the cloth, and it will turn out, without sticking to the cloth.

To make a Batter Pudding.

Take a quart of inilk, beat up fix eggs, half the whites, mix as above, fix spoonfuls of flour, a tea spoonful of sait and one of beaten ginger; then mix all together, boil it an hour and a quarter, and pour melted butter over it. You may put in eight eggs, if you have plenty, for change, and half a pound of pruens or currants.

To make a Batter Pudding without Eggs.

Take a quart of milk, mix fix spoonfuls of flour, with a little of the milk first, a tea spoonful of salt, two tea spoonfuls of beaten ginger, and two of the tincture of sassron; then mix all together, and boil it an hour. You may add fruit, as you think proper.

To make a Grateful Pudding.

take eight eggs, but half the whites, beat them up, and mix with them a pint of new milk, then fir in the bread and flour, a pound of railing stoned, a pound of currants, half a pound of sugar, a little beaten ginger; mix all well together, and either bake or boil it. It will take three quarters of an hour's baking. Put cream in, instead of milk, if you have it. It will be an addition to the pudding.

"To make a Bread Pudding.

Cur of all the crust of a penny white loaf, and slice it thin into a quart of new milk, set it over a chasing-dish of coals till the bread has soaked up all the milk, then put in a piece of sweet butter, stir it round, let it sland till cold; or you may boil your milk, and pour over your bread and cover it up close, does full as well; then take the volks of six eggs, the whites of three, and beat them up with a little rose water and nutmeg, a little salt and segar, if you chuse it. Mix all well together, and boil it ha with hour.

To make a fine Bread Pudding.

TAKE all the crumb of a stale penny loaf, cut it thin, a quart of cream, set it over a slow fire till it is scalding hot, then let it stand till it is cold, beat up the bread and cream well together. grate in some nutmeg, t ke twelve bitter almonds, boil them in two spoonfuls of water, pour the water to the cream and stir it in with a little fair, sweeten it to your palate, blanch the almonds and beat them in a mortar, with two spoonfuls of rose or orange flower water till they are a fine palte; then mix them by degrees with the cream, till they are well mixed in the cream, then take the yolks of eight eggs, the whites of but four, beat them well and mix them with your bream, and mix all well together. A wooden dish is best to boil it in; but if you boil it in a cloth, be fure to dip it in the hot water and flour it well; tie it loofe and boil it half an hour. Be sure the water boils when you put it in. and keeps, boiling all the time. When it is enough turn it into your dish, melt butter and put in two or three spoonfuls of white. wine or fack, give it a boil and pour it over your pudding; then strew a good deal of fine sugar all over the pudding and dish, and fend it to table hot. New milk will do, when you cannot get cream. You may, for change, put in a few currants,

To make an ordinary Bread Pudding.

Take two halfpenny rolls, slice them thin, crust and all, pour over them a pint of new milk, boiling hot, cover them close, let it sland some hours to soak; then beat it well with a little melted butter, and beat up the yolks and whites of two eggs, beat all together well with a little falt. Boil it half an hour; when it is done, turn it into your dish, pour melted but ter and sugar over it. Some love a little vinegar in the butter. If your rolls are stale and grated, they will do better; add a little ginger. You may bake it with a few currants.

To make a baked Bread Pudding

Take the crumb of a penty-loaf, as much flour, the volks of four eggs and two whites, a tea spoonful of ginger, half a pound of raisins stoned, half a pound of currants clean washed and picked, a little salt. Mix first the bread and flour, ginger, salt, and sugar to your paiate, then the eggs, and as much milk as will make it like a good batter, then the fruit, butter the dish, pour it in and bake it.

To make a Beiled Loof.

Take a penny loaf, pour over it half a pint of milk boiling hot, cover it close; let it stand till it has soaked up the milk; then tie it up in a cloth; and boil it a quarter of an hour. When it is done, lay it in a dish, pour melted butter over it, and throw sugar all over; a spoonful of wine or rose-water, does as well in the butter, as juice of Seville orange. A French manchet does best; but there are little loaves made on purpose for the use. A French roll, or cat-cake, does very well boiled thus,

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To make a Chesnut Pudding.

Put a dozen and a half of chesnuts into a skillet or saucepan of water, boil them a quarter of an hour, then blanch and peel them and beat them in a marble mortar, with a little orange-slower or rose water and sack, till they are a fine thin passe; then beat up twelve eggs, with half the whites, and mix them well; grate half a nutmeg, a little salt, mix them with three pints of cream and half a pound of melted butter; sweeten it to your palate; and mix all together. Lay a push passe all over the dish, pour in the mixture and bake it. When you can't get cream, take three pints of milk, beat up the yolks of sour eggs and sir into the milk; set it over the fire, stirring it all the time till it is scalding hot, then mix it in the room of the cream.

To make a fine plain baked Pudding.

You must take a quart of milk, and put three bay-leaves into it. When it has boiled a little, with sine flour, make it into a hasty-pudding, with a little salt, pretty thick; take it off the fire, and shir in half a pound of butter, a quarter of a pound of sugar, beat up twelve eggs and half the whites, shir all well together, lay a pussipasse all over the dish and pour in your stuff. Half an hour will bake it.

To make pretty little Cheese-curd Puddings.

You must take a gallon of milk, and turn it with runnet, then drain all the curd from the whey, put the curd into a mortar, and beat it with half a pound of fresh butter till the butter and curd are well mixed; then beat fix eggs, half the whites, and strain them to the curd, two Naples Biscuits, or half a penny roll grated; mix all these together, and sweeten to your palate; butter your patty-pans, and till them with the ingredients. Bake them, but don't let your oven be too hot; when they are done, turn them out into a dish, cut citron and candied orange-peel into little narrow hits, about an inch long, and blanched almonds cut in long slips, slick them here and there on the tops of the puddings, just as you fancy; pour melted butter with a little sack in it into the dish, and throw fine sugar all over the puddings and dish. They make a protty side-dish.

To make an Apricot Pudding.

Copple fix large apricots very tender, break them very small, sweeten them to your taste. When they are cold, add six eggs, only two whites well beat; mix them well together with a pine of good cream, lay a pussi-passe all over your dish and pour in your ingredients. Eake it half an hour, don't let the oven be too hot; when it is enough, throw a little sine sugar all over it, and send it to table hot,

To make the Infrwich Almond Pudding.

Steep somewhat above three ounces of the crumb of white bread sliced, in a pint and a half of cream, or grate the bread, then beat half a pound of blanched almonds very fine till they

yolks of eight eggs and the whites of four; mix all well together, put in a quatter of a pound of white fugar, and stir in a little melted butter about a quarter of a pound, lay a sheet of puff-passe at the bottom of your dish and pour in the ingredients, Halt an hour will bake it.

To make a Vermicella Pudding

You must take the yolks of two eggs, and mix it up with as much flour as will make it pretty sliff, so as you can roll it out very thin, like a thin wafer; and when it is so dry as you can roll it up together without breaking, roll it as close as you can; then with a sharp knife begin at one end, and cut it as thin as you can, have some water boiling, with a little salt in it, put in the passe, and just give it a boil for a minute or two; then throw it into a fieve to drain, then take a pan, lay a layer of vermicella and a layer of butter, and so en. When it is equal, beat it up well together, and melt the rest of the butter and pour on it; beat it well (a pound of butter is enough; mix half with the paste and the other half melt) grate the crumb, of a penny loaf, and mix in; beat up ten eggs, and mix in a small nutmeg grated, sa gill of fack, or some rose-water, a tea spoonfuliof salt, beat it all well together, and fweeten it to your palate, grate a little demon-peel in, and dry two large blades of mace and beat them fine. You may, for change, add a pound of currants nicely wallied and picked clean, butter the pan or dish you bake it in, and then pour in your mixture. It will take an hour and a half baking; but the oven must not be too hot. If you lay a good thin crust round the bottom of the dish or sides, it will be better.

Puddings for little Diffes. ...

You must take a pint of cream and boil it, and slit a half. penny loar and pour the cream hot over it, and cover it close till it is cold; then beat it fine, and grate in half a large nutmeg, a quarter of a pound of sugar, the yolks of four eggs, but two whites weil beat, beat it all well together. With the half, of this, fill four little wonden dishes; colour one vellow with suffron, one red with cochineal, green with the juice of spinach, and blue with fyrup of violets; the rest mix; an ounce of sweet almonds blanched and beat fine, and fill a diffi. Your diffies must be small, and tie your covers over very close with packthread. When your pot boils put them in. An hour will boil them; when enough, turn them out in a dish, the white one in the middle, and the four coloured ones round. When they are enough, meit some fresh butter, with a glass of sack, and pour over, and throw fugar all over the dish. The white puddingdish must be of a larger size than the rest; and be sure to butter your dishes well before you put them in, and don't kill them

To make a Sweet-meat Pudding.

Pur a thin puff-patte all over your dish, then have candied orange and lemon peel and citron, of each an ounce, slice them thin, and lay them all over the bottom of your dish; then beat eight yolks of eggs, and two whites, near half a pound of sugar, and half a pound of melted butter. Beat all well together; when the oven is ready, pour it on your sweetmeats. An hour or less will bake it. The oven must not be too hot.

To make a fine Plain Pudding.

GET a quart of milk, put into it fix laurel-leaves, boil it, then take out your leaves, and stir in as much flour as will make it a hasty-pudding pretty thick, take it off, and then stir in half a pound of butter, then a quarter of a pound of sugar, a small nutmeg grated, and twelve yolks and six whites of eggs well beaten. Mix all well together, butter a dish and put in your stuff. A little more than half an hour will bake it.

Tomake a Ratasia Pudding.

GET a quart of cream, boil it with four or five laurel-leaves, then take them out, and break in half a pound of Naples bisquits, half a pound of butter, some sack, nutmeg and a little salt; take it off the sire, cover it up, when it is almost cold, put in two ounces of blanched almonds beat sine and the yolks of sive eggs. Mix all well together, and bake it in a moderate oven half an hour. Scrape sugar on it, as it goes into the oven.

To make la Bread and Butter Pudding.

Ger a penny loaf, and cut it into thin slices of bread and butter, as you do for tea. Butter your dish as you cut them, lay slices all over the dish, then strew a few currants clean washed and picked, then a row of bread and butter, then a few currants, and, so on till all your bread and butter is in; then take a pint of milk, beat up four eggs, a little falt, half a nutmeg grated, mix all together with sugar to your taste; pour this over the bread, and bake it half an hour. A pust-paste under does best. You may put in two spoonfuls of rose-water.

To make a boiled Rice Pudling.

HAVING got a quarter of a pound of the flower of rice, put it over the fire in a pint of mik, and keep it stirring constantly that it may not clod nor burn. When it is of a good thickness, take it off, and pour it into an earthen pan; thir in half a pound of butter very smooth and half a pint of cream or new milk, sweeten to your palate, grate in half a nutmeg and the outward rind of a lemon. Beat up the yolks of six eggs and two whites, beat all well together; boil it either in small china bafons, or wooden bowls. When boiled, turn them in a dish, pour melted butter over them, with a little sack, and throw sugar allower.

To make a cheap Rice Pudding.

GET a quarter of a pound of rice and half a pound of raising shoned, and tie them in a cloth. Give the rice a great deal of room to swell. Boil it two hours; when it is enough, turn it into your dish, and pour melted butter and sugar over it, with a little nutneg.

To make a cheap plain Rice Pudding.

GET a quarter of a pound of rice, the it in a cloth, but give room for swelling. Boil it an hour, then take it up, until it, and with a spoon stir in a quarter of a pound of butter, grate some nutmeg, and sweeten to your take, then tie it up close and boil it another hour; then take it up, turn it into your dish and pour melted butter over it.

To make a cheap baked Rice Pudding.

You must take a quarter of a pound of rice, boil it in a quart of new milk, shir it that it does not burn; when it begins to be thick; take it off, let it stand till it is a little cool, then shir in well a quarter of a pound of butter and sugar to your palate; grate a small nutnees, butter your dish, pour it in and bake it.

To make a Spinach Pudding.

Take a quarter of a peck of spinach, picked and washed clean, put it into a sauce-pan, with a little salt, cover it close, and when it is boiled just tender, throw it into a sieve to drain; then chop is with a knife, beat up six eggs, mix well with it half a pint of cream and a stale roll grated sine, a little nutmeg, and a quarter of a pound of melted butter; stir all well together, put into the sauce-pan you boiled the spinach, and keep stirring it all the time till it begins to thicken; then wet and slour your cloth very well, tie it up and boil it an hour. When it is enough, turn it into your dish, pour melted butter over it, and the juice of a Seville orange, if you like it; as to sugar, you must add, or let it alone, just to your taste. You may bake it; but then you should put in a quarter of a pound of sugar. You may add biscuit in the room of bread, if you like it better.

To make a Quaking Pudding.

Take a pint of good cream, fix eggs, and half the whites, beat them well and mix with the cream; grate a little nutmeg in, add a little falt, and a little rose-water, if it be agreeable; grate in the crumb of a halfpenny roll, or a spoonful of flour, first mixed with a little of the cream, or a spoonful of the flour of rice, which you please. Butter a cloth well, and flour it; then put in your mixture, the it not too close, and boil it half an hour fast. Be sure the water boils before you put it in.

To make a Cream Pudding.

Take a quart of cream, boil it with a blade of mace, and half a nutmeg grated, let it cool, beat up eight eggs, and three whites, thain them well, mix a spoonful of flour with them, a quarter of a pound of almonds blanched and beat very fine, with a spoonful of orange-flower or rose-water, mix with the eggs, then by degrees mix

mix in the cream, beat all well together, take a thick cloth, wet at and flour it well, pour in your fluff, tie it close, and boil it half an hour. Let the water boil all the time fast; when it is done, turn it into your dish, pour melted butter over, with a little sack, and throw fine sugar all over it.

To make a Pruen Pudding.

Take a quart of milk, beat fix eggs, half the whites, with half a pint of the milk and four spoonfuls of flour, a little salt and two spoonfuls of beaten ginger; then by degrees mix in all the milk, and a pound of pruens, tie it in a cloth, boil it an hour, welt butter and pour over it. Damsons eat well done this way, in room of pruens.

To make a Spoonful Pudding.

Take a spoonful of flour, a spoonful of cream or milk, an egg, a little nutnieg; ginger and salt; mix all together, and boil it in a little wooden dish half an hour. You may add a few currants.

To make an Apple Pudding.

Make a good puff-paste, roll it out half an inch shick, pare your apples, and core them, enough to fill the crust, and close it up, tie it in a cloth and boil it. If a small pudding, two hours; if a large one, three or sour hours. When it is enough turn it into your dish, cut a piece of the crust out of the top, butter and sugar it to your palate; lay on the crust again, and send it to table hot. A pear pudding make the same way. And thus you may make a damson-pudding, or any fort of plumbs, apricots, cherries or mulberries, and are very fine.

To make Yeaft Dumplings.

yeast, cover with a cloth, and set it before the fire for half an hour; then have a sauce-pan of water on the fire, and when it boils take the dough, and make it into little round balls, as big as a large hen's egg; then flat them with your hand, and put them into the boiling water; a sew minutes boil them. Take great care they don't fall to the bottom of the pot or sauce-pan, for then they will be heavy; and be sure to keep the water boiling all the time. When they are enough, take them up (which they will be in ten minutes or less) lay them in your dish, and have melted butter in a cup. As good a way as any to save trouble, is to fend to the baker's for half a quartern of dough (which will make a great many) and then you have only the trouble of boiling it.

To make Norfolk Dumplings.

Mix a good thick batter, as for pancakes; take half a pint of milk, two eggs, a little falt, and make it into a batter with flour. Have ready a clean fauce-pan of water boiling, into which drop this batter. Be fure the water boils fast, and two or three minutes will boil them; then throw them into a fieve to drain the water away, then turn them into a dish and stir a lump of fresh butter into them; eat them hot, and they are very good.

To make hard Dumplings.

Mix flour and water, with a little falt, like a paste, roll them in balls, as big as a turkey's egg, roll them in a little flour, have the water boiling, throw them in the water, and half an hour will boil them. They are best boiled with a good piece of beef. You may add, for change, a few currants. Have melted butter in a cup.

Another Way to make bard Dumplings.

Rus into your flour first a good piece of butter, then make it like a crust for a pye; make them up, and boil them as above.

To make good Apple Dumplings.

Make a good puff-paste, pare some large apples, cut them in quarters, and take out the cores very nicely; take a piece of crust, and roll it round, enough for one apple; if they are big, they will not look pretty, so roll the crust round each apple, and make them round like a ball, with a little sour in your hand. Have a pot of water boiling, take a clean cloth, dip it in the water, and shake slour over it; the each dumpling by itself, and put them in the water boiling, which keep boiling all the time; and if your crust is light and good, and the apples not too large, half an hour will boil them; but if the apples be large, they will take an hour's boiling. When they are enough, take them up and lay them in a dish; throw sine sugar all over them, and send them to table. Have good fresh butter melted in a cup, and sine beaten sugar in a saucer.

Another Way to make Apple Dumplings.

Make a good puff-passe crust, roll it out a little thicker than a crown-piece, pare some large apples, and roll every apple in a piece of this passe, tie them close in a cloth separate, boil them an hour, cut a little piece of the top off and take out the core; take a teasspoonful of lemon-peel shred as sine as possible, just give it a boil in two spoonfuls of rose or orange-slower water. In each dumpling put a tea-spoonful of this liquor, sweeten the apple with sine sugar, pour in some melted butter, and lay on your piece of crust again. Lay them in your dish, and throw sine sugar all over them.

To make a Cheefe-curd Florendine.

TAKE two pounds of cheese-curd, break it all to pieces with your hand, a pound of blanched almonds finely pounded, with a little rose-water, half a pound of currants clean washed and picked, a little sugar to your palate, some stewed spinach cut small; mix all well together, lay a puss-passe in a dish, put in your ingredients, cover it with a thin crust rolled, and laid across, and bake it in a moderate oven half an hour. As to the top-crust lay it in what shape you please, either rolled or marked with an iron on purpose.

A Florendine of Oranges or Apples.

GET half a dozen Seville oranges, fave the juice, take out the pulp, lay them in water twenty-four hours, this them three or four times, then boil them in three or four waters, then drain them for the water, put them in a pound of tugar, and their juice, boil them to a syrup, take great care they do not stick to the pan you do them

m,

in, and fet them by for use. When you use them, lay a pust-passe all over the dish, boil ten pippins pared, quartered and cored, in a little water and sugar, and slice two of the oranges and mix with the pippins in the dish. Bake it in a slow oven, with crust as above: Or just bake the crust, and then lay in the ingredients.

To make an Artichoke Pye.

Both twelve artichokes, take off all the leaves and choke, take the bottoms clear from the flalk, make a good puff-pafte crust, and lay a quarter of a pound of good fresh butter all over the bottom of your pye; then lay a row of artichokes, strew a little pepper, salt, and beaten mace over them, then another row, and strew the reit of your spice over them, put in a quarter of a pound more of butter in little bits, take half an ounce of trusses and morels, boil them in a quarter of a pint of water, pour the water into the pye, cur the trusses and morels very small, throw all over the pye; then have ready twelve eggs boiled hard; take only the hard yolks, lay them all over the pye, pour in a gill of white wine, cover your pye and bake it. When the crust is done, the pye is enough. Four large blades of mace and twelve pepper-corns well beat will do, with a tea-spoonful of salt.

To make a frect Egg Pyc.

Make a good crult, cover your dish with it, then have ready tively eggs boiled hard, cut them in slices, and lay them in your pye; throw half a pound of currants, clean washed and picked, all over the eggs: then beat up four eggs well, mixt with half a pint of white wine, grate in a small nutmeg, and make it pretty sweet with sugar. You are to mind to lay a quarter of a pound of butter between the eggs, then pour in your wine and eggs and cover your pye. Bake it half an hour, or till the crust is done.

· To make a Potatoc Pyc. .

Born three pounds of potatoes, peel them, make a good crust and lay in your dish; lay at the bottom half a pound of butter, then lay in your potatoes, throw over them three tea-spoonfuls of salt, and a small nutmeg grated all over, six eggs boiled hard and chopped fine, throw all over, a tea-spoonful of pepper strewed all over, then half a pint of white wine. Cover your pye, and bake it half an hour, or till the crust is enough.

·To make an Onion Pyc.

Wash and pare some potatoes, and cut them in slices, peel some onions, cut them in slices, pare some apples and slice them, make a good crust, cover your dish, lay a quarter of a pound of butter all over, take a quarter of an ounce of mace beat fine, a nutmeg grated, a tea-spoonful of beaten pepper, three tea-spoonfuls of salt, mix all together, strew some over the butter, lay a layer of potatoes, a layer of onion, a layer of apple, and a layer of eggs, and so on till you have silled your pye, strewing a little of the seasoning between each layer, and a quarter of a pound of butter in bits, and six spoonfuls of water. Close your pye, and bake it an hour and a half. A pound of potatoes, a pound of onions, a pound of apples and twelve eggs, will do.

To make an Orangeado Pyci.

MAKE a good crust, lay it over your dish, take two oranges, boil them with two lemons till tender, in sour or sive quarts of water. In the last water, which there must be about a pint of, add a pound of loas sugar, boil it, take them out and slice them into your pye; then pare twelve pippins, core them and give them one boil in the syrup; lay them all over the orange and lemon, pour in the syrup, and pour on them some Orangeado syrup. Cover your pye, and bake it in a slow oven half an hour.

To make a Skirret Pyc.

Take your skirrets and boil them tender, peel them, slice them, fill your pye, and take to half a pint of cream the yolk of an egg, beat fine with a little nutmeg, a little beaten mace, and a little falt; beat all together well, with a quarter of a pound of fresh butter melted, then pour in as much as your dish will hold, put on the top-crust and bake it half an hour. You may put in some hard yolks of eggs; if you cannot get cream, put in milk, but cream is best. About two pounds of the root will do.

To make an Apple Pye. .

MAKE a good puff-paste crust, lay some round the sides of the dish, pare and quarter your apples, and take out the cores, lay a row of apples thick, throw in half the sugar you design for your pye, mince a little semon-peel sine, throw over and squeeze a little semon over them, then a few cloves, here and there one, then the rest of your apples and the rest of your sugar. You must sweeten to your palate, and squeeze a little more semon. Boil the peeling of the apples and the cores in some fair water, with a blade of mace, till it is very good; strain it and boil the syrup with a little sugar, till there is but very sittle and good, pour it into your pye, put on your upper crust and bake it. You may put in a little quince or marmalate, if you please.

Thus make a pear pye, but don't put in any quince. You may butter them when they come out of the oven; or beat up the yolks of two eggs and half a pint of cream, with a little nutineg, fiveet-ened with fugar, take off the lid and pour in the cream. Cut the crust in little three-corner pieces, and stick about the pye, and send

it to table.

.To make a Cherry Pye.

Make a good crust, lay a little round the sides of your dish, throw fugar at the bottom, and lay in your fruit and sugar at top. A few red currents does will with them; put on your lid, and bake in a flack oven.

Make a plumb pye the fame way, and a goofeherry pye. If you would have it red, let it hand a good while in the even, after the bread is drawn. A cufford is very good with the goofeherry pye.

To make a Salt-Fift Pac.

Ger a fide of falt-file, by it in water all night, next morning out it over the fire in a pan of water-till it is teader, drain it and lay on the decider take of all the fair and pick the might clean from

the bones, mince it small, then take the crumb of two French rolls, cut in slices and boiled up with a quart of new milk, break your bread very fine with a spoon, put to it your minied salt-sish, a pound of melted butter, two spoonfuls of minced parsley, half a nutmeg grated, a little beaten pepper and three tea-spoonfuls of mustard; mix all well together, make a good crust, and lay all over your dish and cover it up. Bake it an hour:

To make a Carp Pye.

TARE a large carp, scale, wash and gut it clean; take an eel. boil it just a little tender, pick off all the meat and mince it fine. with an equal quantity of crumbs of bread, a few iwect herbs, a little lemon-peel cut fine, a little pepper, salt and grated nutifieg, an anchovy, half a pint of oyllers parboiled and chopped fine, the yolks of three hard eggs cut small, roll it up with a quarter of a pound of butter, and fill the belly of the carp. Make a good craft. cover the dish, and lay in your carp; save the liquor you boil your eel in, put in the eel bones, boil them with a little mace, whole pepper, an onion, some sweet herbs, and an anchovy. Boil it tillthere is about half à pint, strain it; add to it a quarter of a pint of white wine, and a lump of butter mixed in a very little flour; boil it up, and pour into your pye. Put on the lid, and bake it and hour in a quick oven. . If there be any force-meat left after filling the belly, make balls of it, and put into the pye. If you have not liquor enough, boil a few small cels to make enough to fill your dish.

To make a Soal Pye. ...

Make a good crust, cover your dish, boil two pounds of cels tender, pick all the stesh clean from the bones, throw the bones into the liquor you boil the cels in, with a little mace and salt till it is very good, and about a quarter of a pint, then strain it. In the mean time cut the stesh of your cel sine, with a little lemon-pect shred sine, a little salt, pepper and nutmeg, a few crumbs of bread; chopped parsley and an anchovy; melt a quarter of a pound of butter, and mix with it, then lay it in the dish, cut the stesh of a pair of large soals, or three pair of very small ones, clean from the bones and sins, lay it on the force-meat and pour in the broth of the cels you boiled; put the sid of the pye on, and bake it. You should boil the bones of the soals with the cell bones, to make it good. If you boil the soal bones with one or two little cels, without the force-meat, your pye will be very good. And thus you may do a surbuit,

To make an Eel Pye.

Make a good crust, clean, gut, and wash your cels very well, then cut them in pieces half as long as your singer; season them with peopler; salt, and a little braten mace to your palate, either high of low. Fill your dish with cels, and put as much water as the dish will well hold; put on your cover, and bake them well.

To make a Flounder Pye

GET some slounders, wash them clean, dry them in a cloth, just boil them, cut off the meat clean from the bones, lay a good cruit,

cruit over your dish, and lay a little fresh butter at the bottom, and on that the lish; season them with pepper, and salt to your mind; Boil the bones in the water your sish was boiled in, with a little bit of horse-radish, a little parsley, a very little bit of lemon-peel, and a cruit of bread. Boil it till there is just enough. Inquor for the pye; then strain it, and put it into your pye; put on the top-cruit, and bake it.

To make a Herring Pyr.

Scale, gut, and wash them very clean, cut off the heads, sins, and tails. Make a good crust, cover your dish, then scalen your herrings with beaten mace, pepper and fait; put a little butter in the bottom of your dish, then a row; of herrings; pare some apples, and cut them in these all over then peel some onious, and cut them in these all over thick, lay a little butter, on the top, put in a little water, lay on the lid, and bake it well.

Action To make a Salmon President Continue

Minks a good crust, cleanse a piece of sulmon well, season it with salt, mace and nutmeg, lay a little piece of butter at the bottom of the dish, and lay your salmon in. Welt butter according to your pye; take a lobster, boil it, pick out all the session that it is imail, bruise the body, mix it well with the butter, which must be very good; pour it over your salmon, put on the sid, and bake it well.

To make a Lobster Pyco how Shen were

them in two, take out the gut, cut each tail in four pieces, and lev them in two, take out the gut, cut each tail in four pieces, and lev them in the diffic. Take the bodies, bruife them well-with the claws, and pick out all the rest of the meat; chop it all together, season it with pepper, sait, and two or three spoonfuls of timegar, melt half a pound of butter, the all together, with the crumb of a halfpenny roll, rubbed in a clean cloth small, lay it over the tails, put on your cover, and bake it in a slow oven.

To make a Mussel Pyc.

Make a good crust, lay it all over the dish, wash your mussels clean in several waters, then put them in a deep stew-pan, cover them, and let them stew till they all open, pick them out, and see there be no crabs under the tongue; put them in a sauce-pan, with two or three blades of mace, strain the siquor just enough to cover them, a good piece of butter, and a few crumbs of bread; sew them a few minutes, fill your pye, put on the lid, and bake it half an hour. So you may make an oyster pye.

To make Lent Minre Pyes.

Six eggs boiled-hard and chopped fine, twelve pippins pared and chopped small, a pound of raisins of the sun stoned, and chopped sine, a pound of currants washed, picked, and rubbed clean, a large spoonful of sine sugar beat sine, an ounce of citron, an ounce of candied orange, both cut sine, a quarter of an ounce of mace and cloves beat sine, and a large nutmeg beat sine; mix all together with a gill of brandy, and a gill of sack. Make your crust

crust good, and hake in a slack oven. When you make your pye, squeeze in the juice of a Seville orange, and a glass of red wine.

To Collar Salmon.

Take a fide of falmon, cut off about a handful of the tail, wash your large piece very well, dry it with a clean cloth, then wash it over with yolks of eggs, and then make force-meat with that you cut off the tail; but take off the skin, and put to it a handful of parboiled oysters, a tail or two of lobsters, the yolks of three or four eggs boiled hard, six anchovies, a handful of sweet herbs chopped small, a little falt, cloves, mace, nutmeg, pepper beat fine, and grated bread; work all these together into a body, with the yolks of eggs, lay it all over the sleshy part, and a little more pepper and salt over the salmon; so roll it up into a collar, and bind it with broad tape, then boil it in water, salt and vinegar; but let the liquor boil first, then put in your collars, a bunch of sweet herbs, sliced ginger and nutmeg; let it boil, but not too fast. It will take near two hours boiling. When it is enough, take it up into your souling-pan, and when the pickle is cold, put it to your falmon, and let it stand in it till used; or otherwise you may pot it. Fill it up with clarified butter, as you pot sowls; that way will keep longest.

To Collar Eels.

Take your eel and cut it open, take out the bones cut off the head and tail, lay the eel flat on the dresser, and shred some sage as sine as possible, and mix with it black pepper beat, grated nutmeg and salt, lay it all over the eel, roll it up hard in little cloths, and tie both ends tight; then set over the sire some water, with pepper and salt, sive or six cloves, three or sour blades of mace, a bay leaf or two. Boil it bones, head and tail well together; then take out your heads and tails, put in your eels and let them boil till they are tender, then take them out and boil the liquor longer, till you think there is enough to cover them. Take it off, and when cold pour it over the eels, and cover it close. Don't take off the cloths till you use them.

To pickle or bake Herrings.

Scare and wash them clean, cut off the heads, take out the rows, or wash them clean, and put them in again just as you like. Scason them with a little mace and cloves beat, a very little beaten pepper and salt, lay them in a deep pan, lay two or three bay-leaves between each lay, then put in half vinegar and half water, or rap vinegar. Cover it close with a brown paper, and send it to the oven to bake; let it stand till cold, then pour off that pickle, and put fresh vinegar and water and send them to the oven again to bake. Thus do sprats; but don't bake them the second time. Some use only all spice; but that is not so good.

To pickle or bake Mackrel, to keep all the Year.

Gur them, cut off their heads, cut them open, dry them very well with a clean cloth, take a pan which they will lie cleverly in, lay a few bay-leaves at the bottom, rub the bone with a little

bay-falt beat fine; take a little beaten mace, a few cloves beat fine black and white pepper beat fine; mix a little falt, rub them infide and out with the spice, lay them, in the pan, and between every lay of the mackrel put a few bay-leaves, then cover them with vinegar, the them down close with brown paper, put them into a flow oven, they will take a good while doing; when they are enough, uncover them, let them stand till cold, then pour away it that vinegar, and put as much good vinegar as will cover them, and put in an onion stuck with cloves. Send them to the oven again, let them stand two hours in a very slow oven, and they will keep all the year; but you must not put in your hands to take out the mackrel, if you can avoid it, but take a slice to take them our with. The great bones of the mackrel take out and boiled, is a pretty little plate to fill up a corner of a table.

to do men To Soufe Mackret.

"The must with them elean, gut them, and boil them in sait wife till they are enough; take them out, lay them in a electronic cover them with the liquor, and a little vinegar; and when you lend them to table, lay fearer over them.

To Pet a Lobster.

Take a live lobster, hoil it in selt and water, and peg it that no water gets in; when it is cold, pick out all the flesh and body, take out the gut, beat it in a mortar fine, and scason it with beaten mace, grated nutmeg, pepper and falt. Mix all together, melt a little piece of butter as big as a large walnut, and mix it with the lobiter as you are beating it; when it is beat to a paste, but it into your posting-pot, and put it down as close and hard as your can; then ser some fresh butter in a'deep broad pan before the fire, and when it is all melted, take off the feum at the top, if any, and pour the clear butter over the meat as thick as a crown piece. The whey and churn milk will fettle at the bottom of the pun; but take great care none of that goes in, and always let your butter be very good, or you will spoil all: Or only put the meat whole, with the body mix'd among it, laying them 25. close together as you can, and pour the butter over them. You must be sure to let the sobster be well boiled. A middling one will take half an hour boiling.

To. Pet Ecls.

Take a large eel, skin it, cleanse it and wash it very clean, dry it in a cloth, and cut it into pieces as long as your singer. Season them with a little beaten mace and nutmeg, pepper and talt, and a little sal prunella beat sine; lay them in a pan, then pour as much good butter over them as will cover them, and clarified as above. They must be baked half an hour in a quick oven; if a slow oven longer, till they are enough, but that you must judge by the largeness of the eels. With a fork take them out, and lay them on a coarse cloth to drain. When they are quite cold, sea-fin them again with the same scasoning, lay them in the por close, then take off the butter they were baked in clear from the

gravy of the fish, and set in a dish before the fire. When it is melted pour the clear butter over the cels, and let them be covered with butter.

In the same manner you may pot what you please. You may bone your eels, if you chuse it; but then don't put in any sal prunella.

To Pot Lampreys.

Skin them, cleanse them with salt, and then wipe them dry; beat some black pepper, mace and cloves, mix them with salt and season them. Lay them in a pan, and cover them with clarified butter. Bake them an hour; order them as the eels, only let them be scasoned, and one will be enough for a pot. You must season them well, let your butter be good, and they will keep a long time.

To Pot Charrs:

AFTER having cleansed them, cut off the sins; tails and heads; then lay them in rows in a long baking-pan; cover them with butter, and order them as above:

To Pot a Pike:

You must scale it, cut off the head, split it and take out the chine-bone, then strew all over the inside some bay-falt and pepper, toll it up round, and lay it in a pot. Cover it, and bake it an hour. Then take it out, and lay it on a coarse cloth to drain; when it is cold, put it into your pot, and cover it with clarified butter.

To Pot Salmons

Take a piece of fresh salmon, scale it, and wipe it clean (let your piece, or pieces, be as big as will lie eleverly on your pot) season it with Jamaica pepper, black pepper, mace and cloves beat sine, mix'd with salt, a little sal prunella beat sine, and rub the bone with. Season with a little of the spice, pour classified butter over it, and bake it well. Then take it out carefully, and lay it to drain; when cold, season it well, lay it in your pot close, and cover it with claristed butter as above.

Thus you may do carp, tench, trout, and several sorts of fish.

Another Way to Pot Salmon.

Scale and clean your falmon down the back, dry it well, and cut it as near the shape of your pot as you can. Take two nutnegs, an ounce of mace and cloves beaten, half an ounce of white pepper, and an ounce of salt; then take out all the bones, cut off the jole below the sins, and cut off the tail. Season the scaly side sirst, lay that at the bottom of the pot, then rub the seasoning on the other side, cover it with a dish, and let it stand all night. It must be put double, and the scaly side, top and bottom; put butter bottom and top, and cover the pot with some stiff coarse passe. Three hours will bake it, if a large sish; if a small one, two hours; and when it comes out of the oven, let it stand half an hour; then uncover it, and raise it up at one end, that the gravy may run out, then put a trencher and a weight on it to press out the

the gravy. When the butter is cold, take it out clear from the gravy, add some more to it, and put it in a pan before the sire; when it is melted, pour it over the salmon; and when it is cold, paper it up. As to the seasoning of these things, it must be according to your palate, more or less.

Note, Always take great care that no gravy or whey of the

butter is left in the potting, if there is it will not keep.

CHAP.X.

Directions for the SICK.

I don't pretend to meddle here in the Physical Way; but a few Directions for the Cook, or Nurse, I presume will not be improper, to make such Diet, &c. as the Doctor shall order.

To make Mutton Broth.

AKE a pound of a loin of mutton, take off the fat, put to it one quart of water, let it boil and skim it well, then put in a good piece of upper-cruit of bread, and one large blade of mace; cover it close, and let it boil flowly an hour: don't stir it, but pour the broth clear off. Scason it with a little salt, and the mutton will be fit to eat. If you boil turnips, don't boil them in the broth, but by themselves in another sauce-pan.

To boil a Scrag of Feal.

SET on the scrag in a clean sauce-pan: to each pound of veal put a quart of water, skim it very clean, then put in a good piece of upper-crust, a blade of mace to each pound, and a little parsies tied with a thread. Cover it close, then let it boil very softly two hours, and both broth and meat will be sit to eat.

To make Beef or Mitton Broth for very weak People, who take but little Nouvillment:

Take a pound of beef, or mutton, or both together: to a pound put two quarts of water, first skin the meat and take off all the fat; then cut it into little pieces, and boil it till it comes to a quarter of a pint. Season it with a very little corn of falt, skim off all the fat, and give a spoonful of this broth at a time. To very weak people, half a spoonful is enough; to some a teasspoonful at a time; and to others a tea-cup full. There is greater nourithment from this than any thing else.

To make Beef Drink, which is ordered for weak People.

Take a pound of lean beer, then take off all the far and skin, out it into pieces, put it into a gallon of water, with the under-

crust of a penny-loaf, and a very little salt. Let it boil till it comes to two quarts; then strain it off, and it is a very hearty drink.

To make Pork Broth.

Take two pounds of young pork, then take off the skin and sat, boil it in a gallon of water, with a turnip and a very little corn of salt. Let it boil till it comes to two quarts, then strain it off and let it stand till cold. Take off the sat, then leave the settling at the bottom of the pan, and drink half a pint in the morning sasting, an hour before breakfast; and at noon, if the stomach will bear it.

To boil a Chicken.

Lar your sauce-pan be very clean and nice; when the water boils put in your chicken, which must be very nicely picked and clean, and laid in cold water a quarter of an hour before it is boiled, then take it up out of the water boiling and lay it in a pewter-dish. Save all the liquor that runs from it in the dish, cut up your chicken all in joints in the dish, then bruise the liver very fine, add a little boiled partley chopped very fine, a very little falt, and a very little grated nutmeg: mix it all well together with two spoonfuls of the liquor of the fowl, and pour it into the dish with the rest of the liquor in the dish. If there is not liquor enough, take two or three spoonfuls of the liquor it was boiled in, clap another dish over it, then set it over a chasingdish of hot coals sive or six minutes, and carry it to table hot with the cover on. This is better than butter, and lighter for the stomach, though some chuse it only with the liquor, and no parsley, nor liver, nor any thing thing else, and that is according to different palates. If it is for a very weak person, take off the skin of the chicken before you set it on the chasing-dish. If you roast it, make nothing but the bread-sauce, and that is lighter than any fauce you can make for a weak stomach.

Thus you may drefs a rabbit, jonly bruise but a little piece of

the liver.

To boil Pigeons.

Let your pigeon be cleaned, washed, drawn and skinned. Boil them in milk and water ten minutes, and pour over them sauce, made thus: take the livers parboiled, and bruise them fine with as much parsley boiled and chopped sine. Melt some butter, mix a little with the liver and parsley sirst, then mix all together, and pour over the pigeons.

To boil a Partridge, or any other Wild Fewl.

When your water boils, put in your partridge, let it boil ten minutes, then take it up into a pewter-plate, and cut it in two, laying the infides next the plate, and have ready some bread-sauce, made thus: take the crumb of a half-penny roll, or thereabouts, and boil it in half a pint of water, with a blade of mace. Let it boil two or three minutes, pour away most of the water, then beat it up with a little piece of nice butter, a little salt, and

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pour it over the partridge. Clap a cover over it, then fet it over a chafing-dish of coals four or five minutes, and send it away hot, covered close.

Thus you may dress any fart of wild fowl, only boiling it more or less, according to the bigness. Ducks, take off the skins before you pour the bread-sauce over them; and if you roast them, lay bread-sauce under them. It is lighter than gravy for weak ftomachs.

To boil a Plaise or Flounder.

LET your water boil, throw some salt in, then put in your fish, boil it till you think it is enough, and take it out of the water in a slice to drain. Take two spoonfuls of the liquor with a. little salt, a little grated nutmeg, then beat up the yolk of an egg very well with the liquor, and ftir in the egg; beat it well together, with a knife carefully slice away all the little bones round the fish, pour the sauce over it, then set it over a chasingdish of coals for a minute, and send it hot away. Or in the room of this sauce, add melted butter in a cup.

To mince Veal or Chicken, for Sick, or weak People.

. Mince a chicken or veal very fine, taking off the skin; just boil as much water as will moisten it, and no more, with a very little falt, grate a very little nutmeg, then throw a little flour over it, and when the water boils put in the meat. Keep shaking it about over the fire a minute; then have ready two or three very thin fippers toasted nice and brown, laid in the plate, and pour the mince-meat over it.

To pull a Chicken for the Sick.

Won must take as much cold chicken as you think proper, take off the ikin, and pull the meat into little bits as thick as a quilt ; then take the bones, boil them with a little falt till they are good, strain it, then take a spoonful of the liquor, a spoonful of milk. à little bit of butter, as big-as a large nutmeg rolled in flour, a little chopped parsley as much as will lye on a fix-pence, and a little salt if wanted. This will be enough for half a smallchicken. Put all together into the sauce pan; then keep sliaking it till it is thick, and pour it into a hot plate.

"To make Chicken Broth.

You must take an old cock, or large fowl, flea it; then pick off all the fat, and break it all to pieces with a rolling-pin; put. it into two quarts of water, with a good crust of bread, and a blade of mace. Let it-boil-softly till it is as good as you would have it. If you do it as it should be done, it will take five or fix hours doing; pour it off, then put a quart-more of boiling water,. and cover it close. Let it boil softly till it is good, and strain it off. Season with a very little falt. When you boil a chicken save the liquor, and when the meat is eat, take the bones, then break them and put to the liquor you boiled the chicken in, with a blade of mace, and a crust of bread. Let it boil till it is good and firsin it off. To

To make Chicken Water.

Take a cock, or large fowl, flea it, then bruise it with a hammer, and put it into a gallon of water, with a crust of bread. Let it boil half away, and strain it off.

To make White Caudle.

You must take two quarts of water, mix in sour spoonfuls of oatmeal, a blade or two of mace, a piece of lemon-peel, let it boil, and keep stirring it often. Let it boil about a quarter of an hour, and take care it does not boil over; then strain it through a coasse sieve. When you use it, sweeten it to your palate, grate in a little nutmeg, and what wine is proper; and if it is not for a sick person, squeeze in the juice of a lemon.

To make Brown Caudle.

Bort the gruel as above, with fix spoonfuls of oatmeal, and strain it; then add a quart of good ale, not bitter; boil it, then sweeten it to your palate, and add half a pint of white wine. When you don't put in white wine, let it be half ale.

To make Water Gruel.

You must take a pint of water, and a large spoonful of oatmeal; then stir it together, and let it boil up three or sour times, stirring it often. Don't let it boil over, then strain it through a sieve, salt it to your palate, put in a good piece of fresh butter, brue it with a spoon till the butter is all melted, then it will be sine and smooth, and very good. Some love a little pepper in it.

To make Pantido.

You must take a quart of water in a nice clean sauce-pan, a blade of mace, a large piece of crumb of bread; let it boil two minutes, then take out the bread, and bruise it in a bason very fine. Mix as much water as will make it as thick as you would have it, the rest pour away, and sweeten it to your palate. Put in a piece of butter as big as a walnut, don't put in any wine, it spoils it; you may grate in a little nutmeg. This is hearty and good diet for sick people.

To boil Sago.

Pur a large spoonful of sago into three quarters of a pint of water, stir it and boil it softly till it is as thick as you would have it; then put in wine and sugar, with a little nutmeg to your palate.

To boil Saloup.

It is a hard stone ground to powder, and generally sold for one shilling an ounce: take a large tea-spoonful of the powder, and put it into a pint of boiling water, keep stirring it till it is like a fine jelly; then put wine and sugar to your palate, and lemon, if it will agree.

To make Ifinglass Jelly.

Take a quart of water, one cunce of singlass, half an ounce of cloves; boil them to a pint, then strain it upon a pound of loaf sugar, and when cold sweeten your tea with it. You make the jelly as above, and leave out the cloves. Sweeten to your palate, and add a little wine. All other jellies you have in another chapter.

To make the Pettoral Drink.

Take a gallon of water, and half a pound of pearl barley, boil it with a quarter of a pound of figs split, a pennyworth of liquorice sliced to pieces, a quarter of a pound of raisins of the sun stoned; boil all together till half is wasted, then strain it off. This is ordered in the measles, and several other disorders, for a drink.

To make Buttered Weter, or what the Germans call Egg Soup, and are wery foul of it for Supper. You have it in the Chapter for Lent.

TAKE a pint of water, beat up the yolk of an egg with the water, put in a piece of butter as big as a small walnut, two or three made of sugar, and keep stirring it all the time it is on the fire. When it begins to boil, brude it between the sauce pan and a mug till it is smooth, and has a great froth; then it is sit to drink. This is ordered in a cold, or where eggs will agree with the stomach.

To make Seed Water.

TAKE a spoonful of coriander seed, half a spoonful of carraway seed bruised and boiled in a pint of water; then strain it, and bruise it with the yolk of an egg. Mix it with sack and double-refined sugar, according to your palate.

To make Bread-Soup for the Sick.

Take a quart of water, set it on the fire in a clean sauce-pan, and as much dry crust of bread cut to pieces as the top of a penny-loaf, the drier the better, a bit of butter as big as a wainut; let it boil, then beat it with a spoon, and keep boiling it till the bread and water is well mixed; then season it with a very little salt, and it is a pretty thing for a weak stomach.

To make artificial Asses Milk.

Take two ounces of pearl barley, two large spoonfuls of hartshorn shavings, one ounce of eringo root, one ounce of China root, one ounce of preserved giver, eighteen sails bruised with the shells, to be boiled in three quarts of water, till it comes to three pints, then boil a pint of new milk, mix it with the rest, and put in two ounces of balsam of Tolu. Take half a pint in the morning, and half a pint at night.

Cows Milk next to Afes Milk, done thus.

Take a quart of milk, set it in a pan over hight, the next morning take off all the cream, then boil it, and set it in the pan again till night; then skim it again, boil it, set it in the pan again, and the next morning skim it, warm it blood warm, and

frink it as you do asses milk. It is very near as good, and with some consumptive people it is better.

To make a good Drink.

Boil a quart of milk and a quart of water, with the topcrust of a penny-loaf and one blade of mace, a quarter of an hour very softly, then pour it off, and when you drink it let it be warm.

To make Barley Water.

Pur a quarter of a pound of pearl barley into two quarts of water, let it boil, skim it very clean, boil half away, and strain it off. Sweeten to your palate, but not too sweet, and put in two spoonfuls of white wine. Drink it luke-warm.

To make Sage Drink.

Take a little fage, a little balm, put it into a pan, slice a lemon, peel and all, a few nobs of sugar, one glass of white wine, pour on these two or three quarts of boiling water, cover it, and and drink when dry. When you think it strong enough of the herbs, take them out, otherwise it will make it bitter.

To make it for a Child.

A little sage, balm, rue, mint and penny-royal, pour boiling water on, and sweeten to your palate. Syrup of cloves, &c. and black cherry water, you have in the chapter of preserves.

Liquor for a Child that has the Thrush.

Take half a pint of spring water, a nob of double refined sugar, a very little bit of allum, beat it well together with the yolk of an egg, then beat it in a large spoonful of the juice of sage, tie a rag to the end of a stick, dip it in this liquor and often clean the mouth. Give the child over night one drop of laudanum, and the next day proper physic, washing the mouth often with this liquor.

To boil Comfry Roots.

Take a pound of comfry roots, scrape them clean, cut them into little pieces, and put them into three pints of water. Let them boil till there is about a pint, then strain it, and when it is cold, put it into a sauce-pan. If there is any settling at the bottom, throw it away; mix it with sugar to your palate, half a pint of mountain wine, and the juice of a lemon. Let it boil, then pour it into a clean earthen por, and set it by for use. Some boil it in milk, and it is very good where it will agree, and is reckoned a very great strengthener.

C H A P. XI.

FOR CAPTAINS OF SHIPS,

To make Catchup to kiep twenty Years.

Walled from the pickle, a pound of shalots peeled, half an ounce of mace, half an ounce of cloves, a quarter of an ounce of whole pepper, three or four large races of ginger, two quarts of the large mushroom-slaps rubbed to pieces. Cover all this close, and let it simmer till it is half wasted, then strain it through a slannel bag, let it stand till it is quite cold, then bottle it. You may carry, it to the Indies. A spoonful of this to a pound of fresh butter melted, makes sine sish-sauce: or in the room of gravy-sauce. The stronger and staler the beer is, the better the catchup will be.

To make Fish-Sauce to keep the whole Year.

You must take twenty-sour anchovies, chop them, bones and all, put to them ten shalots cut small, a handful of scraped horse-radish, a quarter of an ounce of mace, a quart of white wine, a pint of water, one lemon cut into slices, half a pint of anchovy liquor, a pint of red wine, twelve cloves, twelve pepper-corns. Boil them together till it comes to a quart; strain it off, cover it close, and keep it in a cool dry place. Two spoonfuls will be sufficient for a pound of butter.

It is a pretty sauce either for boiled soyl, veal, &c. or in the room of gravy, lowering it with hot water, and thicken it with

a piece of but er rolled in flour.

To pot Dripping, to fry Fift, Meat, or Fritters, &c.

Take fix pounds of good beef-dripping, boil it in fost water, strain it into a pan, let it stand till cold; then take off the hard fat, and scrape off the gravy which slicks to the inside. Thus do eight times; when it is cold and hard, take it off clean from the water, put it into a large sauce-pan, with six bay-leaves, twelve cloves, half a pound of salt, and a quarter of a pound of whole pepper. Let the sat be all melted and just hot, let it stand till it is not enough to strain through a sieve into the pot, and stand till it is quite cold, then cover it up. Thus you may do what quantity you please. The best way to keep any fort of dripping is to turn the pot upside-down, and then no rats can get at it. If it will keep on ship-board, it will make as sine puss-passe crust, as any butter can do, or crust for puddings, &c.

To pickle Musbrooms for the Sea.

Wash them clean with a piece of flannel in salt and water, put them into a sauce-pan and throw a little salt over them. Let them boil up three times in their own liquor, then throw them into a sieve to drain, and spread them on a clean cloth; let them lie

lie till cold, then put them in wide-mouth'd bottles, put in with them a good deal of whole mace, a little nutmeg fliced, and a few cloves. Boil the fugar-vinegar of your own making, with a good deal of whole pepper, some races of ginger, and two or three bay-leaves. Let it boil a few minutes, then strain it, when it is cold pour it on, and fill the bottle with mutton fat fryed; cork them, tie a bladder, then a leather over them, keep it down close, and in as cool a place as possible. As to all other pickles, you have them in the chapter of Pickles.

To make Musbroom Powder.

Take half a peck of fine large thick mushrooms fresh, wash them clean from grit and dirt with a stannel rag, scrape out the inside, cut out all the worms, put them into a kettle over the fire without any water, two large onions stuck with cloves, a large handful of falt, a quarter of an ounce of mace, two tea-spoonfuls of beaten pepper, let them simmer till all the liquor is boiled away, take great care they don't burn; then lay them on sieves to dry in the sun, or on tin plates, and set them in a stack oven all night to dry, till they are well beat to powder. Press the powder down hard in a pot, and keep it for use. You may put what quantity you please for the sauce.

To keep Mush rooms without pickle.

Take large mushrooms, peel them, scrape out the inside, put them into a sauce-pan, throw a little salt over them, and let them boil in their own liquor; then throw them into a sieve to drain, then lay them on tin plates, and set them in a cool oven. Repeat it often till they are perfectly dry, put them into a clean stone jar, tie them down tight, and keep them in a dry place. They eat deliciously, and look as well as truffles.

To keep Artichoke-Bottoms dry.

Boil them just so as you can pull off the leaves and the choke, cut them from the stalks, lay them on tin plates, set them in a very cool oven, and repeat it till they are quite dry; then put them into a stane pot, and tie them down. Keep them in a dry place; and when you use them, lay them in warm water till they are tender. Shift the water two or three times. They are sine in almost all sauces cut to little pieces, and put in just before your sauce is enough.

To fry Artichoke-Boltoms.

Lay them in water as above; then have ready some butter hot in the pan, flour the bottoms and fry them. Lay them in your dish, and pour melted butter over them.

To ragoo Artichoke-Bottoms.

Take twelve bottoms, fosten them in warm water, as in the foregoing receipts: take half a pint of water, a piece of the strong soup, as big as a small walnut, half a spoonful of the catchup, sive or six of the dried mushrooms, a tea-spoonful of the mushroom-powder, set it on the fire, shake all together, and let it boil softly two or three minutes. Let the last water you put to the bottoms

bottoms boil; take them out hor, lay them in your dish, pour the fauce over them, and send them to table hot.

To fricasey Artichoke-Bottoms.

SCALD them, then lay them in boiling water till they are quite tender; take half a pint of milk, a quarter of a pound of butter rolled in flour, stir it all one way till it is thick, then stir a spoon-ful of mushroom-pickie, lay the bottoms in a dish, and pour the sauce over them.

To dress Fish

As to frying fish, first wash it very clean, then dry it well and flour it; take some of the beef-dripping, make it boil in the slew-pan, then throw in your fish; and fry it of a fine light brown. Lay it on the bottom of a sieve, or coarse cloth to drain, and make sauce according to your saucy.

To bake Fift.

BUTTER the pan, lay in the fish, throw a little salt over it, and slour; put a very little water in the dish, an onion and a bundle of sweet herbs, slick some little bits of butter or the sine dripping on the sish. Let it be baked of a fine light brown; when enough, lay it on a dish before the fire, and skim off all the sat in the pan; strain the liquor, and mix it up either with the sishes or strong soup, or the catchup.

To make a Gravy Soup.

Only boil fost water, and put as much of the strong soup to it, as will make it to your palate. Let it boil; and if it wants salt, you must season it. The receipt for the soup, you have in the chapter for soups.

To make Peas Soup.

GET a quart of peas, boil them in two gallons of water till they are tender, then have ready a piece of falt pork, or beef, which has been laid in water the night before; put it into the pot, with two large onions peeled, a bundle of sweet herbs, celery if you have it, half a quarter of an ounce of whole pepper, let boil till the meat is enough, then take it up, and if the soup is not enough let it boil till the soup is good; then strain it, set it on again to boil, and rub in a good deal of dry mint. Keep the meat hot, when the soup is ready, put in the meat again for a sew minutes, and let it boil; then serve it away. If you add a piece of the portable soup, it will be very good. The onion soup you have in the Lent chapter.

To make Pork Pudding, or Beef, Ec.

Make a good crust with the dripping or mutton suct if you have have it, shred sine; make a thick crust, take a piece of fait pork or beef, which has been twenty-sour hours in soft water; season it with a little pepper, put it into this crust, roll it up close, tie it in a cloth, and boil it; if about sour or sive pounds, boil it sive hours.

And when you kill mutton, make pudding the same way,

only cut the steaks thin; season them with pepper and salt, and boil it three hours, if large, or two hours, if small, and so ac-

cording to the fize.

Apple pudding made with the same crust, only pare the apples, core them, and fill your pudding; if large, it will take five hours boiling. When it is enough, lay it in the dish, cut a hole in the top, and stir in butter and sugar; lay the piece on again, and send it to table.

A pruen pudding eats fine, made the same way, only when the crust is ready fill it with pruens, and sweeten it according to

your fancy; close it up; and boil it two hours.

To make a Rice Pudding.

TARE what rice you think proper, tie it loose in a cloth, and hoil it an hour; then take it up, and untie it, grate a good deal of nutmeg in, stir in a good piece of butter, and sweeten to your palate. Tie it up close, boil it an hour more, then take it up and turn it into your dish; meit butter, with a little sugar and a little white wine for sauce.

To make a Suet Pudding.

Ger a pound of suet shred sine, a pound of slour, a pound of currants picked clean, half a pound of raisins stoned, two tea spoonfuls of beaten ginger, and a spoonful of tincture of sastron; mix all together with salt water very thick, then either boil or bake it.

A Liver Pudding boiled.

GET the liver of a sheep when you kill one, and cut it as thin as you can and chop it; mix it with as much suet shred fine, half as many crumbs of bread or biscuit grated, season it with some sweet herbs shred fine, a little nutmeg grated, a little beaten pepper, and an anchovy shred fine; mix all together with a little salt, or the anchovy siquor, with a piece of butter, fill the crust and close it. Boil it three hours.

To make an Oatmal Pudding.

GET a pint of oatmeal once cut, a pound of fuet shred sine, a pound of currants, and half a pound of raisins stoned; mix all together well with a little salt, tie it in a cloth, leaving toom for the swelling.

To bake an Oatmeal Pudding.

Born a quart of water, season it with a little salt; when the water boils; stir in the oatmeal till it is so thick you can't easily stir your spoon, then take it off the sire, shir in two spoonsuls of brandy, or a gill of mountain, and sweeten it to your palate. Grate in a little nutmeg, and shir in half a pound of currants clean washed and picked; then butter a pan, pour it in, and bake it half an hour.

A Rice Pudding baked.

Boil a pound of rice just till it is tender, then drain all the water from it as dry as you can, but dont squeeze it; then shi in a good piece of butter, and sweeten to your palate. Grate a small number in, shi it all well together, butter a pan, and pour it in and bake it. You may add a sew currents for change.

To make a Peas Pudding.

Bott it till it is quite tender, then take it up, untie it, stir in a good piece of butter, a little salt, and a good deal of besten pepper, then tie it up tight again, boil it an hour longer, and it will eat fine. All other puddings you have in the chapter of puddings.

To make a harrico of French beans.

TARE a pint of the leeds of French beaus, which are ready dir d for foreing, wash them clean, and put them into a two quart faucepan, fill it with water, and let them boil two hours; if the water walter away too much, you must put in more boilmg water to keep them boiling. In the mean time take almost dalf a gound of vice tresh butter, put it into a clean stewpon, and when it is all melted and done making any noise, have ready a pint baffin heaped up with origin pecled and fliced thin, throw there into the pan and fry them of a fine brown, fliring them about that they may be all alike, then pour off the clear water from the bears into a balon, and throw the beans all into the Caupan; hir all together, and throw in a large spoonful of bearen pepper, two bean'd full of falt, and stir it all together for two or three meantes. You may make this dish of what thickness you think proper (either to can with a spoon, or otherways), with the liquor you pouted of the beans. For change, you may make it thin enough for foup. When it is of the proper thickness you like it, take it off the are, and fir In a large spoonful of rinegar and the yolks of two eggs beat. The eggs may be left out, if disliked. Dish it up, and send it to table.

To make a Foul Pyr.

Frest make a sich thick craft, cover the diffi with the palle, then take some very size bacon, or cold boiled ham, slice is, and lay a layer all over. Season with a little pepper, then put in the food, after it is picked and cleaned, and singed; shake a very little pepper and falt into the belly, put in a little water, cover it with ham, seasoned with a little beaten pepper, put on the lid and bake it two hours. When it comes out of the oven, take half a pint of water, boil it, and add to it as much of the frong soup as will make the gravy quite rich, pour it boiling het into the pan and lay on the lid again. Send it to table hot, or lay a piece of beef or peak in soft water twenty-sour hours, slice it in the room of the ham, and it will eat sine.

To make a Chiftier Pork Pye for Sea.

Take some talt pork that has been boiled, cut it into thin siers, an equal quantity of potatoes pared and sliced thin, make a good

a good crust, cover the dish, lay a layer of meat, seasoned with a little pepper, and a layer of potatoes; then a layer of meat, a layer of potatoes, and so on till your pye is full. Season it with pepper; when it is full, lay some butter on the top, and fill your dish above half full of soft water. Close your pye up, and bake it in a gentle oven.

To make Sea Venison.

When you kill a sheep, keep stirring the blood all the time till it is cold, or at least as cold as it will be, that it may not congeal; then cut up the sheep, take one side, cut the leg like a haunch, cut off the shoulder and loin, the neck and breast in two, sleep them all in the blood, as long as the weather will permit you, then take out the haunch, and hang it out of the fun as long as you can to be sweet, and reast it as you do a haunch of venison. It will ear very fine, especially if the heat will give you leave to keep it long. Take off all the fuet before you lay it in the blood, take the other joints and lay them in a large panpour over them a quart of red wine and a quart of rap vinegar. Lay the fat side of the meat downwards in the pan, on a hollow tray is best, and pour the wine and vinegar over it; let it lay twelve hours, then take the neck, breaft and loin out of the pickle, let the shoulder lay a week, if the heat will let you, rub it with bay falt, falt petre and coarse sugar, of each a quarter of an ounce, one handful of common salt, and let it lay a week or ten days. Bone the neck, breatt and loin; season them with pepper and salt to your palate, and make a pasty as you do venison. Boil the bones for gravy to fill the pye, when it comes out of the oven; and the shoulder boil fresh out of the pickle, with a peafe pudding.

And when you cut up a sheep, take the heart, liver, and lights, boil them a quarter of an hour, then cut them small, and chop them very fine; season them with four large blades of mace, twelve cloves, and a large nutmeg all beat to powder. Chop a pound of suet fine, half a pound of sugar, two pounds of currants clean washed, half a pint of red wine, mix all well toge-

ther, and make a pye. Bake it an hour, it is very rich.

To make Dumplings when you have White Bread.

Take the crumb of a twopenny-loaf grated fine, as much beef suet shred fine as possible, a little salt, half a small nut-meg grated, a large spoonful of sugar, beat two eggs with two spoonfuls of sack, mix all well together, and roll them up as big as a turkey's egg. Let the water boil, and throw them in-Half an hour will boil them. For sauce, melt butter with a little sack, lay the dumplings in a dish, pour the sauce over them, and strew sugar all over the dish.

These are very pretty, either at land or sea. You must observe

to rub your hands with flour, when you make them up.

The portable foup to carry abroad, you have in the fixth chapter.

C H A P. XII.

Of Hogs Puddings, Sausage, &c.

To make Almond Hogs Puddings.

AKÉ two pounds of beef fuet or marrow, fired very small; a pound and a half of almonds blanched, and beat very fine with rose-water, one pound of grated bread, a pound and a quarter of fine sugar, a little salt, half an ounce of mace, nutmeg and cinnamon together, twelve yolks of eggs, four whites, a pint of sack, a pint and a half of thick cream, some rose or orange-flower water; boil the cream, tie the sastron in a bag, and dip in the cream, to colour it. First beat your eggs very well, then sir in your almonds, then the spice, the salt and suet, and mix all your ingredients together; fill your guts but half sull, put some bits of citron in the guts as you fill them, tie them up, and boil them a quarter of an hour.

Another Way.

Take a pound of beef marrow chopped fine, half a pound of fweet almonds blanched, and beat fine with a little orange-flower or rote-water, half a pound of white bread grated fine; half a pound of currants clean washed and picked, a quarter of a pound of fine sugar, a quarter of an ounce of mace, nutmeg; and cinnamon together, of each an equal quantity, and half a pint of sack: mix all well together, with half a pint of good cream, and the yolks of sour eggs. Fill your guts half sull, tie them up, and boil them a quarter of an hour. You may leave out the currants for change; but then you must add a quarter of a pound more of sugar.

A third Way.

HALF a pint of cream, a quarter of a pound of sugar, a quarter of a pound of currants, the crumb of a halfpenny roll grated fine, six large pippins pared and chopped fine, a gill of sack, or two spoonsuis of rose-water, six bitter almonds blanched and beat fine, the yoiks of two eggs, and one white beat fine; mix all together, fill the guts better than half full, and boil them a quarter of an hour.

To make Hogs Puddings with Currants.

Take three pounds of grated bread to four pounds of beef fuet finely shred, two pounds of currants clean picked and washed, cloves, mace and cinnamon, of each a quarter of an ounce, finely beaten, a little salt, a pound and a half of sugar, a pint of sack, a quart of cream, a little rose-water, twenty eggs well beaten, but half the whites; mix all these well together, salt the guts half full, boil them a little, and prick them as they boil, to keep them from breaking the guts. Take them up upon clear.

clean cloths, then lay them on your dish; or when you use them, boil them a few minutes, or eat them cold.

To make Black Puddings.

First, before you kill your hog, get a peck of gruts, boil them half an hour in water, then drain them and put them into a clean tub or large pan, then kill your hog and fave two quarts of the blood of the hog, and keep stirring it till the blood is quite cold; then mix it with your gruts, and shir them well together. Season with a large spoonful of salt, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, mace and nutmeg together, an equal quantity of each; dry it, beat it well and mix in. Take a little winter favoury, sweet marjoram and thyme, pennyroyal stripped of the stalks and chopped very fine; just enough to season them, and to give them a flavour, but no. more. The next day, take the leaf of the hog and cut into dice, ferape and walls the guts very clean, then tie one end, and begin to fill them; mix in the fat as you fill them, be fere put in a good deal of fat, fill the thins three parts full, tie the other end, and make your puddings what length you please; prick them with a pin, and pur them into a kettle of boiling water. Boil them very foftly an hour; then take them out, and lay them on clean straw.

In Scotland they make a pudding with the blood of a goofe. Chop off the head, and fave the blood; stir it till it is cold, then mix it with gruts, spice, salt, and sweet herbs, according to their sancy, and some beef sucr chopped. Take the skin of the neck, then pull out the wind-pipe and fat, sill the skin, tie it at both ends, so make a pye of the gibblets, and lay the pudding in

the middle.

To make fine Sausages.

You must take six pounds of good pork, free from skin, grifles and fat, cut it very small, and beat it in a mortar till it is very fine; then shred fix pounds of beef fuet very fine and free from all skin. Shred it as fine as possible; then take a gooddeal of fage, wash it very clean, pick off the leaves, and thred it very fine. Spread your mest on a clean dresser or table, then shake the sage all over, about three large spoonfuls; thred the thin rhind of a middling lemon very fine and throw over, with as many sweet herbs, when shred fine, as will fill a large spoon; grate two nutmegs over, throw over two tea spoonfuls of pepper, a large spoonful of falt, then throw over the suet, and mix it all well together. Put it down close in a pot; when you use them, roll them up with as much egg as will make them roll smooth. Make them the fize of a laulage, and fry them in butter or good dripping. Be sure it be hot before you put them in, and keep rolling them about. When they are thorough hot and of a fine light brown, they are enough. You may chop this meat very fine, if you don't like it beat. Veal eats well done this way, or real and pork together. You may clean some guts, and fill them.

To make common Sausages:

Take three pounds of nice pork, fat and lean together, with out skin or grilles, chop it as fine as possible, season it with a tea spoonful of beaten pepper, and two of salt, some sage shred fine, about three tea spoonfuls; mix all well together, have the guts very nicely cleaned, and fill them, or put them down in a pot, so roll them of what size you please, and try them. Beef makes very good sausages.

To make Bolognia Sausages.

Take a pound of bacon, fat and lean together, a pound of beef, a pound of veal, a pound of pork, a pound of beef suer, cut them small and chop them fine, take a small handful of sage, pick off the leaves, chop it fine, with a few sweet herbs; seasont pretty high with pepper and salt. You must have a large gut, and fill it; then set on a saucepan of water, when it boils put it in, and prick the gut for fear of bursting. Boil it softly an hour, then lay it on clean straw to dry.

C H A P. XIII.

To pot and make Hams, &c.

To per pigeons, or Fervis-

but dont wash them. Season them pretty well with pepper and salt, put them in a pot, with as much butter as you think will cover them, when melted, and baked very tender; them drain them very dry from the gravy; lay them on a cloth, and that will suck up all the gravy; season them again with salt, mace, cloves, and pepper beaten sine, and put them down close into a pot. Take the butter when cold, clear from the gravy, set it before the sire to melt, and pour over the birds; it you have not enough, clarify some more, and let the butter be near an inch thick above the birds. Thus you may do all sorts of sowl; only wild sowl should be bored, but that you may do as you please.

To pet a Cold Tongue, Beef or Venisen.

Cur it small, beat it well in a marble mortar, with melted butter, and two anchovies, till the meat is mellow and fine; then put it down close in your pots, and cover it with clarified butter. Thus you may do cold wild fowl; or you may pot any fort of cold towl whole, scasoning them with what spice you please.

fave

To pot Venison.

Take a piece of venison, fat and lean together, lay it in a dish, and stick pieces of butter all over; tie a brown paper over it, and bake it. When it comes out of the oven, take it out of the liquor hot, drain it, and lay it in a dish; when cold, take off all the skin, and beat it in a marble mortar, fat and lean together, season it with mace, cloves, nutmeg, black pepper, and falt to your mind. When the butter is cold, that it was baked in, take a little of it, and beat in with it to moiden it; then put it down close, and cover it with clarified butter.

You must be sure to beat it, till it is like à passe.

To pet Tongues.

TAKE a neat's tongue, rub it with a pound of white falt, an' ounce of salt-petre, half a pound of coarse sugar, rub it well, turn it every day in this pickle for a fortnight. This pickle will do feveral tongues, only adding a little more white falt; or we generally do them after our hams. Take the tongue out of the pickle, cut off the root, and boil it well, till it will peel; then take your tongues and feafon them with falt, pepper, cloves, mace and nutmeg, all beat fine, rub it well with your hands whilit it is hot, then put it into a pot, and melt as much butter as will cover it all over-Bake it an hour in the oven, then take it out, let it stand to cool, rub a little fresh spice on it; and when it is quite cold, lay it in, your pickling-pot. When your butter is cold you baked it in, take it off clean from the gravy, let it in an earthen pan before the fire; and when it is melted, pour it over the tongue. You may lay pigeons or chickens on each side; be sure to let the butter be about an inch above the tongue.

A fine Way to pot a Tongue.

TAKE a dried tongue, boil it till it is tender, then peel it; take . a large fowl, bone it, a goofe, and bone it; take a quarter of an ounce of mace, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, a large nutmeg, a quarter of an ounce of black pepper, beat all well together, a spoonful of falt, rub the infide of the fowl well, and the tongue. Put the tongue into the fowl, then feafon the goofe, and fill the goofe with the fowl and tongue, and the goofe will look as if it was whole. Lay it in a pan that will just hold it, melt fresh butter enough to cover it, fend it to the oven, and bake it an hour and a half; then uncover the pot, and take out the mean. Carefully drain it from . the butter, lay it on a coarse cloth till it is cold; and when the butter is cold, take off the hard fat from the gravy, and lay it before the fire to melt, put your meat into the pot again, and pour the butter over. If there is not enough, clarify more, and let the butter be an inch above the meat; and this will keep a great while, eats fine, and looks beautiful. When you cut it, it must be cut cross-ways down through, and looks very pretty. It makes a pretty cornerdish at table, or side-dish for supper. If you cut a slice down the middle quite through, lay it in a plate, and garnish with green parfley and stertian-slowers. If you will be at the expence, bone a turkey, and put over the goofe. Observe, when you pot it, to fave a little of the spice to throw over it, before the last butter is put on, or the meat will not be seasoned enough.

To pot Beef like Venison.

Cur the lean of a buttock of beef in pound pieces; for eight pounds of beef, take four ounces of falt-petre, four ounces of peter-salt, a pint of white salt, and one ounce of sal-prunella, beat the falts all very fine, mix them well together, rib the falts all into the beef, then let it lie four days, turning it twice a day; then put it into a pan, cover it with pump-water, and a little of its own brine, then bake it in an oven with houshold bread till it is as tender as a chicken, then drain from the gravy and bruise it abroad, and take out all the skin and finews, then pound it in a marble mortar, then lay it in a broad dish, mix in it an ounce of cloves and mace, three quarters of an ounce of pepper, and one nutmeg, all beat very fine. Mix it all very well with the meat, then clarify a little fresh butter and mix with the meat, to make it a little moist; mix it very well together, press it down into pots very hard, set it at the oven's mouth just to settle, and cover it two inches thick with clarified butter. When cold, cover it with white paper.

To pot Cheshire Cheefe.

Take three pounds of Cheshire cheese, and put it into a mortar, with half a pound of the best fresh butter you can get, pound them together, and in beating add a gill of rich canary wine and half an ounce of mace finely beat, then lifted fine like a fine powder. When all is extremely well mixed, press it hard down into a gallipot, cover it with clarified butter, and keep it cool. A slice of this exceeds all the cream cheese that can be made.

To collar a Breaft of Vcal, or a Pig.

Bone the pig or veal, then feason it all over the inside with cloves, mace, and salt beat fine, a handful of sweet herbs stripped off the stakes, and a little penny-royal and parsley shred very fine, with a little sage; then roll it up as you do brawn, bind it with narrow tape very close, then tie a cloth round it, and boil it very tender in vinegar and water; a like quantity, with a little cloves, mace, pepper and salt, all whole. Make it boil, then put in the collars, when boiled tender take them up; and when both are cold, take off the cloth, lay the collar in an earthen pan, and pour the liquor over; cover it close, and keep it for use. If the pickle begins to spoil, strain it through a coarse cloth, boil it and skim it; when cold, pour it over. Observe, before you strain the pickle, to wash the collar, wipe it dry, and wipe the pan clean. Strain it again after it is boiled, and cover it very close.

To collar Beef.

Take a thin piece of flank beef, and strip the skin to the end, heat it with a rolling-pin, then dissolve a quart of peter-salt in five quarts of pump-aater, strain it, put the beef in, and let it lie sive days, sometimes turning it; then take a quarter of an ounce of cloves, a good nutmeg, a little mace, a little pepper, beat very sine, and a handful of thyme stripped off the stalks; mix it with the spice,

pice, strew all over the beef, lay on the skin again, then roll it up very close, tie it hard with tape, then put it into the pot, with a pint of claret, and bake it in the oven with the bread.

Another Way to Season a Collar of Beef.

Take the surloin or flank of beef, or any part you think proper, and lay in as much pump-water as will cover it; put to it four ounces of salt-petre, five or six handfuls of white salt, let it lay in it three days, then take it out, and take half an ounce of cloves and mace, one nutmeg, a quarter of an ounce of coriander-seeds, beat these well together, and half an ounce of pepper, strew them upon the inside of the beef, roll it up, and bind it up with coarse tape. Bake it in the same pickle; and when it is baked, take it out, hang it in a net to drain, within the air of the fire three days, and put it into a clean cloth, and hang it up again, within the air of the fire; for it must be kept dry, as you do neats tongues.

To collar Salmon.

TAKE a side of salmon, and cut off about a handful of the tail. wash your large piece very well, and dry it with a cloth; then wash it over with the yolks of eggs, then make some force-meat with that you cut off the tail, but take care of the skin, and put to it a handful of the parboiled oysters, a tail or two of lobster, the yolks of three or four eggs boiled hard, fix anchovies, a good handful of sweet herbs chopped small, a little salt, cloves, mace, nutmeg. pepper, all beat fine and grated bread. Work all these together into a body, with the yolks of eggs, lay it all over the fleshy part, and a little more pepper and salt over the salmon; so roll it up into a collar, and bind it with broad tape; then boil it in water. falt and vinegar, but let the liquor boil first, then put in your col-· lar, a bunch of sweet herbs, fliced ginger and nutmeg. Let it boil, but not too fast. It will take near two hours boiling; and when it is enough, take it up, put it into your sousing-pan, and when the pickle is cold put it to your falmon, and let it stand in it till used. Or you may pot it, after it is boiled pour clarified butter over it. It will keep longest so; but either way is good. If you pot it, be sure the butter be the nicest you can get.

To make Dutch Beef.

Take the lean part of a buttock of beef raw, rub it well with brown sugar all over, and let it lie in a pan or tray two or three hours, turning it two or three times, then sait it well with common sait and salt-petre, and let it lie a fortnight, turning it every day; then roll it very strait in a coarse cloth, put it in a cheese-press a day and a night, and hang it to dry in a chimney. When you boil it, you must put it in a cloth; when it is cold, it will cut in slivers as Dutch beef.

To make Sham Brawn.

Boil two pair of neats feet tender, take a piece of pork, of the thick flank, and boil it almost enough, then pick off the slesh of the feet, and roll it up in the pork tight, like a collar of brawn; then take a strong cloth and some coarse tape, roll it tight round

with the tape, then tie it up in a cloth, and boil it till a straw will run through it; then take it up, and hang it up in a cloth till it is quite cold; then put it into some souling liquor, and use it at your own pleature.

To souse a Turkey, in imitation of Sturgeon.

You must take a fine large turkey, dress it very clean, dry and bone it, then tie it up as you do sturgeon, put into the pot you boil it in one quart of white wine, one quart of water, one quart of good vinegar, a very large handful of falt, let it boil, skim it well, and then put in the turkey. When it is enough, take it out, and sie it eighter. Let the liquor boil a little longer; and if you think the pickle wants more vinegar or salt, add it when it is cold, and your it upon the turkey. It will keep some months, covering it close from the air, and keeping it in a dry cool place. Eat it with oil, vinegar and sugar, just as you like it. Some admire it more than sturgeon; it looks pretty covered with sennel for a side-dish.

To pickle Pork.

Bone your pork, cut it into pieces, of a fize fit to lye in the tulor pan you delign it to lye in, rub your pieces well with falt-petre,
then take two parts of common falt and two of bay-falt, and rub
every piece well: lay a layer of common falt in the bottom of your
veffel, cover every piece over with common falt, lay them one upon
another as close as you can, filling the hollow places on the fides
with falt. As your falt melts on the top; strew on more, lay a
coarse cloth over the vessel, a board over that, and a weight on the
board to keep it down. Keep it close covered; it will thus ordered
keep the whole year. Put a pound of salt-petre and two pounds of
bay-salt to a hog.

A Pickle for Pork, which is to be cat form.

You must take two gallons of pump-water, one pound of bay-salt, one pound of coarse sugar, six ounces of salt-petre; boil it all together, and skim it when cold. Cut the pork in what pieces you please, lay it down close, and pour the siquer over it. Lay a weight on it to keep it close, and cover it close from the air, and it will be sit for use in a week. If you find the pickle begins to spoil, boil the pickle again, and skim it; when it is cold, pour it on your pork again.

To make Veal Hams.

Cur the leg of veal like a ham, then take a pint of bay-falt, two ounces of falt-petre, and a pound of common falt; mix them together, with an ounce of jumper berries beat; rub the ham well, and lay it in a hollow tray, with the fkinny fide downwards. Balte it every day with the pickle for a fortnight, and then hang it in wood smoke for a fortnight. You may boil it, or parboil it and roalt it. In this pickle you may do two or three tongues, or a piece of pork.

- To make Beef Hams.

You must take the leg of a fat, but small beef, the fat Scotch or Welch cattle is best, and cut it ham fashion. Take an ounce of have

bay-falt, an ounce of falt-petre, a pound of common falt, and a pound of coarse sugar (this quantity for about fourteen or fifteen pounds weight, and so accordingly, if you pickle the whole quarter) rub it with the above ingredients, turn it every day, and baile it well with the pickle for a month: Take it out and roll it in bran or faw duit, then hang it in wood-finoke, where there is but little fire, and a constant smoke for a month; then take it down, and hang it in a dry place, not hot, and keep it for ule. You may cut a piece off as you have occasion, and either boil it or cut it in rashers, and broil it with poached eggs, or boil a piece, and it eats five cold, and will shiver like Dutch beef. After this beef is done, you may do a thick brifeuit of beef in the fame pickle. Let it lay a month, rubbing it every day with the pickle, then boil it till it is tender, hang it in a dry place, and it cats finely cold cut in flices on a plate. It is a pretty thing for a fide-dish, or for supper. A shoulder of mutton laid in this pickle a week, hung in wood smoke two or three days, and then boiled with cabbage, is very good.

To make Mutton Hams.

You must take a hind-quarter of mutton, cut it like a ham, take one ounce of salt-petre, a pound of coarse sugar, a pound of common salt; mix them and rub your ham, lay it in a hollow tray with the skin downwards, baste, it every day for a fortnight, then roll it in sawdust, and hang it in the wood-smoke a fortnight; then boil it, and hang it in a dry place, and cut it out in rashers. It don't eat well boiled, but eats finely broiled.

To make Pork Hams.

You must take a fat hind-quarter of pork, and cut off a fine ham. Take an ounce of falt-petre, a pound of cearle fugar, and aspound of common falt; mix all together, and rub it well. Let it lie a month in this pickle, turning and basting it every day, then hang it in wood-smoke as you do your beef in a dry place, so as no heat somes to it; and if you keep them long, hang them a month or two in a damp place, so that they will be mouldy, and it will make them cut fine and short. Never lay these hams in water till you boil them, and then boil them in a copper, if you have one, or the biggest not you have. Put them in the cold water, and let them. be four or five hours before they boil. Skim the pot well and often, till it boils. If it is a very large one, two hours will boil it; if a small one, an hour and a half will do, provided it be a great while before the water boils. Take it up half an hour before dinner, pull off the skin, and throw raspings finely fifted all over. Hold a red-hot fire-shovel over it, and when dinner is ready take a few raspings in a sieve and sift all over the dish; then lay in your ham, and with your finger make fine figures round the edge of the dish. Be sure to boil your ham in as much water as you can, and to keep it skimming all the time till it boils. It must be at least four hours before it boils.

This pickle does finely for tongues, afterwards to lie in it a fortnight, and then hung in the wood-imoke a fortnight, or to boil them out of the pickle.

Yorkshire

Yorkshire is famous for hams; and the reason is this: Their sale is much finer than ours in London, it is a large clear salt, and gives the meat a fine flavour. I used to have it from Malding in Essex, and that salt will make any ham as fine as you can desire. It is by much the best salt, for salting of meat. A deep hollow wooden tray is better than a pan, because the pickle swells best about it.

When you broil any of these hams in slices or bacon, have some boiling water ready, and let the slices lay a minute or two in the water; then broil them, it takes out the salt, and makes

them eat finer.

To make Bacon.

Take a fide of pork, then take off all the infide fat, lay it on a long board or dreffer, that the blood may run away, rub it well with falt on both fides, let it lye thus a week; then take a pint of bay falt, a quarter of a pound of falt-petre, beat them fine, two pounds of coarse sugar, and a quarter of a peck of common salt. Lay your pork in something that will hold the pickle, and rub it well with the above ingredients. Lay the skinny side down, wards, and baste it every day with the pickle for a fortnight; then hang it in wood-smoke as you do the beef, and afterwards hang it in a dry place, but not hot. You are to observe, that all hams and bacon should hang clear from every thing, and not against a wall.

Observe to wipe off all the old salt before you put it into this pickle, and never keep bacon or hams in a hot kitchen, or in a

room where the sun comes. It makes them all rusty.

To save potted Birds, that begin to be bad.

I HAVE scen potted birds which have come a great way, often smell so bad, that no body could bear the smell for the rankness of the butter, and by managing them in the following manner,

have made them as good as ever was eat.

Set a large sauce-pan of clean water on the sire; when it boils, take off the butter at the top, then take the sowls out one by one, throw them into that sauce-pan of water half a minute, whip it out, and dry it in a clean cloth inside and out; so do all till they are quite done. Scald the pot clean; when the birds are quite cold, season them with mace, pepper and salt to your mind, put them down close in the pot, and pour clarissed butter over them.

To pickle Mackrel, call'd Caveach.

Cur your mackrel into round pieces, and divide one into five or fix pieces: To fix large mackrel, you may take one ounce of beaten pepper, three large nutmegs, a little mace, and a handful of falt. Mix your falt and beaten spice together, then make two or three holes in each piece, and thrust the seasoning into the holes with your singer, rub the piece all over with the seasoning, fry rum brown in oil, and let them stand till they are cold; then put them into vinegar, and cover them with oil. They will keep well covered a great while, and are delicious.

CHAP. XIV.

Of PICKLING.

To pickle Walnuts Green.

AKE the largest and clearest you can get, pare them as thin as you can, have a tub of spring-water stand by you, and throw them in as you do them. Put into the water a pound of bay-falt, let them lye in that water twenty-four hours, take them out of the water, then put them into a stone jar, and between every layer of walnuts, lay a layer of vine leaves at the bottom and top, and fill it up with cold vinegar. Let them stand all night, then pour the vinegar from them into a copper or bellmetal skillet, with a pound of bay-salt; set it on the fire, let it boil, then pour it hot on your nuts, tie them over with a woolen cloth, and let them stand a week; then pour that pickle away, rub your nuts clean with a piece of flannel; then put them again in your jar, with vine leaves as above, and boil fresh vinegar. Put into your pot to every gallon of vinegar, a nutmeg fliced, cut four large races of ginger, a quarter of an ounce of mace, the same of cloves, a quarter of an ounce of whole black pepper, the like of ordingal pepper; then pour your vinegar boiling hot on your walnuts, and cover them with a woolen cloth. Let it thand three or four days, so do two or three times; when cold, put in half a pint of mustard-seed, a large stick of horse-radish aliced, tie them down close with a bladder and then with a leather. They will be fit to eat in a fortnight. Take a large onion, stick the cloves in, and lay in the middle of the pot. If you do them for keeping, don't boil your vinegar, but then they will not be fit to eat under fix months: and the next year you may boil the pickle this way. They will keep two or three years good and firm.

To pickle Walnuts White.

Take the largest nuts you can get, just before the shell begins to turn, pare them very thin till the white appears, and throw them into spring-water, with a handful of salt as you do them. Let them stand in that water six hours, lay on them a thin board to keep them under water, then fet a stew-pan on a charcoal fire, with clean spring-water, take your nuts out of the other water, and put them into the stew-pan. Let them simmer four or five minutes, but not boil; then have ready by you a pan of springwater, with a handful of white falt in it, stir it with your hand till the falt is melted, then take your nuts out of the stew-pan with a wooden ladie, and put them into the cold water and falt. Let them stand a quarter of an hour, lay the board on them as before; if they are not kept under the liquor they will turn black, then lay them on a cloth, and cover them with another to dry; then carefully wipe them with a feft cloth, put them into your jar or glass, with some blades of mace, and nutmeg sliced thin. Mix Mix your spice between your nuts, and pour distilled vinegar over them; first let your glass be full of nuts, pour mutton fat over them, and tie a bladder, and then a leather.

To pickle Walnuts black.

You must take large full-grown nuts at their full growth, before they are hard, lay them in falt and water; let them lye two days, then shift them into fresh water; let them lye two days longer, then shift them again, and let them lye three days; then take them out of the water, and put them into your pickling-pot. When the pot is half full, put in a large onion fluck with cloves. To a hundred of walnuts, put in half a pint of mustard-seed, a quarter of an ounce of mace, half an ounce of black pepper, half an ounce of all-spice, fix bay-leaves, and a slick of horseradish; then fill your pot, and pour boiling vinegar over them. Cover them with a plate, and when they are cold tie them down with a bladder and leather, and they will be fit to eat in two or three months. The next year, if any remains, boil up your vinegar again, and kim it; when cold, pour it over your walmuts. This is by much the best pickie for use; therefore you may add more vinegar to it, what quantity you please. If you pickle a great many walnuts, and eat them fast, make your pickle for a hundred or two, the rest keep in a strong brine of salt and water boiled till it will bear an egg, and as your por empties, fill them up with those in the salt and water. Take care they are covered with pickle.

In the same manner you may do a smaller quantity; but if you can get rap vinegar, use that instead of salt and water. Do them thus; put your nuts in the pot you intend to pickle them in, throw in a good handful of salt, and sill the pot with rap vinegar. Cover it close, and let them stand a fortnight; then pour them out of the pot, wipe it clean, and just rub the nuts with a coarse cloth, and then put them in the jar with the pickle as above. If you have the best sugar-vinegar of your own making, you need not best it the first year, but pour it on cold; and the next year, if any remain, boil it up again, skim it, put fresh spices to it,

and it will do again.

· To pickle Gerkins.

Take what quantity of cucumbers you think fit and put them in a stone jar, then take as much spring-water as you think will cover them: To every gallon of water, put as much salt as will make it bear an egg: set it on the fire, and let it boil two or three minutes, then pour it on the cucumbers and cover them with a woolen cloth, and over that a pewter dish; the them down close, and let them sland twenty-four hours, then take them out, lay them in a cloth, and another over them to dry them. When they are pretty dry, wipe your jar out with a dry cloth, put your cucumbers in, and with them a little dill and sennel, a very small quantity. For the pickle, to every three quarts of vinegar, one quart of spring-water, till you think you have enough to cover them; put in a little bay-salt and a little white salt, but not too much

much. To every gallon of pickle, put one nutmeg cut in quarters, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, a quarter of an ounce of mace, a quarter of an ounce of whole pepper, and a large race of ginger fliced; boil all these together in a bell-metal or copper, pot, pour it boiling hot on your cucumbers, and cover them as before. Let them stand two days, then boil your pickle again, and pour it on as before, do so a third time; when they are cold cover them with a bladder and then a leather. Mind always to keep your pickle close cover'd, and never take them out with any thing but a wooden spoon, or one for the purpose. This pickle will do the next year, only boiling it up again.

You are to observe to put the spice in the jar with the cucum-

You are to observe to put the spice in the jar with the cucumbers, and only boil the vinegar, water and salt, and pour over them. The boiling of your spice in all pickles spoils them, and

loses the fine flavour of the spice.

To pickle large Cucumbers in Slices.

Take the large cucumbers before they are too ripe, flice them the thickness of crown-pieces in a pewter dish; To every dozen of cucumbers flice two large onions thin, and so on till you have filled your dish, with a handful of falt between every row; then cover them with another pewter dish, and let them stand twenty-four hours, then put them in a cullender, and let them drain very well; put them into a jar, cover them over with white wine vinegar, and let them stand four hours; pour the vinegar from them into a copper sauce-pan, and boil it with a little salt; put to the cucumbers a little mace, a little whole pepper, a large race of ginger sliced, and then pour the boiling vinegar on. Cover them close, and when they are cold, tie them down. They will be sit to cat in two or three days,

To pickle Asparagus.

Take the largest asparagus you can get, cut off the white ends, and wash the green ends in spring-water, then put them in another clean water, and let them lye two or three hours in it ; then have a large broad stew-pan full of spring-water, with a good large handful of falt; fet it on the fire and when it boils put in the graß, not tied up, but loofe, and not too many at a time, for fear you break the herds. Just scald them, and no more, take them out with a bread skimmer, and lay them on a cloth to cool. Then for your pickle: To a gallon of vinegar put one quart of spring-water, and a handful of bay-salt; let them boil, then put your asparagus in your jar; to a gallon of pickle, two nurmegs, a quarter of an ounce of mace, the same of whole white pepper, and pour the pickle hot over them. Cover them with a linen cloth three or four times double, let them fland a week and boil the pickle. Let them fland a week longer, boil the pickle again, and pour it on hot as before. When they are cold, cover them up close with a bladder and leather.

To pickle Peaches.

Take your peaches when they are in full growth, just before they turn to be ripe; be fure they are not bruised; then take, former

falt enough to bear an egg, with bay and common falt, an equal quantity each; then put in your peaches, and lay a thin board over them to keep them under the water. Let them find three days, and then take them out and wipe them very carefully with a fine fost cloth, and lay them in your glass or jar, then take as much white wine vinegar, as will fill your glass or jar: to every gallon put one pint of the best well made mustard, two or three heads of garlick, a good deal of ginger sliced, half an ounce of cloves, mace, and nutmeg; mix your pickle well together, and pour over your peaches. The them close with a bladder and leather, they will be sit to eat in two months. You may with a fine penknise cut them a-cross, take out the stone, fill them with made mustard and garlick, and horse-radish, and ginger; the them together.

To pickle Radish-Pods.

Make a strong pickle, with cold spring-water and bay-salt, strong enough to bear an egg, then put your pods in, and lay a thin board on them, to keep them under water. Let them stand ten days, then drain them in a sieve, and lay them on a cloth to dry; then take white wine vinegar, as much as you think will cover them, boil it, and put your pods in a jar, with ginger, mace, cloves, and Jamaica pepper. Pour your vinegar boiling hot on, cover them with a coarse cloth, three or four times double, that the steam may come through a little, and let them stand two days. Repeat this two or three times; when it is cold, put in a pint of mustard-seed, and some horse-radish; cover it close.

To pickle French Beans.

PICKLE your beans as you do the gerkins.

To pickle Carliflowers.

Take the largest and finest you can get, cut them in little pieces, or more properly pull them into little pieces, piek the small leaves that grow in the slowers clean from them; then have a broad slew-pan on the sire with spring-water, and when it boils, put in your slowers, with a good handful of white salt, and just let them boil up very quick; be sure you don't let them boil above one minute; then take them out with a broad slice, lay them on a cloth and cover them with another, and let them lye till they are quite coid. Then put them in your wide-mouth'd bottles, with two or three blades of mace in each bottles and a nutmeg sliced thin; then sill up your bottles with distilled vinegar, cover them over with mutton sat, over that a bladder, and then a leather. Let them stand a month before you open them.

If you find the pickle tafte sweet, as may be it will, pour off the vinegar, and put fresh in, the spice will do again. In a fortnight, they will be sit to eat. Observe to throw them out of the

boiling water into cold, and then dry them.

To pickle Beet Root.

SET a pot of spring-water on the fire, when it boils, put in your brets, and let them boil till they are tender, then peel them

them with a cloth, and lay them in a stone jar: take three quarts of vinegar, two of spring-water, and do so till you think you have enough to cover your beets. Put your vinegar and water in a pan, and salt to your taste; stir it well together, till the salt is all melted, then pour them on the beets, and cover it with a bladder. Do not boil the pickle.

To pickle White Plumbs.

Take the large white plumbs, and if they have stalks, let them remain on; and do them as you do your peaches.

To pickle Nectarines and Apricots.

THEY are done the same as the peaches. All these strong pickles will waste with the keeping, therefore you must fill them up with cold vinegar.

To pickle Onions.

TAKE your onions when they are dry enough to lye up in your house, such as are about as big as a large walnut; or you may do some as small as you please. Take off only the outward dry coat, then boil them in one water without shifting, till they begin to grow tender, then drain them through a cullender, and let them cool; as foon as they are quite cold, flip off two outward coats or skins, slip them till they look white from each other, rub them gently with a fine foft linen cloth, and lay them on a cloth to cool. When this is done, put them into wide-mouth'd 'glasses, with about fix or eight bay-leaves. To a quart of onions, a quarter of an ounce of mace, two large races of ginger fliced; all these ingredients must be interspersed here and there, in the glasses among the onions, then boil to each quart of vinegar two ounces of bay-salt, skim it well as the the skim rises, and let it stand till it is cold; then pour it into the glass, cover it close with a wet bladder dipped in vinegar, and tie them down. They will eat well, and look white. As the pickle wastes, fill them with cold vinegar.

To pickle Lemons,

TAKE twelve lemons, scrape them with a piece of broken glass, then cut them cross in two, sour parts downright, but not quite through, but that they will hang together: then put in as much salt as they will hold, rub them well, and strew them over with salt. Let them lye in an earthen dish for three days, and turn them every day. Then shi an ounce of ginger very thin, and salted for three days, twelve cloves of garlick, parboiled and salted three days, a small handful of mustard-seeds bruised and searched through a hair-sieve, and some red India pepper; take your lemons out of the salt, squeeze them very gently, put them into a jar, with the spice and ingredients, and cover them with the best white wine vinegar. Stop them up very close, and in a month's time they will be sit to eat.

To pickle musbrooms White.

TAKE small buttons, cut and prime them at the bottom, wash them with a bit of slannel through two or three waters, then

Let on the fire in a stew-pan spring-water, and a small handful of falt; when it boils, pour your mushrooms in. Let it boil three or four minutes: then throw them into a cullender, lay them on a linen cloth quick, and cover them with another.

· To make Pickle for Mushrooms.

Take a gallon of the best vinegar, put it into a cold still to every gallon of vinegar, put half a pound of bay-salt, a quarter of a pound of mace, a quarter of an ounce of cloves, a nut-meg cut into quarters, keep the top of the still covered with a wet cloth. As the cloth dries, put on a wet one; don't let the fire be too large, lest you burn the bottom of the still. Draw it as long as you take the acid, and no longer. When you fill your bottles, put in your mushrooms, here and there put in a few blades of mace, and a slice of nutneg; then fill the bottle with pickle, and melt some mutton far, thrain it, and pour over it. It will keep them better than oil.

You must put your nutmeg over the fire in a little vinegar, and give it a boil. While it is hot, you may slice it as you please. When it is cold, it will not cut; for it will crack to pieces.

Note, In the 19th chapter, at the end of the receipt for making vinegar, you will see the best way of pickling mushrooms, only they will not be so white.

To sickle Codlings.

When you have greened them as you do your pippins, and they are quite cold, with a small scoop very carefully take off the cye as whole as you can, scoop out the core, put in a clove of garlick, fill it up with mustard-seed, lay on the eye again, and put them in your glasses, with the eye uppermost. Put the same pickle as you do to the pippins, and tie them down close.

To pickle Red Currants.

. They are done the fame way, as barberries.

To pickle Fennel.

SET spring-water on the fire, with a handful of salt; when it boils, the your tennel in bunches, put them into the water, just give them a scald, lay them on a cloth to dry; when cold, put it in a glass, with a little mace and nutmeg, sill it with cold vinegar, lay a bit of green fennel on the top; and over that a bladder and leather.

To pickle Grapes.

GET grapes at the full growth, but not ripe, cut them in small bunches fit for garnishing, put them in a stone jar, with vine-leaves between every layer of grapes; then take as much spring-water as you think will cover them, put in a pound of Bay-falt, and as much white salt as will make it bear an egg. Dry your Bay-falt and pound it, it will melt the sooner, put it into a bell metal, or copper pot, boil it and skim it very well; as it boils, take all the black scum off, but not the white skim. When it has boiled a quarter of an hour, let it stand to cool and settle; when it is almost cold, pour the clear siquor on the grapes, lay, vine-

wine-leaves on the top, tie them down close with a linen cloth, and cover them with a dish. Let them stand twenty-four hours, then take them out, and lay them on a cloth, cover them over with another, let them be dried between the cloths, then take two quarts of vinegar, one quart of spring-water, and one pound of coarse sugar. Let it boil a little while, skim it as it boils very clean, let it stand till it is quite cold, dry your jar with a cloth, put fresh vine-leaves at the bottom, and between every bunch of grapes, and on the top; then pour the clear off the pickle on the grapes, fill your jar that the pickle may be above the grapes, tie a thin bit of board in a piece of slannel, lay it on the top of the jar to keep the grapes under the pickle, tie them down with a bladder, and then a leather; take them out with a wooden spoon. Be sure to make pickle enough to cover them.

To pickle Barberries.

Take of white wine vinegar and water, of each an equal quantity: to every quart of this liquor, put in half a pound of fixpenny fugar, then pick the worst of your barberries, and put into this liquor, and the best into glasses; then boil your pickle with the worst of your barberries, and skim it very clean. Boil it till it looks of a fine colour, then let it stand to be cold before you strain; then strain it through a cloth, wringing it to get all the colour you can from the barberries. Let it stand to cool and settle, then pour it clear into the glasses in a little of the pickle, boil a little fenuel; when cold, put a little bit at the top of the pot or glass, and cover it close with a bladder and leather. To every half pound of sugar, put a quarter of a pound of white salt.

To pickle Red Cabbage.

SLICE the cabbage thin, put to it vinegar and falt, and an nunce of all-spice cold; cover it close, and keep it for use. It is a pickle of little use, but for garnishing of dishes, sallads and pickles, though some people are fond of it.

. To pickle Golden Pippins.

Take the finest pippins you can get, free from spots and bruises, put them into a preserving-pan of cold spring water, and set them on a charcoal sire. Keep them turning with a wooden spoon, till they will peel; do not let them boil. When they are boiled, peel them, and put them into the water again, with a quarter of a pint of the best vinegar, and a quarter of an ounce of allum, cover them very close with a pewter-dish, and set them on the charcoal sire again, a slow sire not to boil. Let them sland, turning them now and then till they look green, then take them out, and lay them on a cloth to cool; when cold, make your pickle as for the peaches, only instead of made mustard, this must be mustard-seed whole. Cover them close, and keep them for use.

To pickle Stertian-Buds and Limes, you pick them off the Lime-trees in the Summer.

Take new stertian-seeds or limes, pickle them when large, have ready vinegar, with what spice you please, throw them in, and stop the bottle close.

To pickle Oysters, Cockles and Massels.

Take two hundred of oysters, the newest and best you can get, be careful to fave the liquor in some pan as you open them, cut off the black verge, saving the rest, put them into their own liquor, then put all the liquor and oysters into a kettle, boil them about half an hour, on a very gentle fire, do them very flowly; ikimming them as the four rifes, then take them off the fire, take out the oysters, strain the liquor through a fine cloth, then put in the oysters again; then take out a pint of the liquor whilst it is hot, put thereto three quarters of an ounce of mace, and half an ounce of cloves. Just give it one boil, then put it to the cysters, and stir up the spices well among the cysters, then put in about a spoonful of salt, three quarters of a pint of the best white wine vinegar, and a quarter of an ounce of whole pepper; then let them stand till they be cold, then put the oysters as many as you well can into a barrel, put in as much liquor as the barrel will hold, letting them fettle a while, and they will foon be fit to eat, or you may put them into stone jars, cover them close with a bladder and leather, and be fure they be quite cold before you cover them up. Thus do cockles and mussels, only this, cockles are small, and to this spice you must have at least two quarts, nor is there any thing to pick off them. Mussels you must have two quarts, take great care to pick the crab out under the tongue, and a little fus which grows at the root of the tongue. The two latter, cockles and mussels, must be washed in several waters, to clean them from the grit, put them in a stew-pan by themselves; cover them close, and when they are open, pick them out of the shells and strain the liquor.

To pickle 50ung Suckers, or young Artichokes, before the Leaves are bard.

Take young suckers, pare them very nicely, all the hard ends of the leaves and stalks, just scald them in salt and water, and when they are cold put them into little glass bottles, with two or three blades of large mace and a nutmeg sliced thin, fill them either with distilled vinegar, or the sugar vinegar of your own making, with half spring-water.

To pickle Artichoke-Bottoms.

Boil artichokes till you can pull the leaves off, then take off the chokes, and cut them from the stalk; take great care you don't let the knife touch the top, throw them into salt and water for an hour, then take them out and lay them on a cloth to drain, then put them into large wide-mouth'd glasses, put a little mace and sliced nutineg between, fill them either with distilled vinegar, or your sugar vinegar and spring-water; cover them with mutton fat try'd, and tie them down with a bladder and leather.

To pickle Samphire.

Take the samphire that is green, lay it in a clean pan, throw two or three handfuls of salt over, and cover it with spring water. Let it lie twenty-four hours, then put it into a clean brass saucepan, throw in a handful of salt, and cover it with good vinegar. Cover the pan close, and set it over a very slow sire; let it stand till it is just green and crisp, then take it off in a moment, for if it stands to be soft it is spoiled; put it in your pickling-pot, and cover it close. When it is cold, tie it down with a bladder and leather, and keep it for use. Or you may keep it all the year, in a very strong brine of salt and water, and throw it into vinegar just before you use it.

Elder-Shoots, in imitation of Bambon.

Take the largest and youngest shoots of elder, which put out in the middle of May, the middle stalks are most tender and biggest; the small ones not worth doing. Peel off the outward peel or skin, and lay them in a strong brine of salt and water for one night, then dry them in a cloth, piece by piece. In the mean time, make your pickle of half white wine, and half beer vinegar: to each quart of pickle, you must put an ounce of white or red pepper, an ounce of ginger sliced, a little mace, and a few corns of Jamaica pepper. When the spice has boiled in the pickle, pour it hot upon the shoots, stop them close immediately, and set the jar two hours before the fire, turning it often. It is as good a way of greening pickles, as often boiling; or you may boil the pickle two or three times, and pour it on boiling hor, just as you please. If you make the pickle of the sugar vinegar, you must let one half be spring-water. You have the receipt for this vinegar, in the 19th chapter.

Rules to be observed in Pickling.

Atways use stone jars for all sorts of pickles, that require hot pickle to them. The sirst charge is the least, for these not only last longer, but keep the pickle better; for vinegar and salt will penetrate through all earthen vessels, stone and glass is the only thing to keep pickles in. Be sure never to put your hands in to take pickles out, it will soon spoil it. The best way is, to every pot tie a wooden spoon sull of little holes, to take the pickles out with.

CHAP. XV.

OF MAKING CAKES, &c.

To make a Rich Cake.

AKE four pounds of flour well dried and fifted, seven pounds of currants washed and rubbed, six pounds of the best fresh butter, two pounds of Jordan almonds blanched, and beaten with orange-flower water and fack till they are fine, then take four pounds of eggs, put half the whites away, three pounds of doublerefined jugar beaten and lifted, a quarter of an ounce of mace, the fame of cloves and cinnamon, three large nutniegs, all beaten's fine, a little ginger, half a pint of fack, half a pint of right French brandy, sweet-meats to your liking, they must be orange, temon, and citron. Work your butter to a cream with your bands before any of your ingredients are in, then put in your fugar and mix it well together; let your eggs be well beat and strained through a fiere, work in your almonds first, then put in your eggs, beat them all together till they look white and thick, then put in your fack, brandy and spices, shake your flour in by degrees; and when your oven is ready, put in your currants and freet-meats as you put it in your hoop. It will take four hours' baking in a quick oven. You must keep it beating with your hand all the while you are mining of it, and when your currants are well wathed and cleaned, let them be kept before the fire, to that they may go warm into your cake. This quantity will bake best in two hoops.

To Ice a great Cake.

Take the whites of twenty-four eggs, and a pound of doublerefined fugar beat and fifted fine; mix both together in a deep earthen pan, and with a wifk wifk it well for two or three hours together till it looks white and thick, then with a thin board or bunch of teathers spread it all over the top and sides of the cake; fet it at a proper dislance before a good clear fire, and keep turning it continually for fear of its changing colour; but a cool oven is best, and an hour will harden it. You may persume the icing with what persume you please.

To make a pound Cakes

Take a pound of butter, beat it in an earthen pan with your hand one way, till it is like a fine thick cream, then have ready twelve eggs, but half the whites; beat them well, and beat them up with the butter, a pound of flour beat in it, a pound of fugar, and a few carraways. Heat it all well together for an hour with your hand, or a great wooden spoon, butter a pan and put it in, and then bake it an hour in a quick oven.

For change, you may put in a pound of currants clean washed

and picked.

To make a cheap Seed Cake.

You must take half a peck of flour, a pound and a half of butter, put it in a sauce-pan with a pint of new milk, set it on the fire, take a pound of fugar, half an ounce of all-spice beat fine, and mix them with the flour. When the butter is melted, pour the milk and butter in the middle of the flour, and work it up like paste. Pour in with the milk half a pint of good ale yeast, set it before the fire to rise, just before it goes to the oven. Either put in some currants or carraway-seeds, and bake it in a quick oven. Make it into two cakes. They will take an hour and a half baking.

To make a Butter Cake.

You must take a dish of butter, and beat it like cream with your hands, two pounds of fine fugar well beat, three pounds of flour well dried, and mix them in with the butter, twenty-four eggs, leave out half the whites, and then beat all together for an hour. Just as you are going to put it into the oven, put in a quarter of an ounce of mace, a nutineg beat, a little fack or brandy, and feeds or currants, just as you please.

To make Ginger-bread Cakes.

Take three pounds of flour, one pound of fugar, one pound of butter rubbed in very fine, two ounces of Ginger beat fine, a large nutmeg grated; then take a pound of treacle, a quarter of a pint of cream, make them warm together, and make up the bread stiff; roll it out, and make it up into thin cakes, cut them out with a tea-cup, or fmall glass, or roll them round like nuts, and bake them on tin plates in a flack oven.

To make a fine Seck or Saffron Gake.

You must take a quarter of a peck of fine flour, a pound and a half of butter, three ounces of carraway feeds, fix eggs beat well, a quarter of an ounce of cloves and mace beat together very fine, a pennyworth of cinnamon beat, a pound of fugar, a pennyworth of role water, a pennyworth of faffron, a pint and a half of yealt, and a quart of milk; mix it all together lightly with your hands thus: first boil your milk and butter, then skim off the butter, and mix it with your fleur and a little of the . milk; stir the yeast into the rest and strain it, mix it with the flour, put in your seed and spice, rose water, tincture of farfron, sugar and eggs; beat it all up well with your hands lightly, and bake it in a hoop or pan, but be sure to butter the pan well. It will take an hour and a half in a quick oven. You may leave out the seed, if you chuse it, and I think it rather better without it, but that you must do as you like.

To make a rich Seed Cake, called the Nun's Cake.

You must take four pounds of the finest flour, and three pounds of double-refined fugar beaten and lifted; mix them together, and dry them by the fire till you prepare your other materials. Take four pounds of butter, beat it with your hand till

it is fort like cream, then beat thirty-five eggs, leave out fixteen whites, strain off your eggs from the treads, and beat them and the butter together till all appears like butter. Put in four or five spoonfuls of rose or orange-flower water, and beat again; then take your flour and sugar, with six ounces of carraway-seeds, and strew them in by degrees, beating it up all the time for two hours together. You may put in as much tincture of cinnamon or amber-grease as you please; butter your hoop, and let it stand three hours in a moderate oven. You must observe always in beating of butter to do it with a cool hand, and beat it always one way in a deep earthen dish.

To make Pepper Cakes.

Take half a gill of fack, half a quarter of an ounce of whole white pepper, put it in and boil it together a quarter of an hour, then take the pepper out, and put in as much double refined fugar as will make it like a paire, then drop it in what shape you please on plates, and let it dry itself.

To make Pertugal Cakes.

Mix into a pound of fine flour, a pound of loaf sugar beat and fifted, then rub into it a pound of pure sweet butter, tillit is thick like grated white bread, then put to it two spoonfuls of rose water, two of sack, ten eggs, whip them very well with a wisk, then mix into it eight ounces of currants, mix'd all well together; butter the tin pans, fill them but half sull, and bake them; if made without currants they'll keep half a year; add a pound of almonds blanched, and beat with rose-water as above, and leave out the flour. These are another sort and better.

To make a pretty Cake.

Take five pounds of flour well dried, one pound of sugar, halfan ounce of mace, as much nutmeg, beat your spice very tine, mix the sugar and spice in the flour, take twenty-two eggs, leave our six whites, beat them, put a pint of ale yeast and the eggs in the flour, take two pounds and a half of fresh butter, a pint and a half of cream, set the cream and butter over the fire, till the butter is melted, let it shand till it is blood-warm, before you put it into the flour, set it an hour by the fire to rise, then put in seven pounds of currants, which must be plumped in half a pint of brandy, and three quarters of a pound of candied peels. It must be an hour and a quarter in the oven. You must put two pounds of chopped rashus in the flour, and a quarter of a pint of sack. When you put the currants in, bake it in a hoop.

To make Ginger-Bread.

Take three quarts of fine flour, two ounces of beaten ginger, a quarter of an ounce of nutmeg, cloves, and mace heat fine, but most of the last; mix all together, three quarters of a pound of fine sugar, two pounds of treakle, set over the sire, but don't let it boil; three quarters of a pound of butter melted in the treakle, and some candied lemon and orange-peel cut sine, mix all these together well. An hour will bake it in a quick oven.

To make little Fine Cakes.

ONE pound of butter beaten to cream, a pound and a quarter of flour, a pound of fine sugar beat fine, a pound of currants clean washed and picked, six eggs, two whites lest out, beat them fine, mix the flour, sugar and eggs by degrees into the batter, beat it all well with both hands, either make it into little cakes or bake it in one.

Another fort of Little Cakes.

A Pound of flour and half a pound of sugar, beat half a pound of butter with your hand, and mix them well together. Bake it in little cakes.

To make Drop Biscuits.

Take eight eggs, and one pound of double-refined sugar beaten sine, twelve ounces of sine slour well dried, beat your eggs very well, then put in your sugar and beat it, and then your slour by degrees, beat it all very well together without ceasing: your oven must be as hot as for halfpenny bread; then slour some sheets of tin, and drop your biscuits of what bigness you please, put them in the oven as fast as you can, and when you see them rise, watch them, if they begin to colour take them out, and put in more; and if the first is not enough, put them in again. If they are right done, they will have a white ice on them. You may, if you chuse it, put in a sew carraways; when they are all baked; put them in the oven again to dry, then keep them in a very dry place:

To make Common Biscuits.

Bear up fix eggs, with a spoonful of role-water and a spoonful of sack, then add a pound of sine powdered sugar, and a pound of slour; mix them into the eggs by degrees, and an ounce of coriander-seeds, mix all well together; shape them on white thin paper, or tin moulds, in any form you please. Beat the white of an egg, with a feather rub them over, and dust sine sugar over them. Set them in an oven moderately heated, till they rise and come to a good colour, take them cut; and when you have done with the oven, if you have no stove to dry them in, put them in the oven again, and let them stand all night to dry:

To make French Biscuits.

HAVING a pair of clean scales ready, in one scale put three new laid eggs, in the other scale put as much dried flour, an equal weight with the eggs, take out the flour, and as much fine powdered sugar; first beat the whites of the eggs up well with a wisk till they are of a fine froth; then whip in half an ounce of candied lemon-peel cut very thin and fine, and beat well; then by degrees whip in the flour and sugar, then slip in the yolks, and with a spoon temper it well together, then shape your biscuits on sine white paper with your spoon, and throw powdered sugar over them. Bake them in a moderate oven, not too

P 2

hot, giving them a fine colour on the top. When they are baked, with a fine knite cut them off from the paper, and lay them in boxes for use.

To make Mackersons.

Take a pound of almonds, let them be scalded, blanched and thrown into cold water, then dry them in a cloth, and pound them in a mortar, moiden them with orange-flower water, or the white of an egg, lest they turn to an oil; afterwards take an equal quantity of fine powder sugar, with three or four whites of eggs, and a little musk, beat all well together, and shape them on water-paper with a spoon round. Bake them in a gentle oven on tin plates.

To make Shrewflury Cakes.

Take two pounds of flour, a pound of sugar finely search'd, mix them together (take out a quarter of a pound to roll them in) take four eggs beat, four spoonfuls of cream, and two spoonfuls of rese-water, beat them well together, and mix them with the flour into a paste, roll them into thin cakes, and bake them in a quick oven.

To make Madling Cakes.

To a quarter of a peck of flour well dried at the fire, add two pounds or mutton-fuet tried and strained clear off, when it is a little cool, mix it well with the flour, some salt, and a very little all-spice bear sine: take half a pint of good yeast, and put in half a pint of water, stir it well together, strain it, and mix up your flour into a paste of a moderate sliffness. You must add as much cold water as will make the paste of a right order; make it into cakes about the thickness and bigness of an oat-cake; have ready some currants clean washed and picked, strew some just in the middle of your cakes between your dough, so that none can be seen till the cake is broke. You may leave the currants out, if you don't chuse them.

To make Light Wigs.

Take a pound and a half of flour, and half a pint of milk made warm, mix these together, cover it up, and let it lie by the fire half an hour; then take half a pound of sugar and half a pound of butter, then work these into a passe and make it into wigs, with as little flour as possible. Let the oven be pretty quick, and they will rise very much. Mind to mix a quarter of a pint of good ale yeast in milk.

To make wery good Wigs.

TARE a quarter of a peck of the finest slour, rub into it three quarters of a pound of tresh butter till it is like grated bread, something more than half a pound of sugar, half a nutmeg, half a race of ginger grated, three eggs yolks and whites beat very well, and put to them half a pint of thick ale yeast, three or four spoonfuls of sack, make a hole in the slour, and pour in your yeast and eggs, as much milk, just warm, as will

make

make it into a light passe. Let it stand before the fire to rise half an hour, then make it into a dozen and a half of wigs, wash them over with egg just as they go into the oven. A quick oven and half an hour will bake them.

To make Buns.

Take two pounds of fine flour, a pint of good ale yeast, put a little fack in the yeast, and three eggs beaten, knead all these together with a little warm milk, a little nutmeg, and a little falt; then lay it before the fire till it rises very light, then knead in a pound of fresh butter, a pound of rough carraway-comsits, and bake them in a quick oven, in what shape you please on flour'd papers.

To make little Plumb Cakes.

Take two pounds of flour dried in the oven, or at a great fire, and half a pound of sugar sinely powder'd, sour yolks of eggs, two whites, half a pound of butter washed with rose-water, six spoonfuls of cream warmed, a pound and a half of currants unwashed, but picked and rubbed very clean in a cloth; mix it all well together, then make them up into cakes, bake them in an oven almost as hot as for a manchet, and let them stand half an hour till they are coloured on both sides, then take down the oven-lid, and let them stand to soak. You must rub the butter into the flour very well, then the egg and cream, and then the currants.

C H A P. XVI,

Of Cheesecakes, Creams, Jellies, Whip Syllabubs, &c.

To make fine Cheefecakes.

AKE a pint of cream, warm it, and put it to five quarts of milk warm from the cow, then put runnet to it, and just give it a stir about; and when it is come, put the curd in a linen bag or cloth, let it drain well away from the whey, but do not squeeze it much; then put it in a mortar, and break the curd as sine as butter, then put to your curd half a pound of sweet almonds blanched and beat exceeding sine, and half a pound of mackeroons beat very sine. If you have no mackeroons, get Naples biscuits, then add to it the yolks of nine eggs beaten, a whole nutmeg grated, two perfumed plumbs, dissolved in rose or orange slour water, half a pound of sine sugar; mix all well together, then melt a pound and a quarter of butter, and sir it well in it, and half a pound of currants plumped, let it stand to cool till you use it, then make your puss-passe thus: take a pound of sine slour, wet it with cold water, roll it out, put into P 3

it by degrees a pound of fresh butter, and shake a little flour on

each coat as you roll it. Make it just as you use it.

You may leave out the currants, for change, nor need you put in the perfumed plumbs, if you dislike them; and for variety, when you make them of mackeroons, put in as much tincture of fassion as will give them a high colour, but no currants. This we call sasson cheesecakes; the other without currants, almond cheesecakes; with currants, fine cheesecakes; with mackeroons, mackeroon cheesecakes.

To make Lemon Cheefecakes.

Take the peel of two large lemons, boil it very tender, then pound it well in a mortar, with a quarter of a pound or more of loaf sugar, the yolks of six eggs, and half a pound of fresh butter; pound and mix all well together, lay a puss-passe in your patty-pass, fill them half sull and bake them. Orange cheese-cakes are done the same way, only you boil the peel in two or three waters, to take out the bitterness.

A second sort of Lemon Cheesecakes.

Take two large lemons, grate off the peel of both, and squeeze out the juice of one, and add to it half a pound of double-refined sugar, twelve yolks of eggs, eight whites well beaten, then melt half a pound of butter, in sour or five spoonfuls of cream, then stir it all together, and set it over the sire, stirring it till it begins to be pretty thick; then take it off, and when it is cold, fill your petty-pans little more than half sull. Put a paste very thin at the bottom of your petty-pans. Half an hour, with a quick oven, will bake them.

To make Almond Cheesecakes.

Take half a pound of Jordan almonds, and lay them in cold water all night; the next morning blanch them into cold water, then take them out, and dry them in a clean cloth, beat them very fine in a little orange-flower water, then take fix eggs, leave out four whites, beat them and firain them, then half a pound of white sugar, with a little beaten mace; beat them well together in a marble mortar, take ten ounces of good fresh butter, melt it, a little grated lemon-peel, and put them in the mortar with the other ingredients; mix all well together, and fill your petty-paus.

To.make Fairy Butter.

Take the yolks of two hard eggs, and beat them in a marble mortar, with a large spoonful of orange-flower water, and two tea spoonfuls of fine sugar beat to powder; beat this all together till it is fine passe, then mix it up with about as much tresh butter out of the churn, and force it through a fine strainer sull of little holes into a plate. This is a pretty thing to set off a table at supper. To make Almond Cuftards.

Take a pint of cream, blanch and beat a quarter of a pound of almonds fine, with two spoonfuls of rose water. Sweeten it to your palate. Beat up the yolks of sour eggs, sir all together one way over the fire till it is thick, then pour it out into cups; or you may bake it in little china cups.

To make baked Custards.

ONE pint of cream boil'd with mace and cinnamon; when cold, take four eggs, two whites left out, a little rose and orange-shower water and tack, nutmeg and sugar to your palate; mix them well together, and bake them in china cups.

To make plain Custards.

Take a quart of new milk, sweeten it to your taste, grate in a little nutmeg, beat up eight eggs, leave out half the whites, beat them up well, thir them into the milk, and bake it in china bafons, or put them into a deep china dish; have a kettle of water boiling, set the cup in, let the water come above half way, but don't let it boil too fast for fear of its getting into the cups. You may add a little rose water.

To make Orange Butter.

Take the yolks of ten eggs beat very well, half a pint of Rhenish, six ounces of sugar, and the juice of three sweet oranges; set them over a gentle sire, stirring them one way till it is thick. When you take it off, stir in a piece of butter as big as a large walnut.

To make Steeple Cream.

Take five ounces of hartshorn, and two ounces of ivory, and put them into a stone bottle, sill it up with sair water to the neck, put in a small quantity of gum Arabiek, and gum dragon; then itie up the bottle very close, and set it into a pot of water, with hay at the bottom. Let it stand six hours, then take it out, and let it stand an hour before you open it, lest it sly in your sace; then strain it, and it will be a strong jelly, then take a pound of blanched almonds, beat them very sine, mix it with a pint of thick cream, and let it stand a little; then strain it out, and mix it with a pound of jelly, set it over the sire till it is scalding that, sweeten it to your taste with double-resined sugar, then take it off, put in a little amber, and pour it into small high gallipots, like a sugar-loaf at top; when it is cold, turn them out, and lay cold whipt cream about them in heaps. Be sure it does not boil when the cream is in.

Lemon Cream.

Take five large lemons, pare them as thin as possible, sleep them all night in twenty spoonfuls of spring-water, with the juice of the lemons, then strain it through a jelly-bag into a silver sauce-pan, if you have one, the whites of fix eggs beat well, ten ounces of double-refined sugar, set it over a very slow charcoal

coal fire, flir it all the time one way, skim it, and when it is as hot as you can bear your fingers in, pour it into giasses,

A second Lemon Cream.

Take the juice of four large lemons, half a pint of water, a pound of double-refined sugar beaten fine, the whites of seven eggs, and the yolk of one beaten very well; mix all together, frain it, and set it on a gentle fire, stirring it all the while and foum it clean, put into it the peel of one lemon, when it is very hot, but don't boil, take out the icmon-peel, and pour it into china dishes. You must observe to keep it stirring one way all the time it is over the fire.

Jelly of Cream.

TAKE four ounces of hartshorn, put it on in three pints of water, let it boil till it is a stiff jelly, which you will know by taking a little in a spoon to cool; then strain it off, and add to it half a pint of cream, two sprontuls of rose water, two spoonsuls of fack, and fweeten to your talte; then give it a gentle boil, but keep stirring it all the time, or it will curdle; then take it off, and the it till it is cold; then put it into broad-bottom cups, let them frand all night, and turn them out into a dish; take half a pint of cream, two spoonfuls of role water, and as much sack. Sweeten it to your palate, and pour over them.

TAKE a pint of juice of Seville oranges, and put to it the yolks of fix eggs, the whites of but four, beat the eggs very well, and Strain them and the juice together; add to it a pound of doublerefined fugar, beaten and fifted; fet all those together on a foft fire, and put the peel or half an orange to it, keep it stirring all the while one way. When it is almost ready to boil, take out the orange-peel, and pour out the cream into glasses, or china dishes.

To make a Gooftberry Cream.

Take two quarts of gooseberries, put to them as much water as will cover them, feeld them, and then run them through a fieve with a spoon: to a quart of the pulp, you, must have lix eggs well beaten; and when the pulp is hot, put in an ounce of fresh butter, sweeten it to your taste, put in your eggs, and fiir them over a gentle fire till they grow thick, then fet it by; and when it is almost cold, put into it two spoonfuls of juice of spinach, and a speonful of orange-flower water, or sack; stir it well together, and put it into your bason. When it is cold, serve, it to the table.

To make Barley Cream.

TAKE a small quantity of pearl-barley, boil it in milk and water till it is tender, then firain the liquor from it, put your burley into a quart of cream, and let it boil a little, then take the whites of five eggs and the yolk of one, beaten with a spoonful of fine flour, and two spoonfuls of orange-flower water; then take the cream off the fire, and mix in the eggs by degrees, and fet it over the fire again to thicken. Sweeten to your tafte, pour it into bafens, and when it is cold ferve it up.

Fo

To make blanched Cream.

Take a quart of the thickest sweet cream you can get, season it with fine sugar and orange-slower water, and boil it; then beat the whites of theaty eggs with a little cold cream, take out the treddles, which you must do by straining at after it is beat, and when the cream is on the fire and boils, pour in your eggs, stirting it all the time one way till it comes to a thick curd, then take it up and pass through a hair-sleve, then beat it very well with a spoon till coid, and put it into dishes for use.

To make Almond Cream.

TAKE a quart of cream, boil it with half a nutmeg grated, a blade or two of mace, a bit of lemon-prel, and fweeten it to your taste; then blanch a quarter of a pound of almonds, beat them very fine, with a spoonful of rose or orange-slower water, take the whites of nine eggs well beat, and strain them to your almonds, beat them together, rub them very well through a coarse hair-fieve; mix all together with your cream, set it on the sire, shir it all one way all the time till it boils, pour it into your cups or dishes, and when it is cold serve it up.

To make a fine Cream.

Take a pint of cream, sweeten it to your palate, grate a little nutmeg, put in a spoonful of orange-flower water and rose water, and two spoonfuls of sack, heat up sour eggs, but two whites; thir all together one way over the sire till it is thick, have cups ready, and pour it in.

To make Ratafia Cream.

TAKE fix large laurel-leaves, boil them in a quart of thick cream, when it is boiled throw away the leaves, beat the yolks of five eggs with a little cold cream, and fugar to your taste, then thicken the cream with your eggs, set it over the fire again, but don't let it boil, keep it stirring all the while one way and pour it into china dishes; when it is cold it is sit for use.

To make Whipt Cream.

Take a quart of thick cream, and the whites of eight eggs, beat well, with half a pint of fack; mix it together, and sweeten it to your taste with double-refined sugar. You may persume it, if you please, with a little musk or amber-grease tied in a rag, and steeped a little in the cream, whip it up with a wisk, and some lemon-peel tied in the middle of the wisk; take the froth with a spoon, and lay it in your glasses or basons. This does well over a fine tart.

To make Whipt Syllabubs.

TAKE a quart of thick cream, and half a pint of fack, the juice of two Seville oranges or lemons, grate in the peel of two lemons, half a pound of double-refined fugar, pour it into a broad earthen pan, and wifk it well; but first sweeten some red wine or fack, and fill your glasses as full as you chuse; then as the froth rises take it est with a spoon; lay it carefully into your glasses.

glasses till they are as full as they will hold. Don't make these long before you use them. Many use cyder sweetened or any wine you please, or lemon, or orange whey made thus: squeeze the juice of a lemon or orange into a quarter of a pint of milk, when the curd is hard, pour the whey clear off, and sweeten it to your palate. You may colour some with juice of spinach, some with saffron, and some with cochineal, just as you fancy.

To make everlasting Syllabubs.

TAKE five half pints of thick cream, half a pint of Rhenisk, half a pint of fack and the juice of two large Seville oranges; grate in just the yellow rhind of three lemons, and a pound of double-refined sugar well beat and sifted; mix all together with a spoonful of orange-flower water, beat it well together with a swifk half an hour, then with a spoon fill your glasses. These will keep above a week, and are better made the day before. The best way to whip syllabub is, have a fine large chocolate mill, which you must keep on purpose, and a large deep bowl to mill them in. It is both quicker done, and the froth stronger. For the thin that is left at the bottom, have ready some calf's foot jelly boiled and clarified, there must be nothing but the calf's foot boiled to a hard jelly; when cold, take off the fat, clear it with the whites of eggs, run it through a flannel bag, and mix it with the clear, which you have faved of the syllabubs. Sweeten it to Jour palace, and give it a boil; then pour it into basons, or what you please. When cold, turn it out, and it is a fine flummery.

To make a Trifle.

Cover the bottom of your dish or bowl with Naples biscuits broke in pieces, mackeroons broke in halves, and Ratasia cakes. Just wet them all through with sack, then make a good boiled custard not too thick, and when cold pour over it, then put a syllabub over that. You may garnish it with Ratasia cakes, current jelly and slowers.

To make Hartshorn Jelly.

Boil half a pound of hartshorn in three quarts of water over a gentle fire, till it becomes a jelly. If you take out a little to cool, and it hangs on the spoon, it is enough. Strain it while it is hot, put it in a well-tinned sauce-pan, put to it a pint of Rhenish wize, and a quarter of a pound of loaf fugar; beat the whites of four eggs or more to a froth, für it all together that the whites mix well with the jelly, and pour it in, as if you were cooling it. Let it boil for two or three minutes, then put in the juice of three or four lemons; let it boil a minute or two longer. When it is finely curdled, and of a pure white colour, have ready a fwanskin jelly bag over a china bason, pour in your jelly, and pour back again till it is as clear as rock-water; then fet a very clean china haton under, have your glasses as clean as possible, and with a clean spoon fill your glasses. Have ready some thin rhind of the lemons, and when you have filled half, your glasses throw your peel into the bason; and when the jelly is all run out of the bag, with a clean spoon fill the rest of the glasses, and they will look

look of a fine amber colour. Now in putting in the ingredients there is no certain rule. You must put lemon and sugar to your palate. Most people love them sweet; and indeed they are good for nothing, unless they are.

To make Ribband Jelly.

Take out the great bones of four calves feet, put the feet into a pot with ten quarts of water, three ounces of harthorn, three ounces of finglass, a nutmeg quartered, and four blades of mace; then boil this till it comes to two quarts, strain it through a flannel bag, let it stand twenty-four hours, then scrape off all the fat from the top very clean, then slice it, put to it the whites of fix eggs beaten to a froth, boil it a little, and strain it again through a stannel bag, then run the jelly into little high glasses, run every colour as thick as your singer, one colour must be thorough cold before you put another on, and that you put on must not be but blood-warm, for fear it mix together. You must colour red with cochineal, green with spinach, yellow with saffron, blue with syrup of violets, white with thick cream, and sometimes the jelly by itself. You may add orange-flower water, or wine and sugar, and lemon if you please, but this is all fancy.

To make Calves Feet Jelly.

Both two calves feet in a gallon of water till it comes to a quart, then strain it, let it stand till cold, skim off all the fat clean, and take the jelly up clean. If there is any settling in the bottom, leave it; put the jelly into a sauce-pan, with a pint of mountain wine, half a pound of loaf sugar, the juice of sour large lemons, beat up six or eight whites of eggs with a wisk, then put them into the sauce-pan, and stir all together well till it boils, Let it boil a few minutes. Have ready a large stannel bag, pour it in, it will run through thick, pour it in again till it runs clear, then have ready a large china bason, with the lemon-peels cut as thin as possible, let the jelly run into that bason, and the peels both give it a fine amber colour, and also a stavour; with a clean silver spoon fill your glasses.

To make Currant Jelly.

Strip the currants from the stalks, put them in a stone jar, stop it close, set it in a kettle of boiling water half-way the jar, let it boil half an hour, take it out and strain the juice through a coarse hair-sieve. To a pint of juice put a pound of sugar, set it over a fine quick clear sire in a preserving-pan or a bell-metal skillet; keep sirring it all the time till the sugar is melted, then skin the scum off as tast as it rises. When your jelly is very clear and sine, pour it into gallipots; when cold, cut white paper just the bigness of the top of the pot and lay on the jelly, dip those papers in brandy, then cover the top close with white paper, and prick it full of holes; set it in a dry place, put some into glasses, and paper them.

To make Rasberry Giam.

Take a pint of this currant jelly, and a quart of rasherries, braile them well together, set them over a flow sire, keeping them stirring all the time till it boils. Let it boil sive or six minutes, pour it into your gallipots, paper it as you do the currant jelly, and keep it for use. They will keep so two or three years, and have the sull slavour of the rasherry.

To make Hartsborn Flummery.

Both half a pound of the shavings of Hartshorn in three pints of water till it comes to a pint, then strain it through a sieve into a bason, and set it by to cool; then set it over the sire, let it just melt, and put to it half a pint of thick cream, scalded and grown cold again, a quarter of a Pint of white wine, and two spoonfuls of orange-slower water; sweeten it with sugar, and beat it for an hour and a half or it will not mix well, nor look well; dip your cups in water before you put in your slummery, or else it will not turn out well. It is best when it stands a day or two before you turn it out. When you serve it up, turn it out of the cups, and stick blanched almonds cut in long narrow bits on the top. You may eat them either with wine or cream.

A second Way to make Hartshorn Flummery.

TAKE three ounces of hartshorn, and put it to two quarts of spring-water, let it simmer over the sire six or seven hours, till half the water is confumed, or else put it in a jug, and set in the oven with houshold bread, then strain it through a sieve, and beat half a pound of almonds very fine, with some orange-flower water in the beating; when they are beat, mix a little of your jelly with it and some sugar; strain it out and mix it with your other jelly, sûr it together till it is little more than bloodwarm, then pour it into half-pint basons or dishes for the purpose, and fill them but half full. When you use them, turn them out of the dish as you do flummery. If it does not come out clean, set your bason a minute or two in warm water. You may slick almonds in it or not, just as you please. Eat with wine and sugar, or make your jelly this way: Put fix ounces of hartshorn in a glazed jug with a long neck, and put to it three pints of fost water, cover the top of the jug close, and put a weight on it to keep it fleady; set it in a pot or kettle of water twenty-four hours, let it not boil, but be scalding hot, then strain it out, and make your jelly.

To make Oatmeal Flummery.

Ger some oatmeal, put it into a broad deep pan, then cover it with water, the it together and let it stand twelve hours, then pour off that water clear, and put on a good deal of fresh water, this it again in twelve hours, and so in twelve more; then pour off the water clean, and sirain the oatmeal through a coarse hair-fieve, and pour it into a sauce-pan, keeping it stirring all the time with a stick till it boils and is very thick, then pour it into dishes; when cold turn it into plates, and eat it with what you please,

please, either wine and sugar, or beer aud sugar, or milk. It cats

very pretty with cyder and fugar.

You must observe to put a great deal of water to the oatmeal, and when you pour off the last water, pour on just enough fresh as to strain the oatmeal well. Some let it stand forty-eight hours, some three days, shifting the water every twelve hours; but that is as you love it for sweetness or tartness. Gruts once cut does better than oatmeal. Mind to stir it together when you put in fresh water.

To make a fine Syllabub from the Cows.

Make your syllabub of either cyder or wine, sweeten it pretty sweet, and grate nutmeg in, then milk the milk into the liquor; when this is done, pour over the top half a pint or a pint of cream, according to the quantity of syllabub you make.

You may make this syllabub at home, only have new milk; make it as hot as milk from the cow, and out of a tea-pot, or

any fuch thing, pour it in holding your hand very high.

To make a Hedge-Hog.

Take two pounds of blanched almonds, beat them well in a mortar, with a little canary and orange-flower water, to keep them from oiling. Make them into slift-paste, then beat in the yolks of twelve eggs, leave out five of the whites put to it a pint of cream, sweeten'd with sugar, put in half a pound of sweet butter melted, set it on a furnace or slow sire, and keep it constantly stirring, till it is stiff enough to be made in the form of a hedge-hog; then stick it full of blanched almonds, slit and stuck up like the bristles of a hedge-hog, then put it into a dish. take a pint of cream and the yolks of four eggs beat up, sweeten'd with sugar to your palate. Stir them together over a flow sire till it is quite hot, then pour it round the hedge-hog in a dish, and let it stand till it is cold, and serve it up. Or a rich calf's foot jelly made clear and good, and pour in the dish round the hedgehog; and when it is cold, it looks pretty, and makes a pretty dith; or it looks pretty in the middle of a table for supper.

To make French Flummery.

You must take a quart of cream and half an ounce of isinglass, beat it fine, and shir it into the cream. Let it boil softly over a slow fire a quarter of an hour, keep it shirring all the time; then take it off the fire, sweeten it to your palate, and put in a spoonful of rose water and a spoonful of orange-slower water; strain it, and pour it into a glass or bason, or just what you please, and when it is cold, turn it out. It makes a fine side-dish. You may eat it with cream, wine, or what you please. Lay round it baked pears. It both looks very pretty, and eats fine.

A Buttered Tort.

Take eight or ten large codlings and scald them, when cold kin them, take the pulp and beat it as you can with a silver spoon, then mix in the yolks of fix eggs, and the whites of sour beat all well together, a Seville orange, squeeze in the juice, and shred the rhind as a fine as possible, with some grated nutmeg and sugar to your taste; melt some sine fresh butter, and beat up with it according as it wants, till it is all like a fine thick cream, then make a fine pussi-passe, have a large tin-patty that will just hold it, cover the patty with the passe, and pour in the ingredients. Don't put any cover on, bake it a quarter of an hour, then slip it out of the patty on a dish, and throw sine sugar well beat all over it. It is a very pretty side-dish for a second course. You may make this of any large apples you please.

Moon-Shine:

First have a piece of tin, made in the shape of a half-moon, as deep as a half-pint bason, and one in the shape of a large star, and two or three leffer ones. Boil two calves feet in a gallon of water till it comes to a quart, then strain it off, and when cold skim off all the fat, take half the jelly, and sweeten it with sugar to your palate, beat up the whites of four eggs; stir all together over a flow fire till it boils, then run it through a flannel bag till clear, put it in a clean sauce-pan, and take an ounce of sweet almonds blanched and beat very fine in a marble mortar, with two spoonfuls of role water and two of orange-flower water; then strain it through a coarse cloth, mix it with the jelly, stir in four large spoonfuls of thick cream, stir it all together till it boils, then have ready the dish you intend it for, lay the tin in the shape of a half-moon in the middle, and the stars round it; lay little weights on the tin to keep them in the places you would have them lye, then pour in the above Blanc Manger into the dish, and when it is quite cold take out the tin things, and mix the other half of the jelly with half a pint of good white wine and the juice of two or three lemons, with loaf sugar enough to make it sweet, and the whites of eight eggs beat fine; stir it all together over a flow fire till it boils, then run it through a flannel bag till it is quite clear in a china bason, and very carefully fill up the places where you took the tin out; let it stand till cold, and send it to table.

Note, You may for change fill the dish with a fine thick almond custard; and when it is cold, fill up the half-moon and stars with the clear jelly.

The Fleating Island, a pretty Dish jor the Middle of a Table at a Second Course, or for Supper.

You may take a foup-d sh, according to the size and quantity you would make, but a pretty deep glass dish is best, and set it on a china dish: First take a quart of the thickest cream you can get, make it pretty sweet with sine sugar, pour in a gill of sack, grate the yellow rhind of a lemon in, and mill the cream till it is all of a thick froth, then carefully as you can pour the thin from the froth into a dish; take a French roll, or as many as you want, cut it as thin as you can, lay a layer of that as light as possible on the cream, then a layer of currant jelly, then a very thin layer of roll, and then hartshorn jelly, then French roll, and over

over that whip your froth which you faved off the cream very welk milled up, and lay at top as high as you can heap it; and as for the rim of the dish, set it round with fruit or sweet-meats, according to your fancy. This looks very pretty in the middle of a table with candles round it, and you may make it of as many different colours as you fancy, and according to what jellies and giams or sweet-meats you have, or at the bottom of your dish you may put the thickest cream you can get, but that is as you fancy.

C H A P. XVII.

Of Made-Wines, Brewing, French Bread, Muffins, &c.

To make Raifin Wine.

AKE two hundred of raisins, stalks and all, and put them into a large hogshead, fill it up with water, let them steep a fortnight, stirring them every day; then pour off all the liquor, and dress the raisins. Put both liquors together in a nice clean vessel that will just hold it, for it must be fusl; let it stand till it has done hissing, or making the least noise, then stop it close, and let it stand six months. Peg it, and if you find it quite clear, rack it off into another vessel; stop it close, and let stand three months longer, then bottle it, and when you use it, rack it off into a decanter.

To make Elder Wine.

Pick the elder-berries when full ripe, put them into a stone jar, and set them in the oven, or a kettle of boiling water till the jar is hot through; than take them out and strain them through a coarse cloth, wringing the berries, and put the juice into a clean kettle: Fo every quart of juice put a pound of nne Lisbon sugar, let it boil and skim it well. When it is clear and fine, pour it into a jar; when cold, cover it close, and keep it till you make raisin wine: Then when you turn your wine, to every gallon of wine put half a pint of the clder syrup.

To make Orange Wine.

Take twelve pounds of the best powder sugar, with the whites of eight or ten eggs well beaten, into six Gallons of spring-water, and boil three quarters of an hour. When it is cold, put into it six spoonfuls of yeast, and also the juice of twelve lemons, which being pared must stand with two pounds of white sugar in a tankard, and in the morning skim off the top, and then put it into the water: Then add the juice and rhinds of sifty oranges, but not the white part of the rhinds, and so let it work all together two days and two nights; then add two quarts of Rhenish or white wine, and put it into your vessel.

To make Orange Wine with Raisins.

Take thirty pounds of new Malaga raisins picked clean, chop them small, you must have twenty large Seville oranges, ten of them you must pare as thin as for preserving; boil about eight gallons of soft water till a third part be consumed, let it cool a little, then put five gallons of it hot upon your raisins and orange-peel, thir it well together, cover it up, and when it is cold let it hand five days, shirring it up once or twice a day, then pass it thro' a hair-neve, and with a spoon press it as dry as you can, put it up in a runtlet sit for it, and put to it the rhinds of the other ten oranges, cut as thin as the first; then make a syrup of the juice of the twenty oranges, with a pound of white sugar. It must be made the day before you tun it up, shir it well together, and stop it close; let it stand two months to clear, then bottle it up. It will keep three years, and it is better for keeping.

To make Eller-flower Wine, very like Frontiniae.

Take fix gallons of spring-water, twelve pounds of white sugar, six pounds of raisins of the sun chopped. Boil these together one hour, then take the slowers of elder, when they are falling, and rub them off to the quantity of half a peck. When the liquor is cold, put them in, the next day put in the juice of three lemons, and sour spoonfuls of good ale yeast. Let it stand covered up two days, then strain it off, and put it in a vessel sit for it. To every gallon of wine put a quart of Rhenish, and put your bung lightly on a fortnight, then stop it down close. Let it stand six months; and if you find it is sinc, buttle it off.

To make Goofeberry Wine.

Gather your goofeberries in dry weather, when they are half ripe, pick them, and bruite a peck in a tub, with a wooden mallet; then take a horie-hair cioth, and preis them as much as possible, without breaking the feeds. When you have pressed out all the juice, to every galion of gooseberries, put three pounds of fine dry powder sugar, sin it together till the sugar is all dissolved, then put it in a vessel or cask, which must be quite sull. If ten or twelve gallons, let it stand a formight; if a twenty gallon cask, let it stand five weeks. Set it in a cool place, then draw it off from the lees, clear the vessel of the ices, and pour in the clear liquor again. If it be a ten gallon cask, let it stand three months; if a twenty gallon, four or five months, then bottle it off.

To make Current Wine.

GATHER your currants on a fine dry day, when the fruit is full ripe, strip them, put them in a large pan, and bruise them with a wooden pessie till they are all bruised. Let them stand in a pan or tub twenty-sour hours to soment; then can it through a hair-sieve, and don't let your hand touch your siquor. To every gallon of this liquor, put two pounds and a half of white sugar, stir it well together, and put it into your vessel. To every six gallons, put a quart of brandy, and let it stand six weeks. If it is sine, bottle it; if it is not, draw it off, as clear as you can, into another vessel, or large bottles; and in a sortnight, bottle it in small bottles.

To make Cherry Wine.

Pull your cherries when full ripe, off the stalks, and press them thro' a hair-sieve. To every gallon of liquor put two pounds of lump sugar heat sine, stir it together and put it into a vessel, it must be full; when it has done working and making any noise, stop it close for three months, and bottle it off.

To make Birch Wine.

THE season for procuring the liquor from the birch trees is in the beginning of March, while the sap is rising, and before the leaves shoot out; for when the sap is come forward, and the seaves appear, the juice by being long digested in the bark, grows thick

and coloured, 'which before was thin and clear.

body of the tree, and putting in fossets, which are commonly made of the branches of elder, the pith being taken out. You may without hurting the tree, if large, tap it in several places, four or sive at a time, and by that means save from a good many trees several gallons every day; I you have not enough in one day, the bottles in which it drops must be corked close, and rosined or waxed;

however make use of it as soon as you can.

Take the sap and boil it as long as any scum rises, skimming it all the time: To every gallon of liquor put four pounds of good sugar, the thin peel of a lemon, boil it asterwards half an hour, scumming it very well, pour it into a clean tub, and when it is almost cold, set it to work with yeast spread on a toast, let it stand sive or six days, shrring it often; then take such a cask as will held the liquor, sire a large match dipt in brimslone, and throw it into the cask, stop it close till the match is extinguished, turn your wine, lay the bung on light till you sind it has done working; stop it close and keep it three months, then bottle it oss.

To make Quince Wine ..

GATHER the quinces when dry and full ripe; take twenty large quinces, wipe them clean with a coarse cloth, and grate them with a large grate or rasp as near the core as you can, but none of the core; boil a gallon of spring-water, throw in your quinces, let it boil softly about a quarter of an hour, then strain them well into an earthen pan on two pounds of deuble-resided sugar, pare the peel off two large lemons, throw in and queeze the juice through a sleve, stir it about till it is very cool, then reast a little bit of bread very thin and brown, rub a little yeast on it, let it stand-close co-tered twenty-sour hours, then take out the toast and lemon, put up in a cag, keep it three months, and then bottle it. If you make a twenty gallon cask, let it stand six months before you bottle it; when you strain your quinces, you are to wring them hard in a coarse cloth.

To make Coufflip or Clary Wine.

Take fix gallons of water, twelve pounds of sugar, the juice of fix lemons, the whites of four eggs beat very small, put all together in a kettle, let it boil half an hour, skim it very well, take a peck

of cowflips; if dry ones, half a peck; put them into a tub with the thin peeling of the fix lemons, then pour in the boiling liquor; and für them about; when almost cold, put in a thin toast baked dry and rubbed with yeast. Let it stand two or three days to work. If you put in before you tun it six ounces of syrup of citron or lemons, with a quart of Rhenish wine, it will be a great addition; the third day strain it off, and squeeze the cowslips through a coarse cloth, then strain it through a stannel bag and tun it up, lay the bung loose for two or three days to see if it works, and if it don't bung it down tight; let it stand three months, then bottle it.

To make Turnip Wine.

Take a good many turnips, pare them, flice them, put them in a cyder-preis, and preis out all the juice very well. To every gallon of juice, have three pounds of lump sugar, have a vessel ready, just big enough to hold the juice, put your sugar into a vessel, and also to every gallon of juice half a pint of brandy. Pour in the juice, and lay something over the bung for a week, to see if it works. If it does, you must not bung it down till it has done working; then stop it close for three months, and draw it off into another vessel. When it is sine, bottle it off.

To make Rafterry Wine.

Take some sine ripe rasherries, bruise them with the back of a spoon, then strain them through a stannel bag into a stone jar. To each quart of juice, put a pound of double-refined sugar, stir it well together, and cover it close; let it stand three days, then pour it off clear. To a quart of juice, put two quarts of white wine, bottle it off, it will be fit to drink in a week. Brandy made thus is a very fine dram, and a much better way than steeping the rashberries.

. Rules for Brewing.

CARE must be taken in the first place to have the malt clean;

and after it is grinded, it ought to stand four or five days.

For strong October, five quarters of malt to three hogsheads, and twenty-four pounds of hops. This will afterwards make two hogsheads of good keeping small beer, allowing five pounds of hops to it.

For good middling beer, a quarter of malt makes a hogshead of ale, and one of small beer; or it will make three hogsheads of good small beer, allowing eight pounds of hops. This will keep all the year; or it will make twenty gallons of strong ale, and two hogsheads of small beer, that will keep all the year.

If you intend your ale to keep a great while, allow a pound of hops to every bushel; if to keep six months, sive pounds to a hogs-head; if for present drinking, three pounds to a hogshead, and the

foftest and clearest water you can get...

Observe the day before to have all your vessels very clean, and

never use your tubs for any use, except to make wines.

Let your casks be very clean the day before with boiling water; and if your bung is big enough, scrub them well with a little birch broom or brush; but if they be very bad; take out the heads, and let

let them be scrubbed clean with a hand-brush and sand and fullersearth. Put on the head again and scald them well, throw into the

barrel a piece of untlacked lime, and stop the bung close.

The first copper of water, when it boils, pour into your mash-tub, and let it be cool enough to fee your face in; then put in your malt, and let it be well mashed, have a copper of water boiling in the mean time, and when your malt is well mathed, fill your mathing-tub, stir it well again, and cover it over with the sacks. Let it stand three hours, then set a broad shallow tub under the cock, let it run very softly, and it it is thick throw it up again till it runs fine, then throw a handful of hops in the under tub, and let the mash run into it, and fill your tubs till all is run off. Have water boiling in the copper, and lay as much more on as you have occasion for, allowing one third for boiling and waste. Let that stand an hour, boiling more water to fill the mash-tub for small beer; let the fire down a little, and put it into tubs enough to fill your mash. Let the second mash be run off, and fill your copper with the first wort; put in part of your hops, and make it boil quick. About an hour is long enough; when it is half boiled, throw in a handful of falt. Have a clean white wand and dip it into the copper, and if the wort feels clammy, it is boiled enough; then flacken your fire, and take off your wort. Have ready a large tub, put two llicks a-cross and set your straining-basket over the tub on the sticks, and strain your wort through it. Put your other wort on to boil with the rest of the hops; let your mash be still covered again with water, and thin your wort that is cooled in as many things as you can; for the thinner it lies, and the quicker it cools. the better. When quite cool, put it into the tunning-tub. Mind to throw a handful of falt into every boil. When the mash has flood an hour draw it off, then fill your mash with cold water, take off the wort in the copper, and order it as before. When cool, add to it the first in the tub; so soon as you empty one copper, fill the other, so boil your small beer well. Let the last mash run off, and when both are boiled with fresh hops, order them as the two first boilings; when cool, empty the mash-tub, and put the small beer to work there. When cool enough, work it, fet a wooden bowl of yeast in the beer, and it will work over with a little of the beer in the boil. Stir your tun up every twelve hours, let it stand two days, then tun it, taking off the yeast. Fill your vessels full, and fave some to fill your barrels; let it fland till it has done working, then lay on your bung lightly for a fortnight, after that stop it as close as you can. Mind you have a vent-peg at the top of the vessel in warm weather, open it; and if your drink hisses, as it often will, loosen it till it has done, then stop it close again. If you can boil your ale in one boiling it is best, if your copper will allow of it; if not, boil it as conveniency serves. The strength of your beer must be according to the malt you allow, more or less; there is no certain rule.

When you come to draw your beer, and find it is not fine, draw off a gallon, and fet it on the fine, with two ounces of ifinglass cut small and beat. Dissolve it in the beer over the fire; when it is

all melted, let it stand till it is cold, and pour it in at the bunge, which must lay loose on till it has done somenting, then stop it close for a month.

Take great care your casks are not musty, or have any ill taste : if they have, it is the hardest thing in the world to sweeten them.

You are to wash your casks with cold water before you scald them, and they should lie a day or two soaking, and clean them well, then scald them.

The best Thing for Rope Beer.

Mix two handfuls of bean flour, and one handful of falt, throw this into a kilderkin of beer, don't stop it close till it has done fomenting, then let it stand a month, and draw it off; but sometimes, nothing will do with it.

When a Barrel of Beer is turned four.

To a kilderkin of beer throw in at the bung a quart of oatmeal, by the bung on loose two or three days, then flop it down close, and let it stand a month. Some throw in a piece of chalk as big as a turkey's egg, and when it has done working stop it close for a month, then tup it.

To make white Bread, after the Lordon Way.

You must take a bushel of the finest slour well dressed, put it in the kneading-trough at one end ready to mix, take a gallon of water (which we call liquor) and some yeast; stir it into the liquor till it looks of a good brown colour and begins to curdle, thrain it and mix it with your flour till it is about the thickness of a good seed. cake; then cover it up with the lid of the trough, and let it stand three hours, and as foon as you fee it begin to fall, take a gallon more of liquor, and weigh three quarters of a pound of falt, and with your hand mix it well with the water: Strain it, and with this liquor make your dough of a moderate thickness, fit to make up into leaves; then cover it again with the lid, and let stand three hours more. In the mean time; put the wood into the oven and heat it. It will take two hours heating. When your fpunge has stood its proper time, clear the oven, and begin to make your bread. Set it in the oven and close it up, and three hours will just bake it. When once it is in, you must not open the oven till the bread is baked; and observe in summer that your water be milkwarm, and in winter as hot as you can bear your finger in it.

Note, As to the exact quantity of liquor your dough will take, experience will teach you in two or three times making, for all flour does not want the same quantity of liquor; and if you make any quantity, it will raise up the lid and run over, when it has stood

its time.

To make French Bread.

Take three quarts of water, and one of milk; in winter fealding hot, in summer a little more than milk-warm. Season it well with salt, then take a pint and a half of good ale yeast not bitter, lay it in a gallon of water the night before, pour it off the water, stir in your yeast into the milk and water, then with your hand break in a little more than a quarter of a pound of butter, work it well

well till it is dissolved, then beat up two eggs in a bason, and stirthem in, have about a peck and a half of slour, mix it with your liquor; in winter make your dough pretty stiff, in summer more llack; so that you may use a little more or less of slour, according to the stiffness of your dough; mix it well, but the less you work it the better. Make it into rolls, and have a very quick oven, but not to burn. When they have lain about a quarter of an hour turn them on the other side, let them lye about a quarter longer, take them out and chip all your French bread with a knife, which is better than raiping it, and makes it look spungy and of a fine yellow, whereas the rasping takes of all that sine colour, and makes it look too smooth. You must stir your liquor into the flour as you do for pye-crust. After your dough is made cover it with a cloth, and let it lye-to rise while the oven is heating.

To make Mussians and Oat-Cakes.

To a bushel of Hertfordshire white slour, take a pint and a half of good Ale Yeast, some pale malt, if you can get it, because it is whitest; let the yeast lye in water all night, the next day pour off the water clear, make two gallons of water just milk-warm, not to feald your yealt, and two ounces of falt; mix your water, yealt and falt well together for about a quarter of an hour, then firain it and mix.up your dough as light as possible, and let it lye in your trough an hour to rife, then with your hand roll it, and pull it into little pieces about as big as a large walnut, roll them with your hand like a ball, lay them on your table, and as fait as you do them lay a piece of flannel over them, and be fure to keep your dough corered with flannel; when you have rolled out all your dough begin to bake the first, and by that time they will be spread out in the right form; lay them on your iron, as one fide begins to change colour turn the other, and take great care they don't burn, or be too much discoloured, but that you will be a judge of in two or three makings. Take care the middle of the iron is not too hot, as it will be, but then you may put a brickbat or two in the middle of the fire to flacken the heat. The thing you bake on must be made thus:

Build a place just as if you was going to set a copper, and in the stead of a copper, a piece of iron all over the top fixed in form just the same as the bottom of an iron pot, and make your sire underpeath with coal as in a copper. Observe, mushins are made the same way; only this, when you pull them to pieces roll them in a good deal of slour, and with a rolling-pin roll them thin, cover them with a piece of slame, and they will rise to a proper thickness; and if you find them too big or too little, you must roll dough accordingly. These must not be the least discoloured.

When you cat them, toalt them with a fork crisp on both sides, then with your hand pull them open, and they will be like a honey-comb; lay in as much butter as you intend to use, then clap them together again, and set it by the sire. When you think the butter is melted turn them, that both sides may be buttered alike, but don't touch them with the knife, either to spread or cut them open, if

you

you do they will be as heavy as lead, only when they are quite

buttered and done, you may cut them cross with a knife.

Note, Some flour will foak up a quart or three pints more water than other flour, then you must add more water, or shake in more flour in the making up, for the dough must be as light as possible.

A Receipt for making Bread without Barm, by the Help of a Leaven.

Take a lump of dough, about two pounds of your last making, which has been raised by barm, keep it by you in a wooden vessel, and cover it well with flour. This is your leaven; then the night before you intend to bake put the said leaven to a peck of flour, and work them well together with warm water. Let it lie in a dry wooden vessel, well covered with a linen cloth and a blanket, and keep it in a warm place. This dough kept warm will rise again next morning, and will be sufficient to mix with two or three bushels of flour, being worked up with warm water and a little salt. When it is well worked up, and thoroughly mixed with all the flour, let it be well covered with the linen and blanket, until you find it rise; then knead it well, and work it up into bricks or loaves, making the loaves broad, and not so thick and high as is frequently done, by which means the bread will be better baked. Then bake your bread.

Always keep by you two or more pounds of the dough of your last baking, well covered with slour to make leaven to serve from one baking day to another; the more leaven is put to the slour, the lighter and spungier the bread will be. The fresher the leaven,

the bread will be less four.

From the Dublin Society.

A Method to proserve a large Stock of Yeast, which will keep and be of Use for several Months, either to make Bread or Cakes.

WHEN you have yeast in plenty, take a quantity of it, stir and work it well with a wisk until it becomes liquid and thin, then get a large wooden platter, cooler or tub, clean and dry, and with a foft brush, lay a thin layer of the yeast on the tub, and turn the mouth downwards that no dust may fall upon it, but so that the air may get under to dry it. When that coat is very dry, them lay on another coat and ler it dry, and so go on to put one coat upon another till you have a sufficient quantity, even two or three inches thick, to ferve for feveral months, always taking care the yeast in the tub be very dry before you lay more on. When you have occasion to make use of this yeast cut a piece off, and lay it in warm water; stir it together, and it will be sit for use. If it is for brewing, take a large handful of birch tied together, and dip it into the yeart and hang it up to dry; take great care no dust comes to it, and so you may do as many as you please. When your beer is fit to fet to work, throw in one of these, and it will make it work as well as if you had fresh yeast. You must whip it about in the west, and then let it lye; when the fat works well, take out the broom and dry it again, it will do for the next brewing. Note

Note, In the building of your oven for baking, observe that you make it round, low roofed, and a little mouth; then it will take less fire, and keep in the heat better than a long oven and high roof, and will bake the bread better.

C H A P. XVIII.

Jarring Cherries and Preserves, &c.

To jar Cherries, Lady North's Way.

AKE twelve pounds of cherries, then stone them, put them in your preserving-pan, with three pounds of double-resined sugar and a quart of water; then set them on the fire till they are scalding hot, take them off a little while, and set them on the fire again. Boil them till they are tender, then sprinkle them with half a pound of double-resined sugar pounded, and skim them clean. Put them all together in a china bowl, let them stand in the syrup three days; then drain-them through a sieve, take them out one by one, with the holes downwards on a wicker sieve, then set them in a stove to dry, and as they dry turn them upon clean sieves. When they are dry enough, put a clean white sheet of paper in a preserving-pan, then put all the cherries in, with another clean white sheet of paper on the top of them; cover them close with a cloth, and set them over a cool sire till they sweat. Take them off the sire, then let them stand till they are cold, and put them in boxes or jars to keep.

To dry Cherries.

To four pounds of cherries put one pound of sugar, and just put as much water to the sugar as will wet it; when it is melted, make it boil, stone your cherries, put them in, and make them boil: skim them two or three times, take them off, and let them stand in the syrup two or three days, then boil your syrup and put to them again, but don't boil your cherries any more. Let them stand three or four days longer, then take them out, lay them in sieves to dry, and lay them in the sun, or in a slow oven to dry; when dry, lay them in rows in papers and so a row of cherries, and a row of white paper in boxes.

To preserve Cherries, with the Leaves and Stalks green.

First dip the stalks and leaves in the best vinegar, boiling hot, slick the sprig upright in a sieve till they are dry; in the mean time boil some double refined sugar to a syrup, and dip the cherries, stalks and leaves in the syrup, and just let them scald; lay them on a sieve, and boil the sugar to a caudy height,

5+

then dip the cherries, staiks, leaves and all, then stick the branches in sieves, and dry them as you do other sweet-meats. They look very pretty at candle-light in a desert.

To make Orange Marmalade.

Take the best Seville oranges, cut them in quarters, grate them to take out the bitterness, and put them in water which you must shift twice or thrice a day, for three days. Then boil them, shifting the water till they are tender, shred them very small, then pick out the skins and seeds from the meat which you pulled out, and put it to the peel that is shred; and to a pound of that pulp, take a pound of double-resined sugar. Wet your sugar with water, and boil it up to a candy height, (with a very quick sire) which you may know by the dropping of it, for it hangs like a hair; then take it off the fire, put in your pulp, stir it well together, then set it on the embers, and stir it till it is thick, but let it not boil. If you would have it cut like marmalade, add some jelly of pippins, and allow sugar for it.

To make White Marmalade.

Pare and core the quinces as fall as you can, then take to a pound of quinces (being cut to pieces, less than half quarters) three quarters of a pound of double-refined sugar beat small, then throw half the sugar on the raw quinces, set it on a very slow fire till the sugar is melted, and the quinces tender; then put in the rest of the sugar, and boil it up as fast as you can. When it is almost enough, put in some jelly and boil it apace; then put it up, and when it is quite cold cover it with white paper.

To preserve Oranges Whole.

Take the best Bermudas or Seville oranges you can get, and pare them with a penknise very thin, and lay your oranges in water three or four days, shifting them every day; then put them in a kettle with fair water, and put a board on them to keep them down in the water, and have a skillet on the fire with water, that may be ready to supply the kettle with boiling water; as it wastes it must be filled up three or four times, while the oranges are doing, for they will take up seven or eight hours boiling; they must be boiled till a wheat straw will run through them, then take them out, and scoop the seeds out of them very carefully, by making a little hole in the top, and weigh them. To every pound of oranges put a pound and three quarters of double-refined sugar, beat well and sifted through a clean lawn sieve, fill your oranges with sugar, and strew some on them; let them lye a little while, and make your jelly thus;

Take two dozen of pippins or John apples, and slice them into water, and when they are boiled tender strain the liquor from the pulp; and to every pound of oranges you must have a pint and a half of this liquor, and put to it three quarters of the sugar you lest in filling the oranges, set it on the fire and let it boil, and skim it well, and put it in a clean carthen pan till it is cold, then put it in your skillet; put in your oranges, and with a small bod-

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kin job your oranges as they are boiling to let the syrup into them, stress on the rest of your sugar whilst they are boiling, and when they look clear take them up and put them in your glasses, but one in a glass just sit for them, and boil the syrup till it is almost a jelly, then sill up your glasses; when they are cold, paper them up, and keep them in a dry place,

To make Red Marmalade.

Scalp the quinces tender in water, then cut them in quarters, core and pare the pieces. To four pounds of quinces put three pounds of fugar, and four pints of water; boil the fugar and water to a fyrup, then put in the quinces and cover it. Let it stand all night over a very little fire, but not to boil; when they are red enough, put in a porringer full of jelly or more, and boil them up as fast as you can. When it is enough put it up, but do not break the quinces too much.

Red Quinces Whole.

Take fix of the finest quinces, core and scald them tender, drain them from the water, and when they are cold pare them; then take their weight in good sugar, a pint of water to every pound of sugar, boil it to a syrup, skim it well, then put in the quinces, and let them stand all night; when they are red enough boil them as the marmalade, with two porringers sull of jelly. When they are as soft as you can run a straw through them, put them into glasses; let the liquor boil till it is a jelly, and then pour it over the quinces.

Jelly for the Quinces.

Take some of the lesser quinces, and wipe them with a clean coarse cloth; cut them in quarters; put as much water as will cover them, let it boil apace till it is strong of the quinces, then strain it through a jelly bag. If it be for white quinces pick out the seeds, but none of the cores nor quinces pared.

To make Conserve of Red Roses, or any other Flowers.

Take rose buds, or any other slowers, and pick them, cut off the white part from the red, and put the red slowers and sist them through a sieve to take out the seeds; then weigh them, and to every pound of slowers take two pounds and a half of loaf sugar; beat the slowers pretty sine in a slone mortar, then by degrees put the sugar to them, and beat it very well till it is well incorporated together; then put it into gailipots, tie it over with paper, over that a leather, and it will keep seven years.

To make Conjerve of Hips.

GATHER hips before they grow toft cut off the heads and stalks, that them in halves, take out all the feeds and white that is in them very clean, then put them into an earthen pan, and thir them every day, or they will grow mouldy. Let them stand till they are soft enough to rub them through a coarse hair-sieve, as the pulp comes take it off the sieve: they are a dry berry, and will

will require pains to rub them through; then add its weight in fugar, mix them well together without boiling, and keep it in deep gallipots for use.

To make Syrup of Roses.

INFUSE three pounds of damask rose-leaves in a gallon of warm water, in a well glazed earthen pot, with a narrow mouth, for eight hours, which stop so close, that none of the virtue may exhale. When they have insused so long, heat the water again, squeeze them out, and put in three pounds more of rose leaves, to insuse for eight hours more, then press them out very hard; then to every quart of this insusson, add sour pounds of sine sugar, and boil it to a syrup.

To make Syrup of Citron.

Page and slice your citron thin, lay them in a bason, with layers of fine sugar. The next day pour off the liquor into a glass, skim it, and clarify it over a gentle fire.

To make Syrup of Clove Gillissowers.

CLIP your gillissowers, sprinkle them with fair water, put them into an earthen por, stop it up very close, set it in a ketale, of water, and let it boil for two hours; then strain out the juice, put a pound and a half of lugar to a pint of juice, put it into a skillet, set it on the fire, keep it stirring till the sugar is all melted, but let it not boil, then set it by to cool, and put it into bottles.

To make Syrup of Peach Bloffoms.

INFUSE Feach blossoms in hot water, as much as will handfemely cover them. Let them stand in balneo or in sand, for
twenty-four hours covered ciose; then strain out the slowers from
the liquor, and put in fresh slowers. Let them stand to insuse as
before, then strain them out, and to the liquor put fresh peach
blossoms the third time, and, if you please, a fourth time.
Then to every pound of your insusson, add two pounds of double
resined sugar; and setting it in sand, or Balneo, make a syrup,
which keep for use.

To make Szrup of Quinces.

GRATE quinces, pass their pulp through a cloth to extract their fuice, set their juice in the sun to settle, or before the sire, and by that means clarify it: for every sour ounces of this juice, take a pound of sugar boiled to a brown degree. If the putting in the juice of the quinces should check the boiling of the sugar too much, give the syrup some boiling till it becomes pearled; then take it off the sire, and when it is cold, put it into the bottles.

To preferve Apricots.

Take your apricots, from and pare them thin, and take their weight in double-refined fugar beaten and fifted, put your apricots in a filver cup or tankard, cover them over with fugar, and let

let them stand so all night. The next day put them in a preserving-pan, set them on a gentle sire, and set them simmer a
little while, then let them boil till tender and clear, taking them
off sometimes to turn and skim. Keep them under the siquor as
they are doing, and with a small clean bodkin or great needle
job them sometimes, that the syrup may penetrate into them.
When they are enough, take them up, and put them in
glasses. Boil and skim your syrup; and when it is cold, put it
on your apricots.

To preferve Dam'ons whole.

You must take some damsons and cut them in pieces, put them in a skillet over the sire, with as much water as will cover them. When they are boiled and the liquor pretty strong, strain it out: add for every pound of the whole damsons wiped clean, a pound of single-resined sugar, put the third part of your sugar into the liquor, set it over the sire, and when it simmers put in the damsons. Let them have one good boil, and take them off for half an hour covered up close; then set them on again, and let them simmer over the sire after turning them, then take them out and put them in a bason, strew all the sugar that was lest on them, and pour the hot liquor over them. Cover them up, and let them stand till next day, then boil them up again till they are enough. Take them up, and put them in poss; boil the liquor till it jellies, and pour it on them when it is almost cold, so paper them up.

To candy any Sort of Flowers.

Take the best treble-refined sugar, break it into sumps, and dip it piece by piece into water, put them into a vessel of silver, and melt them over the sire; when it just boils, strain it and set it on the sire again, and let boil till it draws in hairs, which you may perceive by holding up your spoon, then put in the slowers, and set them in cups or glasses. When it is of a hard candy, break it in lumps, and lay it as high as you please. Dry it in a slove, or in the sun, and it will look like sugar-candy.

To preserve Gooseberries webste, without stoning.

Take the largest preserving gooseberries, and pick off the back eye, but not the stalk, then set them over the fire in a pot of water to scald, cover them very close to scald, but not to boil or break, and when they are tender take them up into cold water; then take a pound and a half of double-refined sugar to a pound of gooseberries, and clarify the sugar with water, a pint to a pound of sugar, and when your syrup is cold put the gooseberries single in your preserving-pan, put the syrup to them, and set them on a gentle sire; let them boil, but not too fast, lest they break; and when they have boiled and you perceive the sugar has entered them, take them off; cover them with white paper, and for them by till the next day. Then take them out of the syrup, and boil the syrup till it begins to be ropy; skim it, and put it to them again, then set them on a gentle sire, and let

them preserve gently till you perceive the syrup will rope; then take them off, set them by till they are cold, cover them with paper, then boil some geoseberries in fair water, and when the liquor is strong enough strain it out. Let it thank to settle, and to every pint take a pound of double-refined sugar, then make a jelly of it, put the gooseberries in glasses, when they are cold; cover them with the jelly the next day, paper them wet, and then half dry the paper that goes in the inside, it closes down better, and then white paper over the glass. Set it in your tiove, or a dry place.

To preserve White Walnuts.

First pare your walnuts till the white appears, and nothing selie. You must be very careful in the doing of them that they don't turn black, and as fast as you do them, throw them into fast and water, and let them lie till your sugar is ready. Take three pounds of good loaf sugar, put it into your preserving pan, set it over a charcoal sire, and put as much water as will just wet the sugar. Let it boil, then have ready ten or a dozen whites of eggs strained and beat up to a froth, cover your sugar with the froth as it boils, and skim it; then boil it, and skim it till it is as clear as chrystal, then throw in your walnuts, just give them a boil till they are tender, then take them out, and lay them in a dish to cool; when cool, put them in your preserving pan, and when the sugar is as warm as milk pour it over them; when quite cold, paper them down.

Thus clear your fugar for all preserves, apricots, peaches,

gonseberries, currants, &c.

To preserve Walnuts green.

Wire them very clean, and lay them in strong sait and water twenty four hours; then take them out, and wipe them very clean, have ready a skiller of water boiling, throw them in, let them boil a minute, and take them out. Lay them on a coarse cloth, and boil your sugar as above; then just give your walnuts a scald in the sugar, take them up and lay them to cool. Put them in your preserving-pot, and pour on your syrup as above.

To preserve the large Green Plumbs.

Frast dip the stalk and leaves in boiling vinegar, when they are dry have your syrup ready, and sirst give them a scald, and every carefully with a pin take off the skin, boil your sugar to a candy height, and dip in your plumbs, hang them by the stalk to dry, and they will look finely transparent, and by hanging that way to dry, will have a clear drop at the top. You must take great care to clear your sugar nicely.

A nice Way to preserve Peaches.

Pur your peaches in boiling water, just give them a scald, but don't let them boil, take them out and put them in cold water, then dry them in a sieve, and put them in long wide-mouth'd bottles;

Bottles: to half a dozen peaches take a quarter of a pound of sugar, clarify it, pour it over your peaches, and fill the bottles with brandy. Stop them close, and keep them in a close place.

A second Way to preserve Peaches,

Make your fyrup as above, and when it is clear just dip in your peaches and take them out again, lay them on a dish to cool, then put them into large wide-mouth'd bottles, and when the fyrup is cool pour it over them; let them stand till cold, and fill up the bottle with the best French brandy. Observe that you leave room enough for the peaches to be well cover'd with brandy, and cover the glass close with a bladder and leather, and tie them close down.

To make Quince Cakes.

You must let a pint of the syrup of quinces, with a quart or two of rasherries be boiled and clarified over a clear gentle sire, taking care that it be well skimmed from time to time; then add a pound and a half of sugar, cause as much more to be brought to a candy height, and pour in hot. Let the whole be continually stirred about till it is almost cold, then spread it on plates, and cut it out into cakes.

C H A P. XIX.

To make Anchovies, Vermicella, Catchup, Vinegar, and to keep Arsichokes, French Beans, &c.

To make Anchowies.

O a peck of sprats, two pounds of common salt, a quarter of a pound of bay-salt, sour pounds of salt-petre two ounces of salt prunella, two-pennyworth of cockineal, pound all in a mortar, put them into a slone pot, a row of sprats, a layer of your compound, and so on to the top alternately. Press them hard down, cover them close, let them stand six months, and they will be sit for use. Observe that your sprats be very fresh, and don't wash nor wipe them, but just take them as they come out of the water.

To pickle Smelts, where you have Plenty.

Take a quarter of a peck of smelts, half an ounce of pepper, half an ounce of nutmeg, a quarter of an ounce of mace, half an ounce of petre-salt, a quarter of a pound of common sait, beat all very sine, wash and clean the smelts, gut them, then lay them in rows in a jar, and between every layer of smelts, strew the seafoning with four or sive bay-leaves, then boil red wine, and pour-

over them enough to cover them. Cover them with a plate, and when cold tie them down close. They exceed anchovies.

To make Fermicella.

Mix yolks of eggs and flour together into a pretty shift paste, so you can work it up cleverly, then roll it as thin as it is possible to roll the paste. Let it dry in the sun, when it is quite dry, with a very sharp knife cut it as thin as possible, and keep it in a dry place. It will run up like little worms, as vermicella does; though the best way is to run it through a coarse sieve, whilst the paste is soft. If you want some to be made in haste, dry it by the sire; and cut it small. It will dry by the sire in a quarter of an hour. This far exceeds what comes from abroad, being fresher.

To make Catchup.

TAKE the large flaps of mushrooms, pick nothing but the straws and dirt from it, then lay them in a broad earthen pan, strew a good deal of falt over them, let them lie till next morning, then with. your hand break them, put them into a stew-pan, let them boil a miaute or two, then firain them through a coarse cloth, and wring it hard. To take out all the juice, let it stand to settle, then pour it off clear, run is through a thick flannel bag (some filter it through brown paper, but that is a very tedious way) then boil it; to a quart of the liquor put a quarter of an ounce of whole ginger, and half a quarter of an ounce of whole pepper. Boil it britkly a quarter of an hour, then firain it, and when it is cold, put it into pint bottles. In each bottle put four or five blades of mace, and tix cloves, cork it tight, and it will keep two years. This gives the best flavour of the mushrooms to any sauce. If you put to a pint of this catchup, a pint of mum, it will taste like soreign catchup.

Another Way to make Catchup.

Take the large flaps, and falt them as above; boil the liquor, strain it through a thick flannel bag: To a quart of that liquor put a quart of stale beer, a large stick of horse-radish cut in little slips, sive or six bay-leaves, an onion stuck with twenty or thirty cloves, a quarter of an ounce of mace, a quarter of an ounce of nutmegs beat, a quarter of an ounce of black and white pepper, a quarter of an ounce of all-spice, and sour or sive races of gingers. Cover it close, and let it simmer very fostly till about one third is wailed; then strain it through a stannel bag, when it is cold bottle it in pint bottles, cork it close, and it will keep a great while. You may put red wine in the room of beer; some put in a head of gariick, but I think that spoils it. The other receipt you have in the chapter for the sea.

Artichokes to keep all the Year.

Boil as many artichokes as you intend to keep; boil them for as just the leaves will come out, then pull off all the leaves and choke, cut them from the strings, lay them in a tin plate, and put them in an oven where tarts are drawn; let them stand till the oven is heated again, take them out before the wood is put in, and

Let them in again after the tarts are drawn; so do till they are as dry as a board, then put them in a paper bag, and hang them in a dry place. You should lay them in warm water three or sour hours before you use them, shifting the water often. Let the last water be boiling hot; they will be very tender, and cat as sine as fresh ones. You need not dry all your bottoms at once, as the leaves are good to eat; so boil a dozen at a time, and save the bottoms for this use.

To keep French Beens all the Year.

Take fine young beans, gather them of a very fine day, have a large flone jar ready clean and dry, lay a layer of falt at the bottom, and then a layer of beans, then falt and then beans, and fo on till the jar is full; cover them with falt, tie a coarse cloth over them and a board on that, and then a weight to keep it close from all air; set them in a dry cellar, and when you use them take some out and cover them close again; wash them you took out very clean, and let them lye in lost water twenty-sour hours, shitting the water often; when you boil them, don't put the salt in water. The best way of dreiling them is, boil them with just the white heart of a small cabbage, then drain them, chop the cabbage, and put them both into a saucepan, with a piece of butter as big as an egg rolled in flour, shake a little pepper, put in a quarter of a pint of good gravy, let them shew ten minutes, and then dish them up for a tide-dish. A pint of beans to the cabbage. You may do more or less, just as you please.

To keep Green Peas till Christmas.

Take fine young peas, shell them, throw them into boiling water with some salt in, let them boil sive or six minutes, throw them into a cullender to drain, then lay a cloth sour or sive times double on a table, and spread them on; dry them very well, and have your bortles ready, sill them and cover them with mutton-sat try'd; when it is a little cold sill the necks almost to the top, cork them, tie a bladder and a lath over them, and set them in a cool dry place. When you use them boil your water, put in a little salt, some sugar, and a piece of butter; when they are boiled enough, throw them into a sieve to drain, then put them into a saucepan with a good piece of butter, keep shaking it round all the time till the butter is melted, then turn them into a dish, and send them to table.

Another Way to prese we Green Perse

GATHER your peas of a very dry day, when they are neither old, nor yet too young, shell them, and have ready some quark bottles with little mouths, being well dried; sill the bottles and cork them well, have ready a pipkin of rosin melted, into which dip the necks of the bottles, and set them in a very dry place that is cool.

To keep Green Goofeberries till Christmass.

Pick your large green goofeberries on a dry day, have ready your bottles clean and dry, fill the bottles and cork them, fer them

them in a kettle of water up to the necks, let the water boil very foftly till you find the goodeberries are coddled, take them out, and put in the rest of the bottles till all are done; then have ready some roan melted in a pipkin, dip the necks of the bottles in, and that will keep all air from coming at the cork, keep them in a cold dry place, where no damp is, and they will bake as red as a cherry. You may keep them without scalding, but then the skins will not be so tender, not bake so sine.

To keep Red Geefeberries.

Pick them when full ripe, to each quart of goofeberries, put a quarter of a pound of Lisbon sugar, and to each quarter of a pound of sugar put a quarter of a pint of water, let it boil, then put in your goofeberries and let them boil softly two or three minutes, then pour them into little stone jars, when cold cover them up, and keep them for use; they make sine pies with little trouble. You may press them through a callender; to a quart of pulp put half a pound of sine Lisbon sugar, keep stirring over the fire till both be well mixed and boiled, then pour it into a stone jar, when cold cover it with white paper, and it makes very pretty tarts or pusses.

To keep Walnuts all the Year.

TAKE a large jar, a layer of sea-sand at the bottom, then a layer of walnuts, then sand, then the nuts, and so on till the jar is sull; and be sure they don't touch each other in any of the layers. When you would use them, lay them in warm water for an hour, shifting the water as it cools; then rub them dry, and they will peel well and eat sweet. Lemons will keep thus covered, better than any other way.

Another Way to keep Lemons.

Take the fine large fruit that are quite found and good, and take a fine packthread about a quarter of a yard long, run it thro' the hard nib at the end of the lemon, then tie the string together, and hang it on a little hook in a dry airy place, so do as many as you please; but be sure they don't touch one another, nor any thing else, but hang as high as you can. Thus you may keep pears, &c. only tying the string to the stalk.

To keep White Bullice, or Pear Plumbs, or Damsons, &c. for Tarts, or Pies.

GATHER them when full grown, and just as they begin to turn. Pick all the largest out, save about two thirds of the trait, the other third put is much water to as you think will cover the rest. Let them boil, and skim them; when the fruit is boiled very soft, then strain it thro a coarse hair-seve; and to every quart of this siquor, put a pound and a half of sugar, boil it, and skim it very well; then throw in your fruit, just give them a scald, take them off the fire, and when cold put them into bottles with wide mouths, pour your syrup over them, lay a piece of white paper over them, and cover them with oil. Be sure to take the oil well off when you use the x, and don't put them in larger

larger bottles than you think you shall make use of at a time, be cause all these sorts of fruits spoil with the air.

To make Vinegar.

To every gallon of water put a pound of coarse Lisbon sugar, let it boil, and keep skimming of it as long as the scum rises; then pour it into tubs, and when it is as cold as beer to work, toast a good toast, and sub it over with yeast. Let it work twenty-four hours; then have ready a vessel iron-hooped, well painted, fixed in a place where the fun has full power, and fix it so as not to have any occasion to move it. When you draw it off, then fill your veffel, lay a tile on the bung to keep the dust out. Make it in March, and it will be fit to use in June or July. Draw it off into little stone bottles the latter end of June or heginning of July, let it stand till you want to use it, and it will never foul any more; but when you go to draw it off, and you find. it is not sour enough, let it stand a month longer before you draw it off. For pickles to go abroad, use this vinegar alone; but in England you will be obliged, when you pickle, to put one half cold spring water to it, and then it will be full sour with this vinegar. You need not boil, unless you please, for almost any fort of pickles, it will keep them quite good. It will keep walnuts very fine without boiling, even to go to the Indies; but then don't put water to it. For green pickles, you may pour it scalding hot on two or three times. All other forts of pickles you need not boil it. Mushrooms only wash them clean, dry them, put them into little bottles, with a nutmeg just scalded in vinegar, and fliced (whilst it is hot) very thin, and a few blades of mace; then fill up the bottle with the cold vinegar and ipringwater, pour mutton fat try'd over it, and tye a bladder and leather over the top. These mushrooms won't be so white, but as finely tasted, as if they were just gathered; and a spoonful of this pickle will give fauce a very fine flavour.

White walnuts, suckers and onions, and all white pickles do in

the same manner, after they are ready for the pickle.

To fry Smelts.

Lay your smelts in a marinade of vinegar, salt, pepper, and bay leaves, and cloves for a few hours; then dry them in a napkin, drudge them well with flour; and have ready some butter hot in a stewpan. Fry them quick, lay them in your dish, and garnish with fry'd parsley.

To roaft a Pound of Butter:

LAY it in falt and water two or three hours, then spit it, and rub it all over with crumbs of bread, with a little grated nutmeg, lay it to the fire, and as it roasts, baste it with the yolks of two eggs, and then with crumbs of bread all the time it is a roasting; but have ready a pint of oysters stewed in their own liquor, and lay in the dish under the butter; when the bread has soak'd up all the butter, brown the outside, and lay it on your oysters. Your fire must be very slow.

To raise a Sallad in two Hours at the Fire.

Take fresh horse-dung hot, lay it in a tub near the sire, then sprinkle some mustard-seeds thick on it, lay a thin layer of horse-dung over it, cover it close and keep it by the sire, and it will tile high enough to cut in two hours.

C H A P. XX.

DISTILING.

To distil Walnut Water.

AKE a peck of green walnuts, bruise them well in a large mortar, put them in a pan, with a handful of balm bruised, put two quarts of good French brandy to them, cover them close, and let them lye three days; the next day distil them in a cold fill; from this quantity draw three quarts, which you may do in a day.

How to ale this ordinary Still.

You must lay the plate, then wood-ashes thick at the bottom, then the iron pan, which you are to sill with your walnuts and liquor, then put on the head of the still, make a pretty brisk fire till the still begins to drop, then slacken it so as just to have enough to keep the still at work, mind all the time to keep a wet cloth all over the head of the still all the time it is at work, and always observe not to let the still work longer than the liquor is good, and take great care you don't burn the still; and thus you may distil what you please. If you draw the still too far it will burn, and give your liquor a bad taste.

.. To make Treacle Water.

Take the juice of green walnuts four pounds, of rue, cardius, marygold and balm, of each three pounds, roots of butter-bur half a pound, roots of burdock one pound, angelica and master-work-or each half a pound, leaves of feordium fix handfuls, Vennice treacle and mithridate of each half a pound, old canary wine two pounds, white wine vinegar fix pounds, juice of lemon fix pounds, and distil this in a lembick.

To make Biack Cherry Water.

TARE fix pounds of black cherries, and bruife them small; then put to them the tops of tosemary, sweet-marjoram, spearment, angelica, balm, marygold flowers, of each a handful, dry'd violets one ounce, aniseeds and sweet sennel-seeds, of each talk an ounce bruised; cut the herbs small, mix all together, and diffil them off in a cold still.

To make Hifterical Water

TAKE betony, roots of lovage, feeds of wild parfnips, of each two cunces, roots of fingle piony four ounces, of mytletoe of the

the oak three ounces, myrrh a quarter of an ounce, castor half an ounce; beat all these together, and add to them a quarter of a pound of dried millepedes; pour on these three quarts of mugwort water, and two quarts of brandy; let them stand in a close vessel eight days, then distil it in a cold still posted up. You may draw off nine pints of water, and sweeten it to your taste. Mix all together, and bottle it up:

To distil red Rese Buds:

WET your roses in fair water; sour gallons of roses will take near two gallons of water, then still them in a cold still; take the same stilled water, and put it into as many fresh roses as it will wet, then still them again.

Mint, balm, particy and pennyroyal water, diffil the fame way:

To make Plague Water.

Roots. NGELICA, Wormwood, Dragon, Maywort, Mint, Ruc, Carduus, Origany, Winter-Savoury; Broad Thyme; Rosemary, Pimpemell, Sage, Fumetory; Coltsfoot, Scabeous. Burridge, Saxafrage, Bittony,

Liverwort,

Jarmander.

Flowvers. Suckery, Hystop, Agrimony; Fennel, Cowflips, Poppies. Plantain, Setfoyl; Buglois, Vocyain, Maidenhair, Motherwort, Cowage, Golden-rod, Gromwell; Dill.

Seeds. Hart's tongue, Whore-hound, Fennel, Melolet, St. John-wort, Comfery, Featherfew. Red Rofe-leaves; Wood-forrel, Pellitory of the Wall, Hart's-cafe, Sentory, Scadrink, a good handful of each of the above-mention things, Gentian-root, Dock-root, Butter-bur-root, Piony-root, Bay-berries, Juniper - berries, of each of these a pound.

one ounce of nutmeg, one ounce of cloves, and half an ounce of mace; pick the herbs and flowers, and shred them a little. Cut the roots, bruise the berries, and pound the spices sine; take a peck of green walnuts, and chop them small, mix all these together, and lay them to steep in fack-lees, or any white winelees; if not, in good spirits, but wine-lees are best. Let them lye a week, or better; be fure to stir them once a day with a stick; and keep them close covered, then still them in a lembick with a flow fire, and take care your still does not burne. The first, second, and third running is good, and some of the fourth. Let them stand till cold, then put them together.

To make Surfeit Water.

You muit take scurvey-grass, brook-lime, watercresses, roman wormwormwood, rue, mint, balm, fage, clivers, of each one handful; green merery two handfuls; poppies, if fresh half a peck, if dry a quarter of a peck; coshincal fix pennyworth, sassion sixpennyworth; ani-seeds, carraway-seeds, coriander-seeds, cardamon-seeds, of each an ounce; liquorice two ounces scraped, siggs split a pound, raisins of the sun stoned a pound, juniperberries an ounce bruised, nutmeg an ounce beat, mace an ounce bruised, sweet sennel-seeds an ounce bruised, a few slowers of rosemary, marigolds and sage-slowers; put all these into a large stone jar, and put to them three gallons of French brandy; cover it close, and let it stand near the sire for three weeks. Stir it three times a week, and be sure to keep it close stopped, and then strain it off; bottle your liquor, and pour on the ingredients a gallon mere of French brandy. Let it stand a week, stirring it once as day, then distil it in a cold still, and this will make size white farreit water:

You may make this water at any time of the year, if you live at London, because the ingredients are always to be had, either green ordry; but it is best made in summer.

To make Milk Waters

Take two good handfuls of wormwood, as much carduus, as much rue, four handfuls of mint, as much balm, half as much angelica, cut these a little, put them in a cold still, and put to them three quarts of milk. Let your fire be quick till your sill drops, and then stacken your fire. You may draw off two quarts. The first quart will keep all the year.

How to dikil vinegar, you have in the chapter of pickles.

C H A P. XXI.

How to Market; and the Seasons of the Year for Butchers Meat, Poultry, Fish, Herbs, Roots, &c. and Fruit.

A Ballock.

HE head, tongue, palate; the entrails are the sweethreads, kidneys, skirts and tripe; there is the double, the roll, and the reed tripe.

The Fore - Quarter.

First is the haunch; which includes the clod, marrow-bone, thin, and the sticking-piece; that is the neck-end. The next is the leg of mutton-piece, which has part of the blade-bone; then the chuck-piece; the briscuit, the four ribs, and middle-rib, which is called the chuck-rib.

The Hind-Quarter.

First surloin and rump, the thin and thick-slank, the veiny-

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A Sheep.

THE head and pluck; which includes the liver, lights, heart, Tweetbreads, and melt.

The Fore-Quarter.

The neck, breast, and shoulder.

The Hind-Quarter.

The leg and loin. The two loins together is called a faddle of mutton, which is a fine joint when it is the little fat mutton.

A Calf.

THE head and inwards are the pluck; which contains the heart, liver, lights, nut and melt, and what they call the skirts (which eat dinely broiled) the throat sweetbread, and the windpipe fweetbread, which is the finest.

The fore-quarter is the shoulder, neck, and breast.

The hind-quarter is the leg, which contains the knuckle and fillet, then the loin.

House Lamb.

THE head and pluck, that is the liver, lights, heart, nut and melt. Then there is the fry, which is the sweetbreads, lambstones and skirts, with some of the liver.

The fore-quarter is the shoulder, neck and breast together.
The hind-quarter the leg and loin. This is in high season at Christmas, but lasts: all the year.

Grafs Lamb comes in, in April or May, according to the fea-

son of the year, and holds good till the middle of August.

A Hog.

THE head and inwards; and that is the hasset, which is the liver and crow, kidney and skirts. It is mixed with a great deal of tage and sweet herbs, pepper, falt and spice, so rolled in the caul and roalled; then there are the chitterlins and the guts, which are cleaned for faufages.

The fore-quarter is the fore-loin and spring; if a large hog,

you may cut a sparrib off.

The hind-quarter, only leg and loin. A Bacon Hog.

THIS is cut different, because of making ham, bacon and pickled pork. Here you have fine sparribs, chines and griskins, and fat for hog's-lard. The liver-and crow is much admired fry d with bacon; the feet and cars of both are equally good fouled.

Pork comes in season at Bartholomew-tide, and holds good till

Lady-day.

How to chuse Butchers Meat.

To chuse Lamb.

In a fore-quarter of lamb, mind the neck vein; if it be an gazure blue it is new and good, but if greenish or yellowish, it is mear tainting, if not tainted already. In the hinder-quarter, finell under the kidney and try the knuckle; if you meet with a faint feent, and the knuckle be limber, it is thle-killed. For a lamb's

R 3

head, mind the eyes if they be funk or wrinkled, it is stale; if plump and lively, it is new and sweet.

Vcal.

If the bloody vein in the shoulder looks blue, or a bright redit is new killed; but if blackish, greenish, or yellowish, it is slabby and scale; if wrapped in wet clocks, smell whether it be musty or not. The loin first taints under the kidney, and the siesh, if

itale killed, will be fost and slimy.

The breat and neck taints first at the upper-end, and you will perceive some dusky, yellow, or greenish appearance; the sweet-bread on the breast will be clammy, otherwise its fresh and good. The leg is known to be new by the stiffness of the joint; if limber, and the slesh seems clammy, and has green or yellowish speeks, his stale. The head is known as the lamb's. The Flesh of a bull-calf is more red and sirm that that of a cow-calf, and the sat more hard and cardled.

Mutton.

If the mutton be young, the flesh will pinch tender; if old, it will wrinkle and re ain so; if young, the fat will easily part from the lean; if old, it will stick by strings and skins: If rammutton, the fat feels spungy, the slesh close grained and tough, not rising again, when dented by your singer; if ewe-mutton, the flesh is paler than weather-mutton, a closer-grain, and easily parting. If there be a rot, the slesh will be palish, and the fat a faint whitish, inclining to yellow, and the slesh be loose at the bone. If you squeeze it hard, some drops of water will stand up like sweat; as to newness and staleness, the same is to be observed as by lamb.

Beef.

If it be right ox-beef, it will have an open grain; if young, a tender and oily smoothness; If rough and spungy, it is old, or inclining to be so, except neck, briseuit, and such parts as are very sibrous, which in young meat will be more rough than in other parts. A carnation pleasant colour betokens good spending meat, the suet a curious white, yellowish is not so good.

Cow-beef is less bound and closer grained than the ox, the fat whiter, but the lean somewhat paler; if young, the dent you

make with your finger will rife again in a little time.

Bull-beef is of a closer grain, a deep dusky red, tough in pinching, the fat skinny, hard, and has a rammish rank smell; and for newness or staleness, this stell bought fresh has but few signs, the more material is its clamminess, and the rest your smell will inform you. If it be bruised, these places will look more dusky or blackish than the rest.

Pork.

If it be young, the lean will break in pinching between your fingers, and if you nip the skin with your nails, it will make a dent; also if the fat be soft and pulpy, in a manner like lard: If the lean be tough, and the fat slabby and spungy, feeling rough,

it is old; especially if the rhind be stubborn, and you cannot nip

it with your nails.

If of a boar, though young, or of a hog, gelded at full growth, the flesh will be hard, tough, reddish, and rammish of smell; the fat skinny and hard; the skin very thick and tough, and

pinched up it will immediatly fall again.

As for old and new killed, try the legs, hands and springs, by putting your fingers under the bone that comes out; for if it be tainted, you will there find it by fmelling your finger; besides, the skin will be sweaty and clammy when stale, but cool and Imooth when new.

If you find little kernels in the fat or pork, like hail-shot; if

many, 'tis meafly, and dangerous to be caten.

How to chuse Brawn, Venison, Westphalia Hams, &c.

RAWN is known to be old or young, by the extraordinary. or moderate thickness of the rhind; the thick is old, the moderate is young. If the rhind and fat be very tender, it is not boar-brawn, but barrow or fow-

Venifon.

TRY the haunches or shoulders under the bones that come out, with your finger or knife, and as the scent is sweet or rank, it is new or stale; and the like of the sides in the most fleshy parts: If tainted, they will look greenish in some places, or more than ordinary black. Look on the hoofs, and if the clifts are very wide and tough, it is old; if close and smooth, it is young.

The Scafon for Venison.

THE buck-venison begins in May, and is in high season till All-Hallows-Day; the doc is in scason from Michaelmas to the end of December, or sometimes to the end of January.

Westphalia Hams and English Bacon.

Pur a knife under the bone that slicks out of the ham, and if it come out in a manner clean, and has a curious flavour, it is sweet and good; if much smeared and dulled, it is tainted or rusty.

English gammons are tried the same way; and for other parts try the fat, if it be white, oily in feeling, and does not break or crumble, and the flesh sticks well to the bone and bears a good colour, it is good; but if the contrary, and the lean has some little streaks of yellow, it is rusty, or will soon be so.

Butter, Checfe, and Eggs.

When you buy butter, trust not to that which will be given you to taste, but try in the middle, and if your smell and taste be

good, you cannot be deceived.

Cheese is to be chosen by its moist and smooth coat; if old cheese be rough coated, rugged, or dry at top, beware of little worms or mites. If it be over full of holes, moist or spungy, it If any foft or perished place appear on the is subject to inaggots. outlide,

outside, try how deep it goes, for the greater part may be hid within.

Eggs, hold the great end to your tongue; if it feels warm, be fure it is new; if cold, it is bad, and so in proportion to the heat and cold, so is the goodness of the egg. Another way to know a good egg is, to put the egg into a pan of cold water, the fresher the egg the sooner it will fall to the bottom; if rotten, it will swim at the top. This is also a sure way not to be deceived. As to the keeping of them, pitch them all with the small end downwards in sine wood-ashes, turning them once a week end-ways, and they will keep some months.

Poultry.

January. Hen-turkeys, capons, pullets with eggs, fowls, chickens, hares, all forts of wild fowl, tame rabbits and tame

pigeons.

February. Turkeys and pullets with eggs, capons, fowls, small chickens, hares, all sorts of wild fowl (which in this month begin to decline) tame and wild pigeons, tame rabbits, green geese, young ducklings, and turkey poults.

March. This month the same as the preceding month: and

in this month wild fowl goes quite out.

April. Pullets, spring sowl, chickens, pigeons, young wild rabbits, leverets, young geese, ducklings, and turkey poults.

May. The same. June. The same.

July. The same; with young partridges, pheasants, and wild ducks, called flappers or moulters.

August. The same.

September, October, November, and December. In these months all forts of fowls, both wild and tame, are in season; and in the three last, is the full season for all manner of wild fowl.

How to chuse Poultry.

If he be young his spurs are short, and his legs smooth; if a true capon, a fat vein on the side of his breast, the comb pale, a thick belly and rump: If new, he will have a close hard vent; if siale, a loose open vent.

A Cock or Hen Furkey, Turkey Poults

If the the cock be young, his legs will be black and smooth, and his spurs short; if stale, his eyes will be sunk in his head, and the seet dry; if new, the eyes lively and feet limber. Observe the like by the hen, and moreover if she be with egg, she will have a soft open vent; if not, a hard close vent. Turkey poults are known the same Way, and their age cannot deceive you.

A Cock, Hen, &c.

If young his spurs are short and dubbed, but take particular notice they are not pared or scraped: If old, he will have an open yent;

vent; but if new, a close hard vent: And so of a hen for new-ness or staleness; if old, her legs and comb are rough; if youngs smooth.

A Tame Goofe, Wild Goofe, Bran Goofe.

If the bill be yellowish, and she has but few hairs, she is young, but if sull of hairs, and the bill and foot red, she is old; if new, limber footed; if stale, dry footed; and so of a wild goose, and bran goose.

Wild and Tame Ducks.

THE duck, when fat, is hard and thick on the belly, but if not, thin and lean; if new, limber footed; if stale, dry footed. A true wild duck has a reddith foot, smaller than the tame one.

Goodwets, Marle, Knots, Ruffs, Gull, Dotterels, and Wheat Ears.

Is these be old, their legs will be rough; if young, smooth; if fat, a fat rump; if new, limber footed; if stale, dry footed.

Pheafant, Cock and Hen.

THE cock, when young, has dubbed spurs when old, sharp small spurs; if new, a fast vent, and if stale, an open stabby one. The hen, if young, has smooth legs, and her stell of a curious grain; if with egg, she will have a soft open vent, and if not, a close one. For newness or staleness, as the cock.

Heath and Pheafant Poults

If new, they will be stiff and white in the vent, and the sect limber; if fat, they will have a hard vent, if stale, dry footed and limber, and if touched they will peel.

Heath Cock and Hen.

If young, they have smooth legs and bills; and if old, rough. For the rest are known as the foregoing.

Partridge, Cock or Hen.

The bill white and the legs bluish, shew age; for if young, the bill is black and legs yellowish; if new, fast vent; if stale, a green and open one. If their crops be full, and they have fed on green wheat, they may taint there; and for this smell in their mouth.

Woodcock and Snipe.

THE woodcock, if fat, is thick and hard; if new, limber footed; when stale, dry footed; or if their noses are snotty, and their throats muddy and moorish, they are nought. A snipe, if fat, has a fat vent in the side under the wing, and in the vent feels thick; for the rest like the woodcock.

Doves and Pigeons.

To know the turtle dove, look for the bluish ring round his neck, and the rest mostly white: The stock dove is bigger; and the ring dove is less than the stock dove. The dove-house pigeons, when old, are red legged; if new and fat, they will feel full and fat in the vent, and are limber footed; but if stale, a stabby and green vent.

And

And thus of green or grey plovers, felfare, blackbird, thrush, larks, &c.

Of Hare, Leveret, and Rabbit.

Hare will be whitish and stiff, if new and clean killed; if stale, the stein blackish in the most parts, and the body limber; if the clift in her lies spread very much, and her claws wide and ragged she is old, and the contrary young: If the hare be young, the ears will tear like a piece of brown paper; if old, dry and tust. To know a true leveret, seel on the fore-leg near the foot, and if there be a small bone or knob it is right, if not, it is a hare: For the rest observe as in a hare. A rabbit, if stale, will be limber and slimy, if new, white and stiff; if old, her claws are very long and rough, the wool mottled with grey hairs; if young, the claws and wool smooth.

CANDLEMAS QUARTER.

FISH in Scason.

Lossters, crabs, crawfish, river crawfish, guard-fish, mackerel, breams, barbel, reach, shad or alloc, lamprey or lamper-eels, dace, bleak, prawnes, and horse-mackerel.

The eels that are taken in running water, are better than pond

cels; of those the silver ones are most esteemed.

MIDSUMMER QUARTER.

Tursurs and trouts, soals, grigs, shasslins and glout, tenes, salmon, dolphin, slying-sish, sheep head, tollis, both land and sea,

sturgeon, seale, chubb, lobsters and crabs.

Sturgeon is a fish commonly found in the northern seas; but now and then we find them in our great rivers, the Thames, the Severn, and the Tyne. This sish is of a very large size, and will sometimes measure eighteen seet in length. They are much esteemed when sresh, cut in pieces, and roasted or baked, or pickled for cold treats. The cavier is esteem'd a dainty, which is the spawn of this fish. The latter end of this quarter comes sinelts.

MICHAELMAS QUARTER.

Cop and haddock, coalsish, white and pouting hake, lyng, tiske and mullet, red and grey, weaver, gurnet, rocket, herrings, sprats, soals and shounders, plaise, dabs and smeare-dabs, cels, chare, scate, thornbacks, and humlyn, kinson, oysters and scollops, salmon, sea perch and carp, pike, tench, and sea tench.

Scate maides are black, and thornback maides white. Gray

bass comes with the mullet.

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In this quarter are fine finelts, and hold till after Christmas.

There are two forts of mullets, the sea mullet, and river mul
Let, both equally good.

made PLAIN and EASY. CHRISTMAS QUARTER.

Dorey, brile, gudgeons, gollin, smelts, crouch, perch, anchovy and loach, scollop and wilks, periwinkles, cockles, mussels, geare, bearber and hollebet.

How to chuse FISH.

To chuse Salmon, Pike, Trout, Carp, Tench, Grailing, Barbel, Chubb, Ruff, Eel, Whiting, Smelt, Shad, &c.

All these are known to be new or stale by the colour of their gills, their casiness or hardness to open the hanging or keeping up their sins, the standing out or sinking of their eyes, &c. and by smelling their gills,

Turbutt

He is chosen by his thickness and plumpness, and if his belly be of a cream colour, he must spend well; but if thin, and his belly of a bluish white, he will cat very loose.

Cod and Codling.

Chuse him by his thickness towards his head, and the whiteness of his slesh when it is cut: And so of a codling.

Ling.

For dried ling, chuse that which is thickest in the poll, and the slesh of the brightest yellow,

Scate and Thornback.

THESE are chosen by their thickness, and the she scate is the sweetest, especially if large.

Soals.

THESE are chosen by their thickness and stiffness; when their bellies are of a cream colour, they spend the sirmer.

Sturgcon.

If it cuts without crumbling, and the veins and griffles give a true blue where they appear, and the flesh a perfect white, then conclude it to be good.

Fresh Herrings and Mackerel.

If their gills are of a lively shining redness, their eyes standfull, and the sish is stiff, then they are new; but if dusky and faded, or sinking and wrinkled, and tails limber, they are stale.

Lobsters.

Chuse them by their weight, the heaviest are best, if no water be in them: if new, the tail will be sull smart, like a spring; if sull, the middle of the tail will be sull of hard, reddish-skinned meat. Cock lobster is known by the narrow back part of the tail, and the two uppermost sins within his tail are stiff and hard; but the hen is soft, and the back of her tail broader.

Prazuns, Shrimps, and Crabfish.

The two first, if siale, will be limber, and cast a kind of slimy smell, their colour fading, and they slimy: the latter will be limber in their claws and joints, their red colour turn blackish and dusky, and will have an ill smell under their throats, otherwise all of them are good.

Plaise and Flounders.

If they are stiff, and their eyes be not sunk or look dull, they are new, the contrary when stale. The best sort of plaise look bluish on the belly.

Pickled Salmon.

If the fielh feels oily, and the scales are stiff and shining, and it comes in flakes, and parts without crumbling, then it is new and good, and not otherwise.

Pickled and Red Herrings.

For the first, open the back to the bone, and if the stell be white, sleaky and oily, and the bone white, or a bright red, they are good. If red herrings carry a good gloss, part well from the bone, and smell well, then conclude them to be good.

January Fruits which are set lasting, are

Some grapes, the Kentill, russet, golden, French, Kirton and Dutch pippins, John apples, winter queenings, the marigold and Harvey apples, pom-water, golding-dorset, remitting, love's pearmain, and the winter pearmain; winter burgamot, winter boucretien, winter mask, winter Norwich, and great surring pears. All garden things much the same as in December.

February Fruits which are lasting.

THE same as in January, except the golden pippin and pomwater; also the pomery, and the winter pepperning and dagobent pear.

March Fruits which are set lasting.

THE golden ducket-dauset, pippins, rennetings, love's pearmain and John apples. The latter boucretien, and double-blossom pear.

April Fruits which are get lasting

You have now in the kitchen garden and orchard, antumn carrots, winter spinach, sprouts of cabbage and cauliflowers, turniptops, asparagus, young radishes, Dutch brown lettuce and cresses, burnet, young onions, scullions, leeks, and early kidney beans. On not beds, pursiain, cucumbers and mushrooms. Some cherries, green apricots and gooseberries for tarts.

Pippins, deuxans, westbury apple, russeting, gillissower, the

latter bourcretien, oak pear, &c.

May, the Product of the Kitchen and Fruit Garden this Menth.

Asparagus, cauliflowers, imperial, Silefia, royal and cabbage lettuces, burnet, pursiain, cucumbers, nasturtian flowers, pease and beans, sown in October, artishokes, scarlet strawberries, and kidney

kidney beans. Upon the hot beds, May cherries, May dukes. On walls, green apricots, and goofeberries:

Pippins, deuxans, or John apple, Westbury apples, russetting,

gilliflower apples, the codling, &c.

The great karvile, winter boucretien, black Worcester pear, Iurrein, and double-blossom pear. Now the proper time to distil herbs, which are in their greatest perfection.

June, the Product of the Kitchen and Fruit garden this Month.

Asparagus, garden brans and pease, kidney beans, caulislowers, artichokes, Battersea and Dutch cabbage, melons on the first ridges, young onions, carrots and parsnips sown in February, pursuan, burrage, burnet, the flowers of nasturtian, the Dutch, brown, the imperial, the royal, the Silesia and coss lettuces, some blanched endive and eucumbers, and all sorts of pot-herbs.

Green goofeberries, strawberries, some rasberries, currants white and black, duke cherries, red hearts, the slemish and carnatian cherries, codlings, januatings, and the masculine apricov.

And in the forcing frames all the forward kind of grapes.

July, the Product of the Kitchen and Fruit Garden.

Roncival and winged peafe, garden and kidney beans, cauliflowers, cabbages, artichokes, and their small suckers, all sorts of
kitchen and aromatick herbs. Sallads, as cabbage settuce, purslain,
burnet, young onions, cucumbers, blanched endive, carrots, turnips,
beets, nasturtian flowers, musk-melons, wood strawberries, currants,
gooseberries, rasperries, red and white januatings, the Margaret
apple, the primat russet, summer green chissel and pearl pears, the
carnation morella, great bearer, morocco, origat and begarreaux
wherries. The nutmeg, Isabella, Persian, Newington, violet,
muscal and rambouillet peaches. Nectarines, the primodial, myrobalan, red, blue, amber, damask pear, apricot and cinnamon plumbs;
also the King's and lady Elizabeth's plumbs, &c. some sigs and
grapes. Walnuts in high season to pickle, and rock sampier.
The fruit yet lasting of the last year is, the deuxans and the winter
russeting.

August, the Preduct of the Kitchen and Fruit Garden.

CABBAGES, and their sprouts, cauliflowers, artichokes, cabbage lettuce, beets, carrots potatoes, turnips, some beans, peas, kidney-beans, and all sorts of kitchen herbs, radish, horse-radish, cucumbers, cresses, some tarragon, onions, garlick, rocumboles, melons; and cucumbers for pickling.

Gooseberries, rasberries, currants, grapes, sigs, mulberries and silberts, apples, the Windsor sovereign, orange burgamot sliper red Catherine, king Catherine, penny Prussian, summer poppenning, sugar and louding pears. Crown Bourdeaux, Lavur, Disput, Savoy and Wallacotta peaches, the muroy, tawny, red

Roman, little green clutter and yellow nectarines.

Imperial blue, dates, yellow late pear, black pear, white nutmeg late pear, great Antony or Turkey and Jane plumbs.

Cluster Muscadine and Cornelian grapes.

September, the Product of the Kitchen and Fruit Garden:

GARDEN and some kidney-beans, roncival peas, artichokes, radishes, caulishowers, cabbage settuce, cresses, cherville, onions, tarragon, burnet, celery, endive, mushrooms, carrots, turnips, kirrets, beets, scorzonera, horse-radish, garlick, shalots, rocumbole, cabbage and their sprouts, with savoys, which are better, when more sweetened with the frost.

Peaches, grapes, figs, pears, plumbs, walnuts, filberts,

almonds, quinces, melons and cucumbers.

October, the Product of the Kitchen and Fruit Garden.

Some cauliflowers, artichokes, peafe, beans, cucumbers and melons; also July sown kidney beans, turnips; carrots, parsnips; potatoes, skirrets, scorzonera, beets, onions, garlick, shalots, rocumbole, churdones, cresses, cherville, mustard, radish, rape; spinach, lettuce small and cabbaged, burnet, tarragon, blanched celery and endive, late peaches and plumbs, grapes and sigs. Mulberries, silberts and walnuts. The bullice, pines and arbuters; and great variety of apples and pears.

November, the Product of the Kitchen and Fruit Garden.

CAULIFLOWERS in the greenhouse and some artichokes, carrots, parsnips, turnips, beets, skirrets, scorzonera, horse-radish, potatoes, onions, garlick, shalots, rocumbole, celery, parsley, sorrel, thyme, savoury, sweet marjoram dry and clary cabbages and their sprouts, savoy cabbage, spinach, late cucumbers. Hot herbs on the hot bed, burnet, cabbage, lettuce, endive blanched; several sorts of apples and pears.

Some bulifees, medlars, arbutas, walnuts, hazel nuts, and

cheinuts.

December, the Product of the Kitchen and Fruit Garden.

Many forts of cabbages and favoys, spinach, and some cauliflowers in conservatory, and artichokes in sand. Roots we have as in the last month. Small herbs on the hot beds for sallads, also mint, tarragon, and cabbage lettuce preserved under glasses; cherville, celery, and endive blanched. Sage, thyme, savoury, beet-leaves, tops of young beets, parsley, sorrel, spinach, leeks and sweet-marjoram, marigold flowers and mint dried. Asparagus on the hot bed, and cucumbers on the plants sown in July and August, and plenty of pears and apples.

€ H A P. XXIÍ

A certain Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog;

Take of the herb, called in Latin, licken cincreus terrestris; in English, ash-coloured ground liverwort, cleaned and dried and powdered, half and ounce; of black pepper powdered, two drachns

drachms. Mix these well together, and divide the powder into four doses; one of which must be taken every morning fasting, for four mornings successively in half a pint of cow's milk warm. After these four doses are taken, the patient must go into the cold bath or a cold spring, or river every morning fasting for a month. He must be dipt all over, but not stay in (with his head above water) longer than half a minute, if the water be very cold. After this he must go in three times a week for a fortnight longer.

N. B. The lichen is a very common herb, and grows generally in fandy and barren soils all over England. The right time to

gather it, is in the months of October and November.

Dr. MEAD.

Another for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

For the bite of a mad dog, either man or beast: Take fix ounces of rue clean picked and bruised, four ounces of garlick peeled and bruised, four ounces of Venice treacle, and sour ounces of filed pewter, or scraped tin. Boil these in two quarts of the best ale, in a pan covered close over a gentle sire, for the space of an hour, then strain the ingredients from the liquor. Give eight or nine spoonfuls of it warm to a man, or a woman, three mornings fasting. Eight or nine spoonfuls is sufficient for the strongest; a lesser quantity to those younger, or of a weaker constitution, as you may judge of their strength. Ten or twelve spoonfuls for a horse, or a bullock; three, sour, or sive to a sheep, hog, or dog. This must be given within nine days after the bite; it seldom fails in man or beast. If you can conveniently bind some of the ingredients on the wound, it will be so much the better.

Receipt against the Plague.

Take of rue, sage, mint, rosemary, wormwood and lavender, a handful of each; infuse them together in a gallon of white wine vinegar, put the whole into a stone-pot closely covered up, upon warm wood ashes for four days: After which draw off (or strain through fine flannel) the liquid, and put it into bottles well corked; and into every quart bottle, put a quarter of an ounce of camphire. With this preparation wash your mouth, and rub your loins and your temples every day; shuff a little up your nostrils when you go into the air, and carry about you a bit of sponge dipped in the same, in order to sinell to upon all occasions, especially when you are near any place or person that is infected. They write, that four malefactors (who had robbed the infested houses, and murdered the people during the course of the plague) owned, when they came to the gallows, that they had preserved themselves from the contagion, by using the above medicine only; and that they went the whole time from house to house, without any fear of the distemper.

How to keep clear from Buggs.

First take out of your room all filver and gold lace, then fer the chairs about the room, thut up your windows and doors, tack a blanket over each window, and before the chimney, and over the

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the doors of the room, fet open all closets and cupboard doors, all your draws and boxes, hang the rest of your bedding on the chair-backs, lay the feather-bed on a table, then fet a large broad earthen pan in the middle of the room, and in that set a chafing-dish that stands on feet, full of charcoal well lighted. If your room is very bad, a pound of rolled brimstone; if only a new, half a pound. Lay it on the charcoal, and get out of the room as as quick as pollible, or it will take away your breath. Shut your door close, with the blanket over it, and be sure to set it so as nothing can catch fire. If you have any India pepper, throw in with the brimstone. You must take care to have the door open whilst you lay in the brimstone, that you may get out as foon as possible. Don't open the door under six hours, and then you must be very careful how you go in to open the windows: therefore let the doors stand open an hour before you open the windows. Then brush and sweep your room very clean, wash it well with boiling lee, or boiling water, with a little unstacked lime in it, get a pint of spirits of wine, a pint of spirit of turpentine, and an ounce of camphire; shake all well together, and with a bunch of feathers wash your bedstead very well, and sprinkle the rest over the feather-bed, and about the wainscot and

If you find great swarms about the room, and some not dead, do this over again, and you will be quite clear. Every spring and fall, wash your bedstead with half a pint, and you will never have a bugg; but if you find any come in with new goods, or box, &c. only wash your beditead, and sprinkle all over your bedding and bed, and you will be clear; but be fure to do it as foon as you find one. If your room is very bad, it will be well

to paint the room after the brimitone is burnt in it.

This never fails, if rightly done.

An effestual Way to clear the Bedfiead of Buggs.

Take quickfilver and mix it well in a mortar with the white of an egg-till the quickfilver is all well mixt, and there is no blubbers; then beat up some white of an egg very sine, and mix with the quicksilver till it is like a fine ointment, then with a feather anoint the peditead all over in every creek, and corner, and about the lacing and binding, where you think there is any. Do this two or three times, and it is a certain cure, and will not fpoil any thing.

Directions to the House-Maid.

ALWAYS when you sweep a room, throw a little wet fand all over it, and that will gather up all the flew and dust, prevents it from rising, cleans the boards, and saves the bedding, pictures, and all other furniture from duli and dirt.

ADDITIONS.

To dress a Turtle, the West-India Way.

AKE the turtle out of the water the night before you intend to dress it, and lay it on its back in the morning, cut its throat or the head off, and let it bleed well; then cut off the fins, scald, scale and trim them with the head, then raise the callepy (which is the belly or under shell) clean off, leaving to it as much ineat as you conveniently can; then take from the back shell all the meat and intrails, except the monsieur, which is the fat and looks green, that must be baked to and with the shell; wash all clean with falt and water, and cut it in pieces of a moderate size, taking from it the bones, and put them with the fins and head in a soup-pot, with a gallon of water, some salt, and two blades of mace. When it boils, scum it clean, then put in a bunch of thyme, parsley, savoury and young onions, and your veal part, except about one pound and a half, which must be made forcemeat of, as for Scotch collops, adding a little Cayan pepper; when the yeal has boiled in the foup about an hour, take it out and cut it in pieces, and put to the other part. The guts (which is reckoned the best part) must be split open, scraped and made clean, and cut in pieces about two inches long. The paunch or maw must be scalded and skinned, and cut as the other parts, the size you think proper; then put them with the guts and other parts, except the liver, with half a pound of good fresh butter, a few shalots, a bunch of thyme, parsley, and a little savoury, season'd with falt, white pepper, mace, three or four cloves beaten, a little Cayan pepper, and take care not to put too much; then let it slew about half an hour over a good charcoal fire, and put in a pint and a half of Madeira wine and as much of the broth as will cover it, and let it stew till tender. It will take four or five hours doing. When almost enough, feum it, and thicken it with flour, mixt with some yeal broth, about the thickness of a fricasey. Let your force-ment balls be fry'd about the fize of a walnut, and be stew'd about half an hour with the rest; if any eggs, let them be boiled and cleaned as you do knots of pullets eggs, and if none, get twelve or fourteen velks of hard eggs; then put the slew (which is called the callepash) into the back-shell, with the eggs all ever, and put it in the oven to brown, or do it with a falamander.

The callepy must be slashed in several places, and moderately season'd, with pieces of butter, mixt with chopp'd thyme, parsley and young onions, with salt, white pepper and mace beaten, and a little Cayan pepper; put a piece in each slash, and then some over, and a dust of flour; then bake it in a tin or iron dripping pan, in a brisk oven.

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The back shell (which is called the callepash) must be seasoned as the callepy, and baked in a dripping-pan, set upright, with four brickbats or any thing else. An hour and a half will bake it, which must be done before the stew is put in.

The fins, when boiled very tender, to be taken out of the foup, and put in a stew-pan, with some good veal gravy, not high coloured, a little Madeira wine, seasoned and thickened as the cal-

lepath, and ferved in a dish by itself.

The lights, heart and liver may be done the same way, only a little higher seasoned; or the lights and hearts may be stewed with the callepash, and taken out before you put it in the shell, with a little of the sauce, adding a little more seasoning, and dish

it by itself.

The veal part may be made friandos, or Scotch collops of. The liver should never be stewed with the callepass, but always drest by itself, after any manner you like; except you separate the lights and hearts from the callepass, and then always serve them together in one dish. Take care to strain the soup, and serve it in a tureen, or clean china bowl.

Diffres.

A callepy.
Lights, &c.—foup—fins.
Callepath.

N.B. In the West-Indies they generally soule the fins, and eat them cold; omit the liver, and only send to table the callepy, callepash and soup. This is for a turtle, about sixty pounds weight.

To make Ice Cream.

Take two pewter basons, one larger than the other; the inward one must have a close cover, into which you are to put your cream, and mix it with rasberries or whatever you like best, to give it a slavour and a colour. Sweeten it to your palate; then cover it close, and set it into the large bason. Fill it with ice, and a handful of salt; let it stand in this ice three quarters of an hour, then uncover it, and stir the cream well together; cover it close again, and let it stand half an hour longer, after that turn it into your plate. These things are made at the pewterers.

A Turkey, &c. in Jelly.

Both a turkey or fowl as white as you can, let it stand till cold, and have ready a jelly made thus: take a fowl, skin it, take off all the fat, don't cut it to pieces, nor break the bones; take four pounds of leg of veal, without any fat or skin, put it into a well tinned sauce-pan, put to it full three quarts of water, set it on a very clear fire till it begins to summer; be sure to skim it well, but take great care it don't boil. When it is well skimmed, set it so as it will but just seem to summer, put to it two large blades of mace, half a nutmeg, and twenty corns of white pepper, a little bit of lemon-peel as big as a six-pence. This will take six or seven hours doing. When you think it is a suff jelly, which you will

will know by taking a little out to cool, be fure to skim off all the fat, if any, and be sure not to stir the meat in the sauce-pan. A quarter of an hour before it is done, throw in a large tea-spoonful of salt, squeeze in the juice of half a Seville orange or lemon; when you think it is enough, strain it off through a clean sieve, but don't pour it off quite to the bottom, for sear of settlings. Lay the turkey or sowl in the dish you intend to send it to table in, then pour this siquor over it, let it stand till quite cold, and send it to table. A sew aftertian slowers stuck here and there looks preity, if you can get them; but lemon, and all those things are entirely fancy. This is a very pretty dish for a cold collation, or a supper.

All forts of birds or fowls may be done this way.

To make Citron.

QUARTER your melon and take out all the infide, then put it into the fyrup as much as will cover the coat; let it boil in the fyrup till the coat is as tender as the inward part, then put them in the pot with as much fyrup as will cover them. Let them frand for two or three days, that the fyrup may penetrate through them, and boil your fyrup to a candy height, with as much mountain wine as will wet 'your fyrup, clarify it and then boil it to a candy height; then dip in the quarters, and lay them on a fieve to dry, and fet them before a flow fire, or put them in a flow oven till dry. Observe that your melon is but half ripe, and when they are dry put them in deal boxes in paper.

To candy Cherries or Green Gages.

Drp the stalks and leaves in white wine vinegar boiling, then scald them in syrup; take them out and boil them to a candy height; dip in the cherries, and hang them to dry with the cherries downwards. Dry them before the fire, or in the sun. Then take the plumbs, after boiling in the thin syrup, peel off the skin and candy them, and so hang them up to dry.

To take Ironmolds cut of Linen.

Take sorrel, bruise it well in a mortar, squeeze it through a cloth, bottle it and keep it for use. Take a little of the above juice, in a silver or tin sauce-pan, boil it over a lamp, as it boils dip in the ironmold, don't rub it, but only squeeze it. As soon as the ironmold is out, throw it into cold water.

To make India Pickle.

To a gallon of vinegar, one pound of garlick, add three quarters of a pound of long pepper, a pint of mustard-seed, one pound of ginger, and two ounces of turnierick; the garlick must be laid in falt three days, then wiped clean and dried in the sun; the long pepper broke, and the mustard-seed bruised: mix all together in the vinegar, then take two large hard cabbages, and two cauliflowers, cut them in quarters, and salt them well; let them lie three days, and then dry them well in the sun.

N. B. The ginger must lie twenty-four hours in salt and water,

then cut small and laid in falt three days.

To make English Catchup.

Take the largest staps of mushrooms, wipe them dry, but don't peel them, break them to pieces, and salt them very well; let them stand so in an earthen pan for nine days, shirring them once or twice a day, then put them into a jugg close stopped set into water over a fire for three hours; then strain it through a sieve, and to every quart of the juice, put a pint of strong stale mummy beer, not bitter, a quarter of a pound of anchovies, a quarter of an cunce of mace, the same of cloves, half an ounce of pepper, a race of ginger, half a pound of shalots: then boil them all together over a slow fire till half the liquor is wasted, keeping the pot close covered; then strain it through a stannel bag. If the anchovies don't make it salt enough, add a little salt.

To prevent the Infestion among horned Gattle.

Make an issue in the dewlap, put in a peg of black hellebore, and rub all vents both behind and before with tar.

APPEN-

APPENDIX

TO THE

ART of COOKERY,

MADE

PLAIN and EASY.

APPENDIX.

Observations on preserving Salt Meat mellow and fine for three or four Months; and to preserve potted Butter.

HEN you falt your meat in the summer, take care that it be perfectly cool after it comes from the butchers; the best way is, to lay it on cold bricks for a few hours, and when you falt it, lay it up on an inclining board, to drain off the blood; then falt it a-fresh, add to every pound of salt half a pound of Lisbon sugar, and turn it in the pickle every day; it will be fine at the month's end: the falt which is commonly used, hardens and spoils all the meat; the right fort is that called Lowndes's salt; it comes from Nantwich in Cheshire: a very fine sort also comes from Malden in Essex, and from Sussolk, which is the reason of that butter being finer than any other; and if every body would make use of that salt in potting butter, we should not have so much bad come to market; observing all the general rules of a dairy. If you keep your meat long in salt, half the quantity of fugar will do; and if you then bestow loaf sugar, it will eat much finer. This pickle cannot be called extravagant, because it will keep a great while; at three or four months end, boil it up; if you have no meat in the pickle, skim it, and when cold, only add a little more sait and sugar to the next meat you put in, and it will be good a twelvemonth longer.

A leg of mutton piece, veiny or thick flank-piece, without any bone, pickled as above is very fine, only add to every pound of falt an ounce of falt-petre; after being a month or two in the pickle, take it out, and lay it in foft water a few hours, then roast it. A leg of mutton, or shoulder of veal does the same. It is a very good article where a market is at a great distance, and a large sa-

mily obliged to provide a great deal of meat.

Concerning the pickling of hams and tongues, you have the receipt in the foregoing chapters; but use either of these sine salts, and they will be equal to any Bayonne hams, provided your porkling is sine and well fed.

To dress a Mock Turtle.

Having provided a calf's-head, scald off the hair, as you would do off a pig; then clean it, cut off the horny part in thin slices, with as little of the lean as possible; put in a few chopp'd oysters, and

and the brains; have ready between a quart and three pints of strong mutton or veal gravy, with a quart of Madeira wine, a large tea spoonful of Cayan pepper, a large onion chopped very small; peel off halt of a large lemon, shred as fine as possible, a little salt, the juice of sour lemons, and some sweet-herbs cut small; stew all these together till the meat is very tender, which will be in about an hour and a half; and then have ready the back shell of a turtle, lined with a passe of slour and water, which you must first set into the oven to harden; then put in the ingredients, and set into the oven to brown the top; and when that is done, suit your garnish at the top with the yolks of eggs boiled hard, and sorce-meat balls.

This receipt is intended for a large head; if you cannot get the shell of a turtle, a china-soup dish will do as well; and if no oven is at hand, the setting may be omitted; and if no oysters

are to be procured, it is very good without.

It is sometimes dressed with but a pint of wine, and the juice of two lemons.

After the horny part is boiled a little tender, put in your white meat.

It will do without the oven, and take a fine knuckle of veal, cut off the skin, and cut some of the fine sirm lean into small pieces, as you do the white meat of a turtle, and slew it with the other white meat above.

Take the firm hard fat which grows between the meat, and lay that into the sauce of spinach or sorrel, till half an hour before the above is ready; then take it out, and lay it on a sieve to drain; and put in juice to stew with the above. The remainder of the knuckle will help the gravy.

To flew a Buttock of Beef.

AFTER the beef is foaked, wash it clean from salt, and let it lie about an hour in soft water; then take it out, and put it into your pot, as you would to boil, but put no water in, cover it close with the lid, and let it stand over a middling sire, not sierce, but rather slow; it will require just the same time to do, as if it was to be boiled; when it is about half done, throw in an onion, a little bundle of sweet-herbs, a little mace and whole pepper; cover it down quick again; boil roots and herbs as usual to eat with it. Send it to table with the gravy in a dish.

The ferms Method of Stewing Green Peafe.

To about two full quarts of pease put in a quarter of a pint of oil and water, not so much water as oil; a little different fort of spices, as mace, cloves, pepper and nutmeg, all beat fine; a little Cayan pepper, a little salt; stew all this in a broad slat pipkin; when they are half done, with a spoon make two or three holes; into each of these holes break an egg, yolk and white; take one egg and heat it, and throw over the whole when enough, which

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you will know by tasting them; and the egg being quite hard, send them to table.

If they are not done in a very broad, open thing, it will be dif-

ficult to get them out to lay in a diffi.

They would be better done in a filver or tin dish, on a stewhole, and go to table in the same dish; it is much better than putting them out into another dish,

Minced Hadaicks after the Dutch way.

Both them, take out all the bones, mince them very fine with parfley and onions; season with nutmeg, pepper and salt, and shew them in butter, just enough to keep moist, squeeze the juice of a lemon, and when cold, mix them up with eggs, and put into a pust paste.

To aress Haddocks after the Spanish way.

Your haddock being washed very clean and dried, broil it nicely, then take a quarter of a pint of oil in a stewpan, season it with mace, cloves, and nutmeg, pepper and salt, two cloves of garlick, some love apples, when in season, a little vinegar; put in the sish, cover it close, and let it stew half an hour over a slow sire.

Flounders may be done the same way, and are very good.

To dress Haddocks the Jews way.

Wash two large fine haddocks very clean, cut them in flices about three inches thick, and dry them in a cloth; take a gill either of oil or butter in a flew-pan, a middling fized onion cut finall, a handful of parfley washed and cut small; let it just boil up in either butter or oil, then put in the fish; season it with beaten mace, pepper and falt, half a pint of soft water; let it stew softly, till it is thoroughly done; then beat up the yolks of two eggs, with the juice of a lemon, and just as it is done enough throw it over and fend it to table.

Onton Soup, the Spanish away.

Peel and slice two large Spanish onions, let them boil very softly in half a pint of sweet oil till the onions are very soft; then pour on them three pints of boiling water; season with beaten pepper, salt, a little beaten clove and mace, two spoonfuls of vinegar, a handful of parsley washed clean, and chopped sine: let it boil sast a quarter of an hour; in the mean time, get some sippets to cover the bottom of the dish, fried quick, not hard; lay them in a dish, and cover each sippet with a poached egg; beat up the yolks of two eggs, and throw over them; pour in your soup, and send it to table.

Garlick and forrel done the same way, eats very well.

A Spanish Pease Scup.

LAY one pound of Spanish pease in water the night before you use them; then take a gallon of water, one quart of fine sweet oil, a head of garlick; cover the put close, and let it boil till

the peafe are fost; then season with pepper and salt; then beat up the yolk of an egg, and vinegar to your palate; poach some eggs, lay in the dish on sippets, and pour the soup on them. Send it to table.

Milk Soup the Dutch way.

Both a quart of milk with cinnamon and moist sugar; put suppets in the dish, pour the milk over it, and set it over a charcoal sire to summer, till the bread is soft. Take the yolks of two eggs, beat them up, and mix it with a little of the milk, and throw it in; mix it all together, and send it up to table.

Fift Pasties the Italian way.

KNEAD your flour with oil; take a flice of salmon, season it with pepper and salt, and dip into sweet oil, chop onion and parsley fine, and strew over it; lay it in the paste, and double it up in the shape of a slice of salmon: oil a piece of white paper, and lay it under the pasty, and bake it; it is best cold, and will keep a month.

Mackrel done the same manner; head and tail together folded

in a pasty, is a fine dish.

Red Cabbage after the Dutch way, good for a Gold in the Breast.

Cur the cabbage small, and boil it soft, then drain it, and put it in a slew-pan, with a proper quantity of oil and butter, a little water and vinegar, and an onion cut small; season it with pepper and salt, and let it summer on a slow sire, till all the liquor is wasted.

Affaragus the Spanish way.

BREAK your asparagus in pieces, then boil them soft, and drain the water from them: take a little oil, water and vinegar, let it boil, season it with pepper and salt, throw in the asparagus, and thicken with yolks of eggs.

Endive done the same way, is good; the Spaniards add sugar, but that spoils them. Green pease done thus are very good; only add a lettuce cut small, and two or three onions, and leave

out the eggs.

Carrots and French Beans dreffed the Dutch way.

Take the carrots, flice them very thin, and just cover them with water; season them with pepper and salt, cut a good many onions and parsley small, a piece of butter; let them simmer over a slow fire till done. French beans may be done the same way.

Cauliflowers dreffed the Spanish way.

Boil your cauliflowers, but not too much; then drain them, and put them into a stew-pan; to a large cauliflower put a quarter of a pint of sweet oil, and two or three cloves of garlick; let them fry till brown; then season them with pepper and salt,

two or three spoonfuls of vinegar; cover the pan very close, and let them simmer over a very flow fire about an hour.

Beans the German way.

PREL and flice a large bunch of onions, take a great quantity of parfley washed and cut small, throw them into a stew-pan, with a pound of butter; season them well with pepper and salt, put in two quarts of beans; cover them close, and let them do till the beans are brown, shaking the pan frequently. Pease may be done the same way.

To dry Lettuce-stalks, Artichoke-stalks, or Cabbage-stalks.

PEEL the stalks to the pith, and put the pith in a strong brine three or four days; then take them out of the brine, boil them in water very tender, then dry them with a cloth, and put them into as much clarified sugar as will cover them, and so preserve them as you do oranges; then take them and set them to drain; then take fresh sugar, and boil it to the height; take them out and dry them.

To dry Pears without Sugar.

Pare some Norwich pears with a knife, and put them in an tarthen pot, and bake them not too soft; put them into a white plate pan, and put dry straw under them, and lay them in an oven after broad is drawn, and every day warm the oven to the degree of heat as when the bread is newly drawn. Within one week they must be dry.

Artichoke Suckers dreffed the Spanish way.

CLEAN and wash your artichoke suckers, and cut them in half, then boil them in water, drain them from the water, and put them into a stew-pan, with a little oil, a little water, and a little vinegar; season them with pepper and salt; stew them a little while, and then thicken them with yolks of eggs.

They make a pretty garnish done in the following manner; clean them and half boil them, then dry them, flour them, and dip them in yolks of eggs, and fry them brown.

Artichokes preserved the Spanish way.

TAKE large artichokes, cut the tops of the leaves off, wash them well and drain them; to every artichoke pour in a large spoonful of oil, seasoned with pepper and salt. Send them to the oven, and bake them, they will keep a year.

The Italians, French, Portuguese, and Spaniards, have variety of peculiar ways of dressing of fish, which we have not, such as

Making fish-soups, ragous, pies, &c.

For their foups, they tife no gravy, nor in their fauces, thinking it improper to mix fiesh and fish together; but make their fish-soups with fish, viz. either of craw-fish, lobsters, &c. taking only the juice of them.

For

For EXAMPLE.

THEY take their craw-fish, tie them up in a muslin rag, and boil them; then press out the juice for the purposes abovementioned.

For their Pies.

THEY make some of carp; others of different fish: and some they make like our minced pies, viz. They cut the slesh from the bones of the carp, and mince it; adding currents, &c.

Sham Chocolate.

Boil a pint of milk over a flow fire, with some whole cinnamon, and sweeten it with Lisbon sugar, beat up the yolks of three eggs, throw all together into a chocolate pot, and mill it one way, or it will turn. Serve it up in chocolate cups.

Almond Rice.

TAKE your almonds, blanch them, pound them in a marble or wooden mortar; and mix them in a little boiling water, press them as long as there is any milk in the almonds; adding fresh water every time; to every quart of almond juice, a quarter of a pound of rice, and about two or three spoonfuls of orange-flower water; mix them altogether, and let them simmer over a very flow charcoal fire, keep stirring them often; when done, sweeten to your palate; put them into plates, and throw beaten cinnamon over it.

Marmalade of Eggs in the Jewish Tafte.

BEAT the yolks of twenty-four eggs for an hour; clarify a pound of the best moist sugar, four spoonfuls of orange-slower water, one ounce of blanched and pounded almonds; stir all together over a very slow charcoal fire, keeping stirring it all the while one way, till it comes to a consistence; then put it into cossee-cups, and throw a little beaten cinnamon on the top of the cups. This marmalade, mixed with pounded almonds, with orange-peel, and citron, are formed in cakes of any shape, such as bires, fish, and fruit, &c.

A Cake the Spanish Way.

HAVING provided twelve eggs, and three quarters of a pound of the best moist sugar, mill them in a chocolate-mill, till they are all of a lather; then mix in one pound of flour, half a pound of pounded almonds, two ounces of candied orange-peel, two ounces of citron, four large spoonfuls of orange-water, half an ounce of cinnamon, and a glass of sack. It is best baked in a slow oven.

Another Way.

Provide a pound of flour, a pound of butter, eight eggs, a piut of boiling milk, two or three spoonfuls of ale yeast, or a glass of French brandy; beat all together; then set it before the fire in a pan, where there is room for it to rise; cover it with a cloth and flannel, that no air comes to it; when you think it is raised sufficiently, mix half a pound of the best moult sugar, an ounce of cinnamon beat fine: four spoonfuls of orange-flower water, one ounce

ounce of candied orange-peel, one ounce of candied citron, mix all well together, and bake it.

To make Sugar of Pearl.

Take half a pint of damask-rose water, a pound of sine sugar, half an ounce of prepared pearl beat to powder, eight leaves of beaten gold; boil them together according to art; add the pearl and gold leaves when just done, then cast them on a marble.

To dry Plumbs.

Take fair and clear coloured pear plumbs, weigh them and flit them up the sides; put them into a broad pan, and fill it sult of water, set them over a very slow sire; take care that the skin does not come off; when they are tender, take them up, and to every pound of plumbs put a pound of sugar; strew a little on the bottom of a large silver bason; then lay your plumbs in, one by one, and strew the remainder of your sugar over them; set them into your stove all night, with a good warm fire the next day; beat them, and set them into your stove again, and let them stand two days more, turning them every day; then take them out of the syrup, and lay them on glass plates to dry.

To make white Wafers.

Take the yolk of an egg, beat it, and mix it with a quarter of a pint of water; then mix half a pound of best flour, and thin it with damask-rose water till you think it of a proper thickness to bake. Sweeten it to your palate with fine sugar finely sisted.

To make brown Wafers.

Take a quart of common cream, then take the volks of three or four eggs, and as much fine flour as will make it into a thin batter; sweeten it with three quarters of a pound of fine sugar finely sierced, and as much pounded cinnamon as will make it taste. They should not be mixed till the cream be cold; butter your pans, and make them very hot before you bake them.

Fruit Wafers of Codlings, Plumbs, &c.

Rub the pulp of any fruit through a hair sieve, and to every three ounces of fruit take six ounces of sugar sinely sisted. Dry the sugar very well till it be very hot; heat the pulp also till it be very hot; then mix it and set it over a slow charcoal fire, till it be almost a-boising, then pour it in glasses or trenchers, and set in the slove till you see it will leave the glasses; but before it begins to candy, turn them on papers in what form you please. They may be coloured red with clove gilly-slowers steeped in the juice of lemon.

How to dry Peaches.

PARE the fairest and ripest peaches you can get, put them into fair water; take their weight in double-refined sugar, of one half make a very thin syrup; then put in your peaches, boiling them till they look clear, then split and stone them. Boil them till they are very tender, lay them a-draining, take the other half of the sugar, and boil it almost to candy; then put in your peaches, and so them lie all night, then lay them on a glass, and set them

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in a flove till they are dry. If they are sugar'd too much, wipe them a little with a wet cloth: let the first syrup be very thin a quart of water to a pound of sugar.

To make almond Knots.

BLANCH two pounds of almonds, in hot water; beat them in a mortar, to a very fine paste, with rose-water; be careful to keep them from oiling. Sift a pound of double-refined sugar, through a lawn sieve, leave out some to make up your knots, put the rest into a pan upon the fire, till it is scalding hot, and at the same time have your almonds scalding hot in another pan; then mix them together with the whites of three eggs beaten to froth, and let them stand till they are cold, then roll them with some of the sugar you lest out, and lay them in platters of paper. They will not roll into any shape, but lay them as well as you can, and bake them in a cool oven; it must not be hot, neither must they be coloured.

To make Almond Milk for a Wash.

BLANCH five ounces of bitter almonds, and beat them in a marble mortar very fine: You may put in a spoonful of sack when you beat them if you chuse it; then take the whites of three new-laid eggs, three pints of spring-water, and one pint of sack. Mix them all very well together; then strain it through a fine cloth, and put it into a bottle, and keep it for u'e. You may put in lemon, or powder of pearl, when you make use of it.

To preserve Apricots.

Pare your apricots, then stone what you can, whole; then give them a light boiling in a pint of water, or according to your quantity of fruit; then take the weight of your apricots in sugar, and take the liquor which you boil them in and your sugar, and boil it till it comes to a syrup, and give them a light boiling, taking off the scum as it rises. When the syrup jellies, it is enough; then take up the apricots, and cover them with the jelly, and put cut paper over them, and lay them down when cold.

To make Goofeberry Wafers,

PROCURE your gooseberries before they are ready for preserving; cut off the black heads, and boil them with as much water as will cover them, all to mash; then pass the liquor and all, as it will run, through a hair fieve, and put some pulp through with a spoon, but not too near. It is to be pulped neither too thick nor too thin; measure it, and to a gill of it take half a pound of double-refined sugar; dry it, put it to your pulp, and let it scald on a flow fire, not to boil at all. Stir it very well, and then will rife a frothy white scum, which take clear off as it rifes; you must scald and skim it till no scum rises, and it comes clean from the pan side; then take it off, and let it cool a little. Have ready sheets of glass very smooth, about the thickness of parchment. You must spread it on the glasses with a knife, very thin, even, and smooth; then set it on the stove with a slow fire: if you do it in the morning, at night you must cut it into long pieces with a broad case knife, and put your knife clear under it, and fold it two or three times over, and lay them in a stove, turning them fometimes

sometimes till they are pretty dry; but do not keep them too long, for they will look their colour. If they do not come clean off your glasses at night, keep them till next morning.

How to make little French Biscuits.

Procure nine new-laid eggs, take the yolks of two out, and take out the treddles, beat them a quarter of an hour, and put in a pound of fierced sugar, and beat them together three quarters of an hour, then put in three quarters of a pound of flour, very fine and well dried. When cold, mix all well together, and beat them about half a quarter of an hour, first and last. You may put in a little orange-flower water, and a little grated lemon-peel; then drop them about the bigness of a half crown, (but rather long than round) upon doubled paper a little buttered, sierce some sugar on them, and bake them in an oven, after manchet.

How to make the thin Africat Chips.

Pare your apricots or peaches, and cut them very thin into chips, and take three quarters of their weight in fugar, it being finely fierced; then put the fugar and the apricots into a pewter dish, and set them upon coals; and when the fugar is all disfolved, turn them upon the edge of the dish out of the syrup, and so set them by. Keep them turning till they have imbibed the syrup, be sure they never boil. They must be warmed in the syrup once every day, and so laid out upon the edge of the dish till the syrup be drank.

How to preserve Pippins in Jelly.

PARE, core, and quarter your pippins; throw them into fair water, and boil them till the strength of the pippins is boiled out, then strain them through a jelly bag; and to a pound of pippins take two pounds of double-refined fugar, a pint of this pippinliquor, and a quart of fpring-water; then pare the pippins very neatly, cut them into halves flightly cored, throw them into fair water. When your fugar is melted, and your fyrup boiled a little, and clean skimmed, dry your pippins with a clean cloth, throw them into your syrup; take them off the fire a little, and then set them on again, let them boil as fast as you possibly can, having a clear fire under them, till they jelly; take them off sometimes and shake them, but don't stir with a spoon; a little before you take them off the fire, squeeze the juice of a lemon and orange into them, which must be first passed a tissany; give them a boil or two after, so take them up, else they will turn red. At the first putting of your sugar in, allow a little more for this juice; you may boil orange or lemon peel very tender in spring-water, and cut them in thin long pieces, and then boil them in a little sugar and water, and put them in the bottom of your glasses; turn your pippins often, even in the boiling. To make Blackberry Wine.

Pur your berries when ripe, into a large vessel of wood or stone, with a spicket in it, and pour upon them as much boiling water as will just appear at the top the of them; as soon as you can endure your hand in them, bruite them very well, till all the berries are broke; then let them stand close covered till the berries be well wrought

wrought up to the top, which usually is three or four days; then draw off the clear juice into another vessel; and add to every ten quarts of this liquor one pound of sugar, stir it well in, and let it stand to work in another vessel like the first, a week or ten days; then draw it off at the spicket through a jelly-bag, into a large vessel; take four ounces of singlass, lay it in steep twelve hours in a pint of white wine: the next morning boil it till it is all disfolved, upon a flow fire; then take a gallon of your blackberry-juice, put in the dissolved isinglass, give it a boil together; and put it in hot:

The best Way to make Raisin Wine.

PROCURE à clean wine or brandy hogshead, put in two hundred of raifins, stalks and all, and then fill the vessel with fine clear spring-water: let it stand till you think it has done hissing; then throw in two quarts of fine French brandy; put in the bung flightly, and in about three weeks or a month, if you are fure it has done fretting, stop it down close; let it stand six months, peg it near the top, and if you find it very fine and good, fit for drinking, bottle it off, or else stop it up again, and let it stand fix months longer. It should stand six months in the bottle: this is by much the best way of making it, as the wine will be much thronger, but less of it: the different forts of raisins make quite a different wine; and after you have drawn off all the wine, throw on ten gallons of spring-water; take off the head of the barrel, and stir it well twice a day, pressing the raisins as well as you can; let it stand a fortnight or three weeks, then draw it off into a proper vessel to hold it, and squeeze the raisins well; add two quarts of brandy, and two quarts of syrup of elderberries, stop it close when it has done working; and in about three months it will be fit for drinking. If you don't chuse to make this second wine, fill your hogshead with spring-water, and set it in the sun for three or four months, and it will make excellent vinegar.

To make Orange Wafers.

BoIL some of the best oranges in three or sour waters, till they are tender, then take out the kernels and the juice, and best them to pulp, in a clean marble mortar, and rub them through a hair-sieve; to a pound of this pulp take a pound and a half of double-refined sugar, beaten and sierced; take half of your sugar, and put it into your oranges, and boil it till it ropes; then take it from the sire, and when it is cold, make it up in passe with the other half of your sugar; make but a little at a time, for it will dry too sast; then with a little rolling-pin roll them out as thin as tissany upon papers; cut them round with a little drinking-glass, and let them dry, and they will look very clear.

To preserve White Quinces whole.

Put about the weight of your quinces in sugar, and a pint of water to a pound of sugar, make it into syrup, and clarify it; then cover your quince and pare it, and put it into your syrup, and let it boil till it is all clear; then put in three spoonfuls of jelly, made thus: over night, lay your quince-kernels in water, then

then strain them, and put them into your quinces, and let them have but one boil afterward.

To make Orange Cakes.

Take the peels of four oranges, being first pared, and the meat taken our, boil them tender, and beat them small in a marble mortar; then take the meat of them, and two more oranges, your seeds and skins being picked out, and mix it with the peelings that are beaten: set them on the fire, with a spoonful or two of orange-slower water, keeping it stirring till that moisture is pretty well dried up; then have ready to every pound of that pulp, four pounds and a quarter of double-refined sugar, sinely sierced; make your sugar very hot, and dry it upon the fire, and then mix it and the pulp together, and set it on the sire again, till the sugar be very well melted, but be sure it does not boil; you may put in a little peel, small shred or grated, and when it is cold, draw it up in double papers; dry them before the sire, and when you turn them, put two together; or you may keep them in deep glasses or pots, and dry them as you have occasion,

To make a Lemoned Honey-comb.

Sweeten the juice of one lemon with fine sugar to your parlate; then put a pint of cream, and the white of an egg in some sugar, and beat it up; and as the froth rises, take it off, and put it on the juice of the lemon, till you have taken all the cream off upon the lemon: make it the day before you want it, in a dish that is proper.

To make white Cakes like China Difues.

To the yolks of two eggs, put two spoonfuls of sack, and as much rose-water, some carraway seeds, and as much slour as will make it a passe stiff enough to roll very thin: if you would have them like dishes, you must bake them upon dishes buttered. Cut them out into what work you please to candy them; take a pound of fine sierced sugar persumed, and the white of an egg, and three or four spoonfuls of rose water, stir it till it looks white; and when that passe is cold, do it with a feather on one side. This candied, let it dry, and do the other side in the same manner, and dry it also.

How to dry Cherries.

To eight pounds of cherries, put about one pound of the best powdered sugar, stone the cherries over a great deep bason or glass, and lay them one by one in rows, and strew a little sugar: thus do till your bason is full to the top, and let them stand till the next day; then pour them out into a great posnip, set them on the fire: let them boil very fast a quarter of an hour, or more; then pour them again into your bason, and let them stand two or three days; then take them out, and lay them one by one on hair-sieves, and set them in the sun, or an oven, till they are dry; turning them ever day upon dry sieves: if in the oven, it must be as little warm as you can just feel it, when you hold your hand in it.

To make Uxbridge Cakes.

To a pound of wheat flour, put leven pounds of currants, half a nutmeg, four pounds of butter, rub your butter cold very well amongst the real, dress your currants very well in the flour, butter, and seasoning, and knead it with so much good new yeast as will make it into a pretty high paste; after it is kneaded well together, let it stand an hour to rise; you may put half a pound of paste in a cake.

To make fine Almond Cakes.

Take a pound of Jordan almonds, blanch them, beat them very fine with a little orange-nower water, to keep them from oiling; then take a pound and a quarter of fine sugar, boil it to a candy height: then put in your almonds; then take two fresh lemons, grate off the rind very thin, and put as much juice as to make it of a quick take; then put it into your glasses, and set it into your store, stirring them often, that they do not candy: so when it is a little dry, put it into little cakes upon sheets of glass to dry.

How to make Mead.

To ten gallons of water, put two gallons of honey, and a handful of raced ginger; then cut two lemons in pieces, and put them into it, boil it very well, keep it skimming; let it stand all night in the same vessel you boil it in, the next morning barrel it up, with two or three spoonfuls of good yeast. About three weeks or a month after, you may bottle it.

Marmalade of Cherries.

STEW five pound of cherries, and put to them two pounds of hard sugar, shred your cherries, wet your sugar with juice that run's from them; then put the cherries into the sugar, and boil them pretty fast till it be a marmalade; when it is cold, put it up in glasses for use.

To dry Damfins.

Provide four pounds of damfins; take one pound of fine fugar, make a fyrup of it, with about a pint of fair water; then put in your damfins, fiir it into your hot fyrup, so let them stand on a little fire, to keep them warm for half an hour, then put all into a bason, and cover them, let them stand till the next day; then put the syrup from them, and set it on the fire, and when it is very hot, put it on your damfins: this do twice a day for three days together; then draw the syrup from the damfins, and lay them in an earthen dish, and set them in an oven after bread is drawn; when the oven is cold, take them and turn them, and lay them upon clean dishes; set them in the sun, or in any other oven, till they are dry.

Marmalade of Quince White.

PARE the quinces and core them, put them into water as you pare them, to be kept from blacking, then boil them so tender that a quarter of thraw will go through them; then take their weight of sugar, and beat them, break the quinces with the back

of a spoon; and then put in the sugar, and let them boil fast uncovered till they slide from the bottom of the pan: you may make paste of the same, only dry it in a stove, drawing it out into what form you please.

To preserve Cherries.

To two pound of cherries put one pound and an half of sugar, half a pint of sair water, melt your sugar in it; when it is melted, put in your other sugar and your cherries; then boil them softly, till all the sugar be melted; than boil them fast, and skim them; take them off two or three times and shake them, and put them on again, and let them boil sast; and when they are of a good colour, and the syrup will stand; they are enough.

To preserve Apricots or Plumbs Green.

Take them before they have stones in them; which may be known by putting a pin through them; then coddle them in many waters, till they are as green as grass: peel them and coddle them again; take the weight of them in sugar, and make a syrup; put to your sugar a jack of water: then put them in, set them on the fire to boil slowly, till they are clear, skimming them often, and they will be very green. Put them up in glasses, and keep them for infe.

To preserve Barberries.

Or the ripest and best barberries you can find, take their weight in sugar; then pick out the seeds and tops, wet your sugar with the juice of them, and make a syrup; then put in your barberries, and when they boil, take them off and shake them, and set them on again, and let them boil, and repeat the same, till they are clean enough to put into glasses.

Wiggs.

Mrx three pounds of well-dried flour, one nutmeg, a little mace and falt, and almost half a pound of carraway comfits; and melt half a pound of butter in a pint of fweet thick cream, fix spoonfuls of good fack, four yolks and three whites of eigs, and near a pint of good light yeast; work these well together, and cover it, and set it down to the fire to rise; then let them rest, and lay the remainder, the half pound of carraways on the top of the wiggs, and put them upon papers well floured and dried, and let them have as quick an oven as for tarts,

To make Fruit Wafers: Codlings or Plumbs do best.

Rue the pulp of fruit through a hair-sieve, and to three ounces of pulp take fix ounces of sugar, sinely sherced; dry your sugar, very well, till it be very hot, heat the pulp also very hot, and put it to your sugar, and heat it on the fire, till it be almost at boiling; then pour it on the glasses or trenchers, and set it on the stove, till you see it will leave the glasses, (but before it begins to candy) take them oss, and turn them upon papers in what sorm you please; you may colour them red with clove gillissowers sleeped in the juice of lemon.

To make Marmalade of Oranges.

Weigh your oranges, to a pound of oranges take half a pound of pippins, and almost half a pint of water; a pound and a half of sugar; pare your oranges very thin, and save the peelings, then take off the skins, and boil them till they are very tender, and the bitterness is gone out of them. In the mean time pare your pippins, and slice them into water, and boil them till they are clear, pick out the meat from the skins of your oranges, before you boil them; and add to that meat the meat of one lemon; then take the peels you have boiled tender, and shred them, or cut them into very thick slices, what length you please; then set the sugar on the sire, with seven or eight spoonfuls of water, skim it clean, then put in the peel, and the meat of the oranges and lemons, and the pippins, and so boil them; put in as much of the outward rind of the oranges as you think sit, and so boil thell m tithey are enough.

To make Orange Loaves.

Cut a round hole in the top of your orange, take out all the meat, and as much of the white as you can, without breaking the skin: then boil them in water till tender, shifting the water till it is not bitter; then take them up and wipe them dry: then take a pound of fine sugar, a quart of water, or in proportion to the oranges; boil it, and take off the scum as it rises: then put in your oranges, and let them boil a little, and let them lie a day or two in the syrup; then take the yolks of two eggs, a quarter of a pint of cream (or more), beat them well together; then grate in two Naples biscuits, (or white bread) a quarter of a pound of butter, and sour spoonfuls of sack: mix it all together till your butter is melted; then sill the oranges with it, and bake them in a slow oven as long as you would a custard, then stick in some cut citron, and fill them up with sack, butter, and sugar grated over.

Cracknels.

Mix half a pound of the whitest slour, a pound of sugar beaten small, two ounces of butter cold, one spoonful of carraway-seeds deeped all night in vinegar: then put in three yolks of eggs, and a little rose-water, work your paste all together; and after that beat it with a relling-pin, till it be light; then roll it out thin, and cut it with a glass, lay it thin on plates buttered, and prick them with a pin; then take the yolks of two eggs, beaten with rose-water, and rub them over with it; then set them into a pretty quick oven, and when they are brown take them out and lay them in a dry place.

To make a Lemon Tower or Pudding.

Take three lemons, grate the outward rind of them; take three quarters of a pound of sugar, and the same of butter the yolks of eight eggs, beat them in a marble mortar, at least an hour; then lay a thin rich crust in the bottom of the dish you hake it in, as you may something all over it; three quarters of an hour will bake it. Make an orange-pudding the same way,

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but pare the rinds, and boil them first in several waters, till the bitterness is boiled out.

To make the clear Lemon Cream.

INFUSE in a gill of clear water, the rind of a lemon, till it tastes of it; then take the whites of fix eggs, the juice of four lemons; beat all well together, and run them through a hair sieve, sweeten them with double-refined sugar, and set them on the sire, not too hot, keeping stirring; and when it is thick enough take it off.

How to make Chocolate.

Mix fix pounds of cocoa-nuts, one pound of aniseeds, four ounces of long pepper, one of cinnamon, a quarter of a pound of almonds, one pound of pistachios, as much 'achiote as will make it the colour of brick, three grains of musk, and as much ambergreate, fix pounds of loaf fugar, one ounce of nutmegs, dry and beat them, and sierce them through a sine sieve: beat your almonds to a paste, and mix with the other ingredients; then dip your sugar in orange-flower, or rose-water, and put it in a skillet, on a very gentle charcoal fire; then put in the spice, and strew it well together; then the mulk and ambergrease; then put in the coaco-nuts last of all; then achiote, wetting it with the water the fugar was dipt in; siew all these very well together over a hotter fire than before; then take it up, and put it into boxes, or what form you like, and fet it to dry in a warm place. The pistachios and almonds must be a little beat in a mortar, and afterwards ground upon a itone.

Another Way to make Chocolate.

Mix fix pounds of the best Spanish nuts, when parched, and cleaned from the hulls; take three pounds of sugar, two ounces of the best cinnamon, beaten and sisted very sine; to every two pounds of nuts put in three good vanclas, or more or less as you please; to every pound of nuts half a dram of cardanum seeds, very finely beaten and sierced.

To make Cheesecakes without Currants.

Take two quarts of new-milk, with as little runnet as you can; when it is come, break it as gently as you can, and whey it well; then pass it through a hair-sieve, and put it into a marble mortar, and beat into it a pound of new butter, washed in rose-water; when that is well mingled in the curd, take the yolks of six eggs, and the whites of three, beat them very well with a little thick cream and salt; and after you have made the cossins, just as you put them into the crust (which must not be till you are ready to set them into the oven) then put in your eggs and sugar, and a whole nutmeg sinely grated; shir them all well together, and then fill your crusts; and if you put a little sine sugar sierced into the crusts, it will roll the thinner and cleaner; three spoonfuls of thick sweet cream will be enough to beat up your eggs with.

"To preserve white Pear Plumbs,

Take those which are the finest and clearest from specks; to a pound of plumbs take a pound and a quarter of sugar, the finest you

you can get, a pint and a quarter of water; the plumbs and stone them, and prick them full of holes, faving some sugar beat sine laid in a bason; as you do them, lay them in, and strew sugar over them; then have half a pound of sugar, and your water ready made into a thin syrup, and a little cold; put in your plumbs with the slit sidedownwards, set them on the sire, keep them continually boiling, neither too slow nor too fast; take them often off, shake them round, and skim them well, keep them down into the syrup continually, for fear they loose their colour; when they are thoroughly scalded, strew on the rest of your sugar, and keep doing so till they are enough, which you may know by their glasing towards the latter end; boil them up quickly.

To preserve Currants.

Take the weight of the currants in sugar, prick out the seeds; to a pound of sugar put half a jack of water, let it melt, then put in your berries and let them do very leisurely, skim them, and take them up, let the syrup boil, then put them on again, and when they are clear, and the syrup thick enough, take them off, and when they are cold put them up in glasses.

To preserve Rasberries.

PROVIDE rasberries that are not too ripe, and take their weight in sugar, wet your sugar with a little water, and put in your berries, and let them boil softly, taking care not to break them; when they are clear, take them up, and boil the syrup till it is thick enough, then put them in again, and when they are cold put them up in glasses.

To make Biscuit Bread.

Day half a pound of very fine wheat flour, and as much fugar finely flerced before the fire, dry the flour more than the fugar; then take four new laid eggs, take out the strains, then swing them very well, then put the sugar in, and swing it well with the eggs, then put the flour in it, and beat all together half an hour at the least; put in some anniseeds, or carraway seeds, and rub the plates with butter, and set them into the oven.

To Candy Angelica.

Take your angelica in April, boil it in water till it is tender; then take it up and drain it from the water very well, then scrape the outside of it, and dry it in a clean cloth, and lay it in the syrup, and let it lie in three or sour days, and cover it close: the syrup must be strong of sugar, and keep it hot a good while, and let it not boil; after it is heated a good while, lay it upon a pye plate, and so let it dry, keep it near the sire less it dissolve.

To preserve Cherries.

Take the weight of your cherries in sugar before you stone them; when stoned, make your syrup, then put in your cherries, let them boil slowly at the first, till they are thoroughly warmed, then boil them as fast as you can; when they are boiled clear, put in the jelly, with almost the weight in sugar; strew the sugar on the

the cherries, for the colouring you must be ruled by your eye; to a pound of sugar put a jack of water, strew your sugar on them before they boil, and put in the juice of currants soon after they boil.

To dry Pear Plumbs.

To two pounds of pear plumbs put one pound of sugar; stone the plumbs, and fill them every one with sugar; lay them in an earthen pot, put to them as much water as will prevent burning them; then set them in an oven after bread is drawn, let them stand till they are tender, then put them into a sieve to drain well from the syrup, then set them in an oven again, untill they be a little dry; then smooth the skins as well as you can, and so fill them; then set them in the oven again to harden; then wash them in water scalding hot, and dry them very well, then put them in the oven very cool to blue them, put them between two perter dishes, and set them in the oven.

The Filling for the abovementioned Plumbs. .

Wife the plumbs, prick them in the seams, put them in a pitcher, and set them in a little boiling water, let them boil very tender, then pour most of the liquor from them, then take off the skins and the stones; to a pint of the pulp a pound of sugar well dried in the oven; then let it boil till the seum rise, which take off very clean, and put into earthen plates, and dry it in an oven, and so fill the plumbs.

To candy Cassia.

Take the quantity of powder of brown cassia as will lie upon two broad shillings, with what musk and ambergrease you think sitting: the cassia and persume must be powdered together; then take a quarter of a pound of sugar, and boil it to a candy height; then put in your powder, and mix it well together, and pour it in pewter saucers or plates, which must be buttered very thin, and when it is cold it will slip out: the cassia may be bought at London; sometimes it is in powder, and sometimes in a hard lump.

To make Carraway Cakes.

·SIFT two pounds of white flour, and two pounds of coarse loaf fugar well dried; after the flour and fugar is fifted and weighed, then mingle them together, fift the flour and fugar together, throw a hair-sieve into the bowl you use it in; to them you must have two pounds of good butter, eighteen eggs, leaving out eight of the whites; to these you must have four ounces of candied orange, five or fix ounces of carraway comfits: first work the butter with rose-water, till you can see none of the water, and your butter must be very soft; then put in flour and sugar, a little at a time, and likewise your eggs; but you must beat your eggs very well, with ten spoonfuls of sack, so you must put in each as you think fit, keeping it constantly beating with your hand, till you have put it into the hoop for the oven; do not put in your sweetmeats and sceds, till you are ready to put into your hoops: take care to have three or four doubles of cap-paper under the cakes, and butter ter the paper and hoop: you must fift some fine sugar upon your cake, when it goes into the oven.

To preserve Pippins in Slices.

Your pippins being prepared, but not cored, cut them in slices, and take the weight of them in sugar, put to your sugar a pretty quantity of water, let it melt, and skim it, let it boil again very high; then put them into the syrup when they are clear; lay them in shallow glasses, in which you mean to serve them up; then put into the syrup a candied orange-peel cut in little slices very thin, and lay about the pippin; cover them with syrup, and keep them about the pippin.

Barley Cream.

Boil a quart of French barley in three or four waters, till it is pretty tender; then let a quart of cream on the fire with some mace and nutmeg; when it begins to boil, drain out the barley from the water, put in the cream, and let it boil till it be pretty thick and tender; season it with sugar and salt. When it is cold serve it up.

Sack Cream like Butter.

Boil a quart of cream with mace, put to it fix egg-yolks well beaten, so let it boil up; then take it off the fire, and put in a little sack, and turn it; then put it in a cloth, and let the whey run from it; then take it out of the cloth, and season it with rose-water and sugar, being very well broken with a spoon; serve it up in the dish, and pink it as you would do a dish of butter, so fend it in with cream and sugar.

Almond Butter.

To a quart of cream, put in some mace whole, and a quartered nutmeg, the yolks of eight eggs well beaten, and three quarters of a pound of almonds well blanched, and beaten extremely small, with a little rose-water and sugar; put all these together, set them on the fire, and siir them till they begin to boil; then take it off, and you will find it a little cracked; then lay a strainer in a cullender, and pour it into it, and let it drain a day or two, till you see it is firm like butter; then run it through a cullender; it will be like little comfits, and so serve it up.

Sugar Cakes.

Work a pound and a haif of very fine flour, a pound of cold butter, and half a pound of fugar, well together into a paste, then roll it with the palms of your hands into balls, and cut them with a glass into cakes; lay them in a sheet of paper, with some flour under them; to bake them you may make tumblets, only blanch in almonds, and beat them small, and lay them in the midst of a long piece of paste, and roll it round with your singers, and cast them into knots, in what fashion you please; prick them and bake them.

Sugar Cakes another Way.

To half a pound of fine sugar sierced, put half a pound of flour, two eggs beaten with a little rose-water, a piece of butter about

the fize of an egg, work them well together till they are a smooth pathe; then make them into cakes working every one with the palms of your hands; then lay them in plates; rubbed over with a little butter; so bake them in an oven little more than warm. You may make knots of the same the cakes are made of; but in the mingling you must put in a few carraway seeds; when they are wrought to paste, roll them with the ends of your singer into small rolls, and make it into knots; lay them upon pye-plates rubbed with butter, and bake them.

Clouted Cream.

SET a gill of new milk on the fire, and take fix spoonfuls of rose-water, sour or five pieces of large mace, put the mace on a thread; when it boils, put to them the yolks of two eggs very well beaten; stir these very well together; then take a quart of very good cream, put it to the rest, and stir it together, but don't let it boil after the cream is in. Pour it out of the pan you boil it in, and let it standall night; the next day take the top off it, and serve it up.

.... Quince Gream.

Pur your quinces in-boiling water unpared, boil them apace uncovered, lest they discolour when they are boiled, pare them, beat them very tender with sugar; then take cream, and mix it till it is pretty thick: if you boil your cream with a little cinnamon, it will be better, but let it be cold before you put it to your quince.

Citron Cream.

Boil a quart of cream with three pennyworth of good clear isinglass, which must be tied up in a piece of thin tissany; put in a blade or two of mace strongly boiled in your cream and isinglass, till the cream be pretty thick; sweeten it to your taste, with perfumed hard sugar; when it is taken off the sire, put in a little rose-water to your taste; then take a piece of green freshest citron, and cut it in little bits, the breadth of point-dales, and about half as long; and the cream being first put into dishes, when it is half cold, put in your citron, so as it may but sink from the top, that it may not be seen, and may lie before it be at the bottom; if you wash your citron before in rose-water, it will make the colour better and fresher; so let it stand till the next day, where it may get no water, and where it may not be shaken.

To. make Sugar Loaf Cream.

Put a quarter of a pound of hartshorn to two quarts of water, and set on the sire in a pipkin, covered till it be ready to seeth; then pour off the water, and put a pottle of water more to it, and let it stand simmering on the sire till it be consumed to a pint, and with it two ounces of isinglass washed in rose-water, which must be put in with the second water; then strain it, and let it cool; then take three pints of cream, and boil it very well with a bag of nutmegs, cloves, cinnamon, and mace; then lay a quarter of a pound of Jordan almonds, one night in cold water to blanch; and

when they are blanched, let them lie two hours in cold water; then take them out, and dry them in a clean linen cloth, and beat them in a marble mortar, with water or role-water, beat them to a very fine pulp, then take some of the aforesaid cream well warmed, and put the pulp by degrees into it, straining it through a cloth with the back of a spoon; till all the goodness of the almonds be strained out into the cream; then teason the cream with rose-water and sugar; then take the aforesaid jelly, warm it till it dissolves, and season it with rose-water and sugar, and a grain of ambergrease for musk, if you please; then mix your cream and jelly together very well, and put it into glasses well warmed (like sugar-loaves) and let it stand all night; then put them out upon a plate or two, or a white china dish, and slick the cream with plony kernels, or serve them in glasses, one on every trencher,

Gream of Apples, Quince, Gooseberries, Prunes, or Rasberries.

To every quart of cream take four eggs, being first well beat sand strained, and mix them with a little cold cream, and put it to your cream, being first boiled with whole mace; keep it stirring, till you find it begin to thicken at the bottom and sides; your apples, quinces, and berries must be tenderly boiled, so that they will crush in the pulp; then season it with rose-water and sugar to your take, putting it up into dishes; and when they are cold, if there be any rose-water and sugar; which lies water-ish at the top, let it be drained out with a spoon; this pulp must be made ready before you beil your cream; and when it is boiled, cover over your pulp a pretty thickness with your egg cream, which must have a little rose-water and sugar put to it.

Conserve of Roses boiled,

PROCURE some red roses, take off all the whites at the bottom, or elsewhere, take three times the weight of them in sugar; put to a pint of roses a pint of water, skim it well, shred your roses a little before you put them into water; cover them, and boil the leaves tender in the water; and when they are tender, put in your sugar; keep them stirring, lest they burn when they are tender, and the syrup be consumed. Put them up, and so keep them for your use.

To make Orange Biscuits,

Take your oranges and pare them, but not very thick, put them into water, but first weigh your peels, let it stand over the fire, and let it boil till it be very tender; then beat it in a marble mortar, till in a very fine smooth passe; to every ounce of peels put two ounces and a half of double-refined sugar well sierced, mix them well together with a spoon in the mortar; then spreadit with a knife upon pye-plates, and set it in an oven a little warm, or before the sire; when it seels dry upon the top, cut into what form you please, then turn them into another plate, and set them in a slove till they be dry; where the edges look rough, when it is dry, they must be cut with a pair of seissars.

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How to make Yellow Varnish.

To a quart of spirit of wine put eight ounces of seed-cake, shake it half an hour; next day it will be fit for use, but strain it sirst; take lamp-black, and put in your varnish about the thickness of a pancake; mix it well, but don't stir it too fast; then do it eight times over, and let it stand still the next day; then take some burnt ivory, and oil of turpentine as sine as butter; then mix it with some of your varnish, till you have varnished it for polishing; then polish it with tripola in sine flour; then lay it on the wood smooth, with one of the brushes; then let it dry, and do it so eight times at the least: when it is very dry lay on your varnish that is mixed, and when it is dry, polish it with a wet cloth dipped in tripola, and rub it as hard as you would do platters.

To make a pretty Varnish to colour little Baskets, Bowls, or any Board where nothing hot is set on.

Take either red, black, or white fealing-wax, which colour you want to make: to every two ounces of fealing wax one ounce of spirit of wine, pound the wax sine, then sist it through a fine lawn sieve, till you have made it extremely sine: put it into a large phial with the spirits of wine, shake it, let it stand within the air of the fire forty-eight hours, shaking it often; then with a little brush rub your baskets all over with it: let it dry, and do it over a second time, and it makes them look very pretty.

Hope to clean Gold or Silver Lace.

Put alabaster finely beaten and sierced into an earthen pipkin, and set it on a chasing-dish of coals, and let it boil for some time, stirring it often with a stick first; when it begins to boil, it will be very heavy; when it is enough, you will find it in the stirring very light; then take it off the fire, lay your lace upon a piece of slannel, and strew your powder upon it; knock it well in with a hard cloth brush; when you think it is enough, brush the powder out with a clean brush.

To clean uphite Sattins, flowered Silks with Gold and Silver in them.

Mix stale bread crumbled very fine, with powder blue, rub it very well over the filk or sattin; then shake it well, and with clean soft cloths dust it well: if any gold or silver slowers, atterwards take a piece of crimson in grain velvet, and rub the flowers with it.

To make sweet Powder for Cleaths.

Take two pounds and a half of orris roots, of lignum rodicum fix ounces, of scraped cypress roots three ounces, of damask roses carefully dried a pound and a half, of Benjamin sour ounces and a half, of storax two ounces and a half, of sweet-marjoram three ounces, of labdanum one cunce, and a dram of calamus aroaromaticus, and one dram of musk cods, six drams of lavender and flowers, and mellilot slowers, if you please.

To keep Arms, Iron, or Steel from rufting.

BEAT the filings of lead, or dust of lead sine in an iron mortar, putting to it oil of spike, which will make the iron smell well: and if you oil your arms, or any thing that is made of iron or neel, you may keep them in moist airs from rusting.

The Jewish method of pickling Beef, which will go good to the Wist-Indies, and keep a Year good in the Pickle, and with Care will go to the East-Indies.

TAKE any piece of beef without bones, or if it has bones take them out, if you intend to keep it above a month; take mace, cloves, nutmeg, and pepper, and juniper berries bear fine, and rub the beef well, mix salt and Jamaica pepper, and bay leaves; let it be well feasoned, let it lay in this feasoning a week or ten days, throw in a handlome quantity of garlick and Italot; boil some of the best white wine vinegar, lay your meat in a pan or good ressel for the purpose, with the pickle; and when the vinegar is quite cold, pour it over, cover it close. If it is for a voyage, cover it with oil, and let the cooper hoop up the barrel very well: this is a good way in a hot country, where meat will not keep: then it mult be put into the vinegar directly with the seasoning; then you may either roast or stew it, but it is best stewed, and add a good deal of onion and parsley chopped fine, some white wine, a little catchup, trussles and morels, a little good gravy, a piece of butter rolled in flour, or a little oil, in which the meat and enions ought to slew a quarter of an hour before the other ingredients are put in: then put all in, and stir it together, and let it stew till you think it enough. This is an excellent pickle in a hot country, to keep beef or veal that is dreffed, to eat cold.

How to make Cyder.

Your apples being bruised, take half of your quantity and squeeze them, and the juice you press from them pour upon the ethers half bruised, but not squeezed, in a tub for the purpose, having a tap at the bottom; let the juice remain upon the apples three or four days, then pull out your tap, and let your juice run into some other vessel set under the tub to receive it; and if it runs thick, as at the first it will, pour it upon the apples again, till you see it run clear; and as you-have a quantity, put it into your veilel, but do not force the cyder, but let it drop as long as it will of its own accord: having done this, after you perceive that the sides begin to work, take a quantity of isinglass, an cuace will ferve forty gallons, infuse this into some of the cyder till it is dissolved; put to an ounce of isinglass a quart of eyder, and when it is dissolved, pour it into the vessel, and stop it close for two days, or something more; then draw off the cyeer into another vessel: this do so often till you perceive your cyder

eyder to be free from all manner of sediment, that may make it ferment and fret itself: after Christmas you may boil it. By pouring water on the apples, and pressing them, you may make a pretty small cyder: if it be thick and muddy, by using singglass you may make it as clear as the rest; you must dissolve the singlass over the fire, till it be jelly.

Receipt for fining *Cyder.

To two quarts of skim milk, put four ounces of isinglass, cut the isinglass in pieces, and work it luke-warm in the milk over the fire; and when it is dissolved, put it in cold into the hogshead of cyder, and take a long stick, and stir it well from top to bottom, for half a quarter of an hour.

After it has fined.

Pur ten pounds of raisins of the sun, to two ounces of turmerick, half an ounce of ginger beaten; then take a quantity of
raisins, and grind them as you do mustard seed in a bowl, with a
little cyder, and so the rest of the raisins: then sprinkle the
turmerick and ginger amongst it: then put all into a sine canvass
bag, and hang it in the middle of the hogshead close, and let it
lie. After the cyder has stood thus a fortnight or a month, you
may bottle it.

To make Chouder, a Sea Difh.

SLICE off the fatter parts from a belly-piece of pickled pork, and lay them at the bottom of the kettle, strew over it onions, and such sweet-herbs as you can procure. Take a largish cod, bone and slice it for crimping, pepper, salt, all-spice, and flour it a little, make a layer with part of the slices; upon that a slight layer of pork again, and on that a layer of biscuit, and so on, pursuing the like rule, until the kettle is silled to about four inches: cover it with a nice paste, pour in about a pint of water, lute down the cover of the kettle, and let the top be supplied with live wood embers. Keep it over a flow fire about four hours.

When you take it up, lay it in the dish, pour in a glass of hot Madeira wine, and a very little India pepper: if you have oy-sters, or truffles and morels, it is still better; thicken it with butter. Observe, before you put this sauce in, to skim the stew, and then lay on the crust, and send it to table reverse as in the kettle; cover it close with the paste, which should be brown.

To clarify Sugar after the Spanish way.

Pur a pound of the best Lisbon sugar to nineteen pounds of water, mix the white and shell of an egg, then beat it up to a lather; then let it boil, and strain it off: let it simmer over a charcoal sire, till it diminish to half a pint; then put in a large spoonful of orange-slower water.

To make Spanish Fritters.

SLICE the infide of a roll in three; then foak it in milk; then pass it through a batter of eggs, fry them in oil; when almost done, repass them in another batter; then let them fry till they are done, draw them off the oil, and lay them in a dish; over every pair of fritters, throw cinnamon, small coloured sugar-plumbs, and clarified sugar-

Pickled Beef for present Use:

Stick the rib of beef with garlick and cloves; season it with salt, Jamaica pepper, mace, and some garlick pounded; cover the meat with white wine vinegar, and Spanish thyme; take care to turn the meat every day, and add more vinegar, if required, for a fortnight; then put it in a stew-pan, and cover it close, and let it summer on a slow site for six hours, adding vinegar and white wine: if you chuse, you may stew a good quantity of onions, it will be more palatable.

To fricasey Pigeons the Italian way:

QUARTER your pigeons, and fry them in oil; take some green pease, and let them fry in the oil till they are almost ready to burst; then put some boiling water to them; season it with salt, pepper, onions, garlick, parsley, and vinegar. Veal and lamb may be done the same way, and thicken your yolks of eggs.

Beef Steaks in the French manner.

Broil some beef steaks till they are half done; while they are doing, have ready in a stew-pan some red wine, a spoonful or two of gravy; season it with salt, pepper, some shalots; then take the steaks, and cut in squares, and put in the sauce: put some vinegar, cover it close, and let it sammer on a slow sire half an hour.

A Capen the French manner:

Take a quart of white wine, season the capon with salt, cloves and whole pepper, a sew shalots; then put the capon in an earthen pan; you must take care it must not have room to shake; it must be covered close, and done on a slow charcoal site.

Saufages the German way.

To the crumb of a two-penny loaf, put one pound of suct; half a lamb's lights, a handful of parsley, some thyme, marjory, and onion; mince all very small; then season with salt and pepper. These must be stuffed in a sheep's gut; they are fried in oil or melted suct, and are only sit for immediate use.

To make Hamburgh Saufages.

Mines a pound of beef very small; with half a pound of the best suct; then mix three quarters of a pound of suct cut in

large pieces; then season it with pepper, cloves, nutmeg, a great quantity of garlick cut small, some white wine vinegar, some bay-salt, and common-salt, a glass of red wine, and one of rum; mix all this well together; then take the largest gut you can sind; and stuff it very tight; then hang it up a chimney, and smoke it with saw-dust for a week or ten days; hang them in the air; till they are dry, and they will keep a year. They are very good boiled in pease porridge, and roasted with toasted bread under it, or in an amlet.

A Turkey Stuffed after the Hamburgh Way.

MINCE one pound of beef with three quarters of a pound of fuet, season it with salt, pepper, cloves, mace, and sweet marjoram; then mix two or three eggs with it, loosen the skin all round the turkey, and stuff it. It must be roasted.

Chickens the French Way.

QUARTER your chickens then broil them, crumble over them a little bread and parsley; when they are half done, put them in a stew-pan, with three or four spoonfuls of gravy, and double the quantity of white wine, sait and pepper, some fried veal balls, and some suckers, onions, shalots, and some green gooseberries or grapes when in season; cover the pan close, and let it stew on a charcoal fire for an hour; thicken the liquor with the yolks of eggs, and the juice of lemon; garnish the dish with fried suckers, sliced lemon, and the livers.

Chickens and Turkies after the Dutch Way.

Both your chickens or turkies, season them with salt, pepper and cloves; then to every quart of broth put a quarter of a pound of rice or vermicelli: it is eat with sugar and cinnamon. The two last may be left out.

A Calf's Head after the Dutch Way.

LAY half a pound of Spanish pease in water a night; then one pound of whole rice; mix the pease and rice together, and lay it round the head in a deep dish; then take two quarts of water, 's feason it with pepper and salt, and coloured with sassron; then send it to bake.

To make a Fricasey of Calves Feet and Chaldron, after the Italian Way.

To the crumb of about a threepenny loaf, put one pound of fuet, a large onion, two or three handfuls of parfley, mince it very small, scason it with salt and pepper, three or four cloves of garlick, mix with eight or ten eggs; then stuff the chaldron; take the feet and put them in a deep slew-pan: it must sew upon a flow fire till the bones are loose; then take two quarts of green pease, and put in the liquor; and when done, thicken it with the yolks of two eggs and the juice of a lemon. It must be seasoned with pepper, salt, mace, an onion, some parsley and garlick. Serve it up with the abovesaid pudding in the middle of the dist, and garnish the dish with fried suckers, and sliced onion.

To make a Cropadeu, a Scotch Dish, &c.

WITH oatmeal and water make a dumplin; put in the middle a haddock's liver, season it well with pepper and salt; boil it well in a cloth as you would an apple-dumplin. The liver dislolves in the out-meal; and cats very fine.

To pickle the fine Purple Cabbage, so much admired at the great Tables.

Take two cauliflowers, two red cabbages, half a peck of kidney-beans, fix nicks, with fix cloves of garlick on each flick; washall well, give them one boil up, then drain them on a fieve and lay them leaf by leaf upon a large table, and falt them with bay-falt; then lay them a-drying in the fun, or in a flow oven, until as dry as cork.

To make the Pickle.

Mix a gallon of the best vinegar, with one quart of water, and a handful of falt, and an ounce of pepper; boil them, let it stand till it is cold; then take a quarter of a pound of ginger cut it in pieces, salt it, let it stand a week; take half a pound of mustard seed, wash it, and lay it to dry; when very dry, bruise half of it; when half is ready for the jar, lay a row of cabbage, a row of caulislowers and beans; and throw betwixt every row your mustard-seed, some black pepper, Jamaica pepper, some ginger; mix an ounce of the root of turmerick powdered; put in the pickle, which must go over all. It is best when it has been made two years, though it may be used the first year.

To raife Mustrooms.

Let an old hot-bed be covered three or four inches thick with, fine garden mould, and cover that three or four inches thick with mouldy long muck, of a horse muck-hill, or old rotten stubble; when the bed has lain some time thus prepared, boil any mush-rooms that are not fit for use, in water, and throw the water on your prepared bed, in a day or two after, you will have the best small button mushrooms.

The Stag's Heart Water.

Take balm four handfuls, of sweet-majoram one handful, rosemary slowers, clove-gillistowers dried, dried rose-buds, hor-rage-slowers, of each an ounce; marigold-slowers half an ounce, lemon-peel two ounces, mace and mardamum, of each thirty grains; of cinnamon stary grains, of yellow and white sanders, of each a quarter of an ounce, shavings of harts-horn an ounce; take nine oranges, and put in the peel; then cut them in small pieces; pour upon these two quarts of the best Rhenish, or the best white wine; let it insuse three or four days, being very close stopped in a cellar or cool place: if it insuse nine or ten days, it is the better.

Another way to make it.

PROVIDE a stag's heart, pull off all the fat, and cut it very small, and pour in so much Rhenish or white wine as will cover it; let it stand all night close covered in a cool place; the next day add the aforesaid things to it, mix it very well together; add-

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ng to it a pint of the best rose water, and a pint of the juice of celandine: you may put in ten grains of sassron, and so put it in a glass still, distilling in water, raising it well to keep in the steam, both of the still and receiver.

To make Milk Wester.

Take agrimony, endive, fumetory, baum, elder flowers, white nettles, water cresses, bank cresses, sage, each two handfuls; eye-bright, brook lime, and celandine, each two handfuls; the roles of yellow dock, red madder, feinel, horse-radish and liquorice, each three ounces; raisins stoned one pound, nutnegoticed, winter bark, turmerick, galangal, each two drams; carraway and fennel feed three ounces, one gallon of milk. Distil all with a gentle fire in one day. You may add a handful of May wormwood.

To make Angelica Water.

Wash about eight handfuls of the leaves, and cut them, and lay them on a table to dry; when they are dry put them into an earthen pot, and put to them four quarts of strong wine-lees; let it stay twenty-four hours, but stir it twice in the time; then put it into a warm spill or an alembeck, and draw it off; cover your bottles with a paper, and prick holes in it; so let it stand two or three days; then mingle it all together, and sweeten it; and when it is settled, bottle it up, and stop it close.

To make Slip-Coat Cheefe.

To fix quarts of new milk hot from the cow, the stroakings, put two spoonfuls of rennet; and when it is hard coming, lay it into the fat with a spoon, not breaking it all; then press it with a four pound weight, turning of it with a dry cloth once an hour, and every day shifting it into fresh grass. It will he ready to cut, if the weather be hot, in sourceen days.

So make a Brick-bat Cheefe. It must be made in the Month of September.

To two gallons of new milk, put a quart of good cream, heat the cream, put in two spoonfuls of rennet, and when it is come, break it a little; then put it into a wooden mould, in the shape of a brick. It must be half a year old before you cat it: you must press it a little, and so dry it.

To make White Mead.

To five gallons of water, add one gallon of the best honey; then set it on the sire, boil it together well, and skim it very clean; then take it off the sire, and set it by; then take two or three races of ginger, the like quantity of cinnamon and nutmegs, bruise all these grossly, and put them in a little Holland-bag in the hot liquor, and so let it stand close covered till it be cold; then put as much ale-yeast to it as will make it work. Keep it in a warm place as as they do ale; and when it hath wrought well, tun it up; at two months you may drink it, having been bottled a month. But if you keep it sour months, it will be the better.

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To make Cordial Poppy Water.

Pur two gallons of very good brandy, and a peck of poppies in a wide-mouth'd glass, and let them sland forty-eight hours, and strain the poppies out; take a pound of raisins of the sun, stone them; and an ounce of coriander seed, and an ounce of sweet sennel seeds, and an ounce of liquorice sliced, bruise them all together, and put them into brandy, with a pound of good powder sugar, and let them sland sour or eight weeks, shake it every day; and then strain it off, and bottle it close up for use.

To make Brown Pottage.

Cut a piece of lean gravy-beef into thin collops, and hack them with the back of cleaver; have a stew-pan over the sire, with a piece of butter, a little bacon cut thin; let them be brown over the sire, and put in your beef: let it stew till it be very brown; put in a little flour, and then have your broth ready and fill up the stew-pan; put in two onions, a bunch of sweet herbs, cloves, mace, and pepper; let all stew together an hour covered; then have your bread ready toasted hard to put in your dish, and strain some of the broth to it, through a sine sieve; put a fowl of some sort in the middle, with a little boiled spinach minced in it; garnishing you dish with boiled lettuces, spinach and lemon.

To make White Barley Pottage, with a Chicken in the Middle.

Make your stock with an old hen, a knuckle of veal, a scraig end of mutton, some spice, sweet-herbs and onions; boil all together till it be strong enough; then have your barley ready boiled very tender and white, and strain some of it through a cuilender; have your bread ready toasted in your dish, with some sine green herbs, minced chervil, spinach, sorrel; and put into your dish some of the broth to your bread, herbs, and chicken; the barley, strained and re-strained; stew all together in the dish a little while; garnish your dish with boiled lettuces, spinach, and semon.

English Jews Puddings; an excellent Dish for fix or seven Peoplifor the Expence of Six-tence.

Boil a calf's lights, chop them fine, soften the crumb of a two-penny loaf in the liquor the lights were boiled in; mix them well together in a pan; take about haif a pound of kidney fat of a loin of yeal or mutton that is tousted, or boef; if you have none, take suer: if you can get none, melt a little butter and mix in; fry sour or sive onions, cut small and fried in dripping, not brown, only soft; a very little winter-savoury and thyme, a little lemon-peel shred sine; season with all-spice, pepper, and salt to your palate, break in two eggs; mix it all well together, and have ready some sheep's guts nicely clean'd, and fill them and fry them in dripping. This is a very good dish; and particularly adapted for poor people; because all sorts of lights are good, and will do, as hog's, sheep's, and bullock's, but calf's are best; a handful of parsley boiled and chopped fine, is very good, mixed with the meat. Poor people may, instead

of the fat above, mix the fat the onions were fried in, and they will be very good.

To make a Scotch Haggas.

Chop the lights, heart, and chitterlings of a calf very fine, then chop a pound of fuet fine; feafon with pepper and falt to your palate; mix in a pound of flour, or oatmeal, roll it up, and put it into a calf's bag, and boil it; an hour and half will do it. Some add a pint of good thick cream, and put in a little beaten mace, clove or nutmeg; or all-spice is very good in it.

To make it sweet with Fruit.

Take the meat and suet as above-mentioned, and flour, with beaten mace, cloves, and nutmeg to your palate, a pound of currants washed very clean, a pound of raisins stoned and chopped sine, half a pint of sack; mix all well together, and boil it in the calf's bag two hours. Carry it to table in the bag it is boiled in.

To make four Crout.

Procure some sine hard white cabbages, cut them very small, have a tub on purpose with the head out, according to the quantity you intend to make; put them in the tub: to every sour or sive cabbages, throw in a large handful of salt; when you have done as many as you intend, lay a very heavy weight on them, to press them down as stat as possible, throw a cloth over them, and lay on the cover; let them stand a month, then you may begin to use it. It will keep twelve months, but be sure to keep it always close covered, and the weight on it; if you throw a sew carraway steeds pounded sine amongst it, they give it a sine slavour. The way to dress it is with a sine sat piece of beef stewed together. It is a dish much made use of amongst the Germans, and in the North Countries, where the frost kills all the cabbages; therefore they preserve them in this manner, before the frost takes them.

Cabbage-stalks, cauliflowers stalks, and artichoke-stalks, peel'd

and cut fine down in the fame manner, are very good.

To keep Green Pease, Beans, &c. and Fruits, fresh and good till Christmas,

GATHER all your things on a fine clear day, in the increase of ull of the moon; take well-glazed earthen or stone pots quite new, that have not been laid in water, wipe them clean, lay in your fruit very carefully, and take great care none is bruised or damaged, nor too ripe, but just in their prime; stop down the jar close, and pitch it, and tie a leather over. Kidney beans may be done the same manner; bury them two feet deep in the earth, and keep them there till you have occasion for them. Do pease and beans the same way, only keep them in the pods, and don't let your pease be either too young or too old; the one will run to water, and the other the worm will cat; as to the two latter, lay a layer of sine writing sand, and a layer of pods, and so on till full; the rest as above. You may keep slowers the same way.

To make Paco Lilla, or Indian pickle, the same the Mangoes come over in.

LAY a pound of race-ginger in water one night; then scrape it, and cut it in thin slices, and put to it some salt, and let it stand in the sun to dry; take long pepper two ounces, and do it as the ginger. Take a pound of garlick, and cut it in thin slices, and salt it, and let it stand three days; then wash it well, and let it be salted again, and stand three days more; then wash it well and drain it, and put it in the sun to dry. Take a quarter of a pound of mustard-seeds bruised, and half a quarter of an ounce of turmerick: put these ingredients, when prepared, into a large stone or glais jar, with a gallon of very good white wine vinegar, and stir it very often for a fortnight, and tie it up close.

In this pickle you may put white cubbage, cut in quarters, and put in a brine of falt and water for three days, and then boil fresh salt and water, and just put in the cabbage to scald, and press out the water, and put it in the sun to dry, in the same manner as you do caulislowers, cucumbers, melons, apples, French beans, plumbs, or any fort or fruit. Take care they are all well dried before you put them into the pickle: you need never empty the jar, but as the things come in season, put them in, and supply it

with vinegar as often as there is occasion.

If you would have your pickle look green, leave out the turmerick, and green them as usual, and put them into this pickle cold.

In the above, you may do walnuts in a jar by themselves: put the walnuts in without any preparation, fied close down, and kept some time.

To preserve Cucumbers equal with any Italian Sweetmeats.

Pur fine young gerkins, of two or three different fizes, into a stone jar, cover them well with vine-leaves, fill the jar with springwater, cover it close; let it stand near the fire, so as to be quite warm, for ten days or a fortnight; then take them out, and throw them into spring-water, they will look quite yellow, and flink, but you must not regard that. Have ready your preservingpan; take them out of that water, and put them into the pan, cover them well with vinc-leaves, fill it with fpring-water, fet it over a charcoal fire, cover them close, and let them simmer very flow; look at them often, and when you see them turned quite of a fine green, take off the leaves, and throw them into a large sieve; then into a coarse cloth, sour or five times doubled; when they are cold, put them into the jar, and have ready your fyrup, made of double-refined sugar, in which boil à great deal of lemonpeel and whole ginger; pour it hot over them, and cover them down close; do it three times; pare your lemon-peel very thin, and cut them in long thin bits, about two inches long; the ginger must be well boiled in water before it is put in the syrup. Take long cucumbers, cut them in half, scoop out the inside; do them the same way: they eat very fine in minced pies or puddings; or boil the syrup to a candy, and dry them on sieves,

Of preserving Salmon, and all Sorts of Fish the Jews Way.

Take either cod, salmon, or any large fish, cut off the head, wash it clean, and cut it in slices as crimp'd cod is, dry it very well in a cloth; then flour it, and dip it in yolks of eggs, and fry it in a great deal of oil, till it is of a fine brown, and well done, take it out and lay it to drain, till it is very dry and cold. Whitings, mackarel, and flat sish, are done whole; when they are quite dry and cold, lay them in your pan or vessel, throw in between them a large quantity of mace, cloves, and fliced nutmeg, a few bay leaves; have your pickle ready, made of the best white wine vinegar, in which you must boil a great many cloves of garlick and shalot, black and white pepper, Jamaica and long pepper, juniper berries and falt; when the garlick begins to be ten-der, the pickle is enough: when it is quite cold, pour it on your fith, and a little oil on the top. They will keep good a twelvemonth and are to be cat cold with oil and vinegar: they will go good to to the East-Indies. All forts of fish fried well in oil, eat very fine cold with shalot, or oil and vinegar. Observe, in the pickling of your fish, to have the pickle ready: first put a little pickle in; then a layer of fish; then pickle; then a little fish, and so lay them down very close, and to be well covered; put a little saffron in the pickle. Frying sish in common oil is not so expensive with care; for present use a little does ; and if the cook is careful not to burn the oil, or black it, it will fry them two or three times.

To preserve Tripe to go to the East Indies.

Procure a fine belly of tripe, quite fresh. Take a four gallon dask well hooped, lay in your tripe, and have your pickle ready made thus: take seven quarts of spring-water, and put as much salt into it as will make an egg swim, that the little end of the egg may be about an inch above the water; (take care to have the sine clear salt, for the common salt will spoil it) add a quart of the best white wine vinegar, two sprigs of rosemary, an ounce of all spice, pour it on your tripe; let the cooper fasten the cask down directly; when it comes to the Indies, it must not be opened till it is wanted to be dressed; for it won't keep after the cask is opened. The way to dress it is, lay it in water half an hour; then fry it or boil it as we do here.

The Manner of dressing various Sorts of dried Fish; as Stock-fish, Salmon, Cod, Whitings, &c.

The general Rule for steeping of dried Fish, the Stock-fish excepted.

At L kinds of fish, except stock-fish, are salted, or either dried in the sun, as the most common way, or in prepared kilns, or by the smoke of wood sires in chimney corners; and in either case require the being softened and freshened in proportion to their bulk, their nature or dryness; the very dry sort, as, codsish, bacalo, or whiting, and such like, should be steeped in luke-warm milk and water; the steeping kept as near as possible.

to an equal degree of heat. The larger fish should be steeped. twelve, the imall, as whiting, &c. about two hours. The codare therefore laid to steep in the evening, the whitings, &c. in morning before they are to be dreffed; after the time of steeping, they are to be taken out, and hung up by the tails until they are dressed: the reason of hanging them up is, that they soften equally as in the steeping, without extracting too much of the relish, which would make them insipid; when thus prepared, the small fish, as whiting, tusk, and such like, are flowered and laid on the gridiren; and when a little hardened on the one side, muit be turned and basted with oil upon a feather; and when bailed on both sides, and well hot through, taken up, always obferving, that as sweet oil supples, and supplies the fish with a kind of artificial juices, so the fire draws out those juices and hardens them; therefore be careful not to let them broil to long; no time can be prescribed, because of the difference of fires, and the fizes of the fish. A clear charcoal fire is much the best, and the fish kept at a good distance to broil gradually: the best way to know when they are enough is, they will swell a little in the basting, and you must not let them fall again.

The sauces are the same as usual to salt-fish, and garnish with

oysters fried in batter

For a supper, for those that love sweet oil, the best sauce is oil, vinegar, and mustard beat up to a consistence, and served up in saucers.

It boiled as the great fish usually are, it should be in milk and water, but not so properly boiled as kept just simmering over an equal fire; in which way, half an hour will do the largest sish, and sive minutes the smallest. Some broil both forts after simmering, and some pick them to pieces, and then toss them up in a pan with fried onlons and apples.

They are either way very good, and the choice depends on the

weak or firong fromach of the eaters.

Dried Salmon must be differently managed.

Dried salmon though a large fish, does not require morasleeping than a whiting; and when laid on the gridiron, should be moderately peppered.

The dried Herring.

Instead of milk and water, should be steeped the like time as the whiting, in small beer; and to which, as to all kind of broiled talt-fish, sweet oil will always be found the best basting, and no way affect even the delicacy of those who do not love oil.

Stock Fift,

ARE very different from those we have just mentioned; they being dried in the frost without salt, are in their kind very intipid and are only eatable by the ingredients that make them so, and the art or cookery; they should be first beat with a sledge hummer on an iron anvil, or on a very solid smooth oaken block; and when reduced almost to atoms, the skin and bones taken away, and the remainder of the fish sleeped in milk and warm

water until very soft; then strained out, and put into a soupdish with new milk, powdered cinnamon, mace, and nutmeg; the chief part cinnamon, a paste round the edge of the dish, and put in a temperate oven to simmer for about an hour, and then served up in the place of pudding.

N. B. The inhabitants of Italy eat the skin boiled, either hot or cold, and most usually with oil and vinegar, preferring the

Ikin to the body of the fifth.

The Way of curing Mackrel.

GET some fresh mackrel, split them down the backs, open them stat: take out the guts, and wash them very clean from the blood, hang them up by the tails to drain well; do this in the cool of the evening, or in a very cool place; shrew salt at the bottom of the pan, sprinkle the sish well with clean salt, lay them in the pan, belly to belly, and back to back; let them lie in the salt above twelve hours, wash the salt clean off in the pickle, hang them again up by the tails half an hour to drain; pepper the insides moderately, and lay them to dry on inclining stones sacing the sun; never leaving them out when the sun is off, nor lay them out before the sun has dispersed the dews, and the stones you lay them on be dry and warm. A week's time of sine weather persectly cures them; when cured, hang them up by the tails, belly to belly, in a very dry place, but not in sea-coal smoak, as it will spoil their slavour.

To dress cured Mackrel.

FRY them in boiling oil, and lay them to drain, or broil them before, or on a very clear fire: in the latter case, baste them with oil and a feather; sauce will be very little wanting, as they will be very moist and mellow, if good in kind; otherwise you may use melted butter and crimped parsley.

Calves Feet stewed.

Take a calf's foot, cut it into four pieces, put it into a faucepan, with half a pint of fost water, and a middling potatoe; icrape the outside skin clean off, slice it thin, and a middling onion peeled and sliced thin, some beaten pepper and salt, cover it close, and let it stew very softly for about two hours after it boils; be sure to let it summer as softly as you can: eat it without any sauce; it is an excellent dish.

To pickle a Buttock of Beef.

GET a fine buttock of well fed ox beef, and with a long-narrow knife make holes through, in which holes you must run square pieces of fat bacon, about as thick as your singer, in about a dozen or sourteen places, and have ready a great deal of parsley clean washed and picked sine, but not chopped; and in every hole where the bacon is, stuff in as much of the parsley as you can get in, with a long round slick; then take half an ounce of mace, cloves and nutmegs, an equal quantity of each, and dried

dried before the fire, and pounded fine, and a quarter of an' ounce of black pepper beat fine, a quarter of an ounce of cardamom-seeds beat sine, and half an ounce of juniper berries' beat fine, a quarter of a pound of loaf fugar beat fine, two large spoonfuls of fine salt, two tea-spooonfuls of India pepper, mix all together, and rub the beef well with it; let it lie in this pickle two days, turning and rubbing it twice a day; then throw into the pan two bay-leaves; fix shalots peeled and cut fine, and pour a pint of fine white wine vinegar over it, keeping it turned' and rubbed as above; let it lie thus another day; then pour over it a bottle of red port or Madeira wine; let it lie thus in this pickle a week or ten days; and when you dress it, stew it in the pickle it lies in, with another bottle of red wine; it is an excellent dish, and cats best cold, and will keep a month or fix weeks good.

To make a fine Bitters

GET an ounce of the finest Jesuit powder, half a quarter of an ounce of fnake-root powder, half a quarter of an ounce of falt of wormwood, half a quarter of saffron, half a quarter of cochineal; put it into a quart of the best brandy, and let it stand twenty-four hours; every now and then shaking the bottle.

An approved Method practifed by Mrs. Dukely, the Queen's Tyrs-If eman, to preserve Hair, and make it grow thick.

Pur into a quarr of white wine, one handful of rolemary howers, half a pound of honey, distil them together; then add a quarter of a pint of oil of sweet almonds, shake it very well together, put a little of it into a cup, warm it blood warm, sub it well on your head, and comb it dry.

· A fine Lip-salve.

To two ounces of virgin's wax put two ounces of hog's lard, half an ounce of spermaceti, one ounce of oh of sweet almonds, two drams of ballam of Peru, two drams of alkanet root cut small, fix new raisins thred small, a little fine sugar, simmer them all together a little while; then strain it off into little pots. It is the fineth lip falve in the world.

A Panader for the Heart-burn.

TARE fix ounces of white chalk, eyes and claws of crabs, of each an ounce; oil of nutmeg fix drops; make them into a fine powder. About a dram of this in a glass of cold water is an infallible cure for the heart-burn.

To make Carolina Snow Balls:

Protine half a pound of rice, wash it clean, divide it into fix parts; take fix apples, pare them and scoop out the core, in which place put a little lemon-peel shred very fine; then have ready some thin cloths to tie the balls in: put the rice in the sloth, and lay the apple on it, tie them up close; put them into cold.

cold water, and when the water boils, they will take an hour and a quarter boiling: be careful how you turn them into the dish, that you don't break the rice, and they will look as white as snow, and make a very pretty dish:

The sauce is, to this quantity, a quarter of a pound of fresh butter, melted thick, a glass of white wine, a little nutmeg and beaten einnamon, made very sweet with sugar: boil all up to-

gether, and pour it into a bason, and send to table.

A Carolina Rice Pudding.

Wash half a pound of rice, put it into a faucepan, with a quart of milk, keep it stirring till it is very thick; take great care it don't burn; then turn it into a pan, and grate some nutmeg into it, and two tea spoonfuls of beaten cinnamon, a little lemon-peel shred sine, six apples, pared and chopped small; mix all together with the yolks of three eggs, and sweetened to your palate; then tie it up close in a cloth; put it into boiling water, and be sure to keep it boiling all the time; an hour and a quarter will boil it. Melt butter and pour over it, and throw some fine sugar all over it; and a little wine in the sauce will improve it.

To distil Treacle Water, Lady Monmonth's away.

Take three ounces of hartshorn, shaved and boiled in burrage water, or success wood, forrel or respice water; or three
pints of any of these waters boiled to a jelly, and put the jelly
and hartshorn both into the still; and add a pint more of these
waters when you put it into the still; take the roots of ellicampane, gentian, cypress-tunings, of each an ounce; of blessed
thistle, call'd cardus, and angelica, of each an ounce; of sorrel
roots two ounces; of balm, of sweet marjoram, of burnet, of
each half an handful; lily-comvally slowers, burrage bugloss,
rosemary, and marigold flowers, of each two ounces; of citronrinds, cardus seeds and citron speeds, of alkerines-berries and cochineal, each of these an ounce.

Prepare all these Simples thus.

Let the flowers be gathered as they come in feason, and put them in glasses with a large mouth, and put with them as much good sack as will cover them, and tie up the glasses close with bladders wet in the sack, with a cork and leather tied upon it close; adding more flowers and sack as occasion is; and when one glass is full, take another, till you have your quantity of flowers to distil; put cochineal into a pint bottle, with half a pint of sack, and tie it up close with a bladder under the cork, and another on the top wet in sack, tied up close with brown thread; and then cover it up close with leather, and bury it standing upright in a bed of hot horse-dung for nine or ten days; look at it, and if disolved, take it out of the dung, but don't

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open it till you diffil; slice all the roses, beat the seeds and the alkernes berries, and put them into another glass; amongst all; put no more sack than is necessary; and when you intend to distil, take a pound of the best Venice treacle, and dissolve it in six pints of the best white wine, and three of red rose-water, and put all the ingredients into a bason, and stir them all together, and distil them in a glass still, (balnea Mariæ) don't open the ingredients till the same day you distil.



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